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ABSTRACT

This directory provides information relative to the incorporated Native American villages of Alaska and the American Indian reservations of mainland U.S. There are approximately 170 Alaskan entries which identify the name of the Native American corporation, its address, the number of villages incorporated, population number, racial distribution, and land status. Each of the some 400 entries on the American Indian reservations include the following items of information: (1) reservation name; (2) county and state location; (3) tribal name; (4) address of tribal headquarters; (5) population number; (6) land status; (7) a brief history; (8) a brief cultural sketch; (9) tribal government; (10) tribal economy; (11) climate; (12) transportation (in terms of accessability); (13) community facilities; and (13) vital statistics (population of Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation, labor force, employment vs unemployed, and average educational level when identifiable). Reference is also made to recreational activities in some entries. Population data is derived from the Bureau of Indian Affairs' 1969-1973 census figures. (JC)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Frederick B. Dent, Secretary

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FOREWORD

In a continuing effort to provide a useful and convenient source of basic information about Indian tribes and Alaskan natives, the U. S. Department of Commerce has prepared a new and revised edition of its publication, "Federal and State Indian Reservations."

Many sources cooperated in providing information for this latest edition of the handbook. They are Indian tribes, Indian organizations, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U. S. Department of the Interior, the Smithsonian Institution, other Federal Agencies, and State Indian Commissions.

Frederick B. Dent
Secretary of Commerce

ABBREVIATIONS

BIA—Bureau of Indian Affairs
NA—Not available

Similar information has been sought about each reservation, but data are not always available, especially in the smaller communities. When no data are available under a heading, the heding is deleted from the text.

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Alaska

Tlingit Chief Shakes' house, Wrangell

Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

ALASKAN NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

The future for the Alaskan native has become considerably brighter with the recent passage of the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 92-203) which seeks a fair and just settlement of all claims by natives and native groups of Alaska based on aboriginal land claims. This act of December 18, 1971, provides for a systematic process of establishing and sustaining a legal land base for Alaskan natives.

REGIONAL CORPORATIONS

One of the essential steps in this process is the creation of regional and village corporations. Section 7a of this act provides the Secretary of the Interior with the authority to divide the State of Alaska into 12 geographic regions, "with each region composed as far as practicable of natives having a common heritage and sharing common interests." In addition, section 7d of this act provides for the incorporation of each geographic region into regional corporations under the laws of Alaska "to conduct business for profit." So long as the regional corporation organizes itself and functions in accordance with this act, it will be eligible for the benefits of this act.

VILLAGE CORPORATIONS

Section 8a of this act states that those native residents of each native village who are entitled to receive land and benefits provided by this act must organize a business for profit or a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State before the native village may receive patent to lands or benefits under the act. Each native village is assisted and advised by its regional corporation in the preparation and approval of articles of incorporation and other necessary documents.

ALASKAN NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

CULTURAL HISTORY

The Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act makes reference to common heritage in describing how regional corporations are to be formed. It is exceedingly difficult to define the cultural aspects of Alaskan natives in terms of common heritage even on a regional basis due both to scarcity of information and the existence of overlapping cultural boundaries. However, in a more general framework, the cultural histories of the regional corporations tend to fall into four main Alaskan native groups: the Aleuts, the Eskimos, the Tlingit and Haida Indians, and the Athapascan Indians. The following, excerpted from Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) literature, is a brief description of the cultural history of each group, including the regional corporation which tends to be associated with it. Note that some regional corporations tend to fit into more than one group.

Aleuts

Aleut Corporation
Bristol Bay Native Corporation
Chugach Natives, Incorporated
Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated
Koniag, Incorporated

The Aleuts, racially and linguistically akin to the Eskimos, inhabited the Aleutian Islands and the western part of the Alaska Peninsula. Village location was determined by the suitability of hunting and fishing grounds, and the social and political organization of the villages was patriarchal and communal. Some of the finest baskets produced by any Alaskan natives were those made by the Aleut women of Attu. Though the group probably numbered between 20,000 and 30,000 persons before the arrival of Russian fur hunters about 1743, the seizure of traditional Aleut hunting grounds and the destruction or transplantation of Aleut villages reduced the population to about 2,500 by the end of the

Russian period. In 1867 the Aleuts with the rest of the Alaskan population came under United States control. The Aleuts now number about 5,000, many of whom are of mixed blood. Traditional culture has declined, and today most Aleuts live in frame houses. Members of the tribe have been employed primarily as commercial fishermen or cannery workers in the Bristol Bay area.

Eskimos
Arctic Slope Regional Corporation
Bering Straits Native Corporation
Bristol Bay Native Corporation
Calista Corporation
Doyon, Ltd.
Nana Regional Native Corporation

The Eskimos are believed to have occupied the territory from Greenland to western Alaska for at least 2,000 years. Numbering today about 23,000, they live in more than 100 widely separated villages along the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea; on the lower river deltas of the Yukon, Kuskokwim, and smaller rivers in western Alaska; and on Diomede, King, St. Lawrence, and Nunivak Islands. Eskimos are still primarily hunters and fishermen.

Tlingit and Haida Indians
Sealaska Corporation

The Tlingit, occupying the coastal region of southeastern Alaska, and the Haida, on the southern end of Prince of Wales Island, are closely related to other fishing peoples of the northwest Pacific coasts. They are believed to have reached southeastern Alaska from the south sometime before the Russians arrived in 1741. Russian traders gained control of the area from their post at Sitka, and disease and privation reduced the natives from 10,000 or more to less than half that number. The highly organized Tlingit and Haida cultures, like others of the northwest coast, emphasized the acquisition and lavish display of wealth at elaborate feasts called "potlatches." Dwellings and boats were expertly constructed, usually of cedar. Totem poles carved by the Tlingit and Haida once served as decorative clan records; today the poles survive mainly as tourist attractions. The approximately 8,000 Tlingit and 1,000 Haida of today have accomplished much in Alaska's economic and political life. The two tribes are among the best Alaskan fishermen, and the Alaska Native Brotherhood, founded by the Tlingit, is the oldest continuously functioning fraternal organization of American Indians.

Athapascan Indians
Ahtna, Incorporated
Calista Corporation
Chugach Natives, Incorporated
Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated
Doyon, Ltd.

The fourth main group of Alaskan natives is composed of the Athapascan Indians of the interior. Related to the Apache and Navajo of the Southwest, these Indians are believed to have been driven out of Canada by warring Cree some 700 or 800 years ago. The Athapascan Indians were nomadic hunters and fishermen whose social organization and technology were rudimentary. During the period 1890-1910, when mining operations of white settlers were at their peak, the traditional pattern of Athapascan subsistence was broken. The approximately 6,000 Athapascan Indians of today, found primarily along the Yukon River and in the upper Kenai Peninsula, combine some traditional pursuits with seasonal wage work. There has been considerable migration of the tribe to population centers such as Anchorage and Fairbanks.

NATIVE VILLAGES

The following list of native villages is by no means all-inclusive. Except where otherwise noted, population figures were obtained from Alaska Community Inventory, 1971, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, which includes U.S. Census Survey (1970) population figures. Acreage and land status information was obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and from the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior.

CRITERIA FOR NATIVE VILLAGES

The basic criteria for inclusion of native villages in this handbook, in addition to the availability of accurate and reliable information, were those guidelines suggested by the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act, which includes the following:

- At least 25 Alaskan natives were residents of a village in 1970, as per Sec. 3(c) of the Settlement Act.
- A list of native villages subject to and identified in Sec. 11(b)(1) of the Settlement Act.
- Certain native villages located in proximity to municipalities cited in Sec. 14(h)(3) of the Settlement Act.
- Those native villages located in townships specifically cited in Sec. 16(a) of the Settlement Act.

REVOCATION OF RESERVATIONS

In addition to the basic criteria already mentioned, one particular provision of the Settlement Act requires some discussion. Section 19(a) of the Settlement Act revokes various reserves set aside by legislation or by Executive or Secretarial order for native use or for administration of native affairs. Approximately 2½ million acres are subject to revocation, allowing this land to become potential native villages. One noteworthy exception to revocation under Section 19(a) is the Annette Island Reserve established by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1101). No person enrolled in the Metlakatla Indian Community of the Annette Island Reserve shall be eligible for benefits under the Settlement Act.

LAND STATUS

Included in the Alaska section of this handbook are a number of land status classifications:

- **Not scheduled for survey** indicates that the Bureau of Land Management has not received a formal request for survey.
- **Survey number assigned** indicates that the Bureau of Land Management has received a formal request for survey and that a U.S. Survey number (four digits) has been assigned.
- **Scheduled for survey** indicates that the Bureau of Land Management will conduct a survey.
- **Surveyed; not patented** indicates that the Bureau of Land Management has completed a formal survey, but that fee title has not been given to the native village pending other considerations.
- **Surveyed and patented** indicates that the Bureau of Land Management has conducted a formal survey and that fee title has been passed to the native village.

AHTNA, INCORPORATED

(Two Native Villages)
P. O. Box 823
Copper Center, Alaska 99573

Copper River Native Association

Copper Center

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	206
Native (45%)	93
Nonnative	113
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Gulkana

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	53
Native (98%)	52
Nonnative	1
Acres	666

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

ALEUT CORPORATION

(Thirteen Native Villages)
P.O. Box 6265
425 G St., Suite 500
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Aleut League

Akutan

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	101
Native (90%)	90
Nonnative	11
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Atka

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	88
Native (93%)	86
Nonnative	2
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

NATIVE VILLAGES

Belkofsky

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	59
Native (92%)	53
Nonnative	6
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

False Pass

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	62
Native (94%)	58
Nonnative	4
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

King Cove

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	283
Native (86%)	244
Nonnative	39
Acres	40

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Nelson Lagoon

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	43
Native (91%)	39
Nonnative	4
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Nikolski

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	57
Native (91%)	52
Nonnative	5
Acres	26

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Pauloff Harbor

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	39
Native (97%)	38
Nonnative	1
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Sand Point

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	360
Native (74%)	265
Nonnative	95
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Squaw Harbor

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	65
Native (80%)	52
Nonnative	13
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

St. George

Native Group: Aleut	
Population (1970)	163
Native (98%)	156
Nonnative	7
Acres	NA
Land Status: Not scheduled for survey	

St. Paul

Native Group: Aleut	
Population (1970)	450
Native (95%)	428
Nonnative	22
Acres	183
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Unalaska

Native Group: Aleut	
Population (1970)	178
Native (62%)	110
Nonnative	68
Acres	38
Land Status: Surveyed and patented	

ARCTIC SLOPE REGIONAL CORPORATION

(Five Native Villages)
P. O. Box 556
Tuluksak Building
Barrow, Alaska 99723

Arctic Slope Native Association

Anaktuvak Pass

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	99
Native (98%)	97
Nonnative	2
Acres	75
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Barrow

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	2,104
Native (91%)	1,904
Nonnative	200
Acres	805
Land Status: Surveyed and patented	

NATIVE VILLAGES

Kaktovik (Barter Island)

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	123
Native (87%)	107
Nonnative	16
Acres	281

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Wainwright

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	315
Native (97%)	307
Nonnative	8
Acres	NA

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Point Hope

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	386
Native (97%)	369
Nonnative	17
Acres	90

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORPORATION

(Sixteen Native Villages)
P. O. Box 1008
Nome, Alaska 99762

Bering Straits Native Association

Brevig Mission

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	123
Native (96%)	118
Nonnative	5
Acres	993

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Diomede (Inalik)

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	84
Native (98%)	82
Nonnative	2
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Elim

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	174
Native (97%)	168
Nonnative	6
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Golovin

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	117
Native (95%)	111
Nonnative	6
Acres	142

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Nome

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	2,488
Native (61%)	1,522
Nonnative	966
Acres	NA

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Shaktoolik

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	151
Native (95%)	144
Nonnative	7
Acres	25

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Gambell

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	372
Native (96%)	356
Nonnative	16
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Koyuk

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	122
Native (99%)	121
Nonnative	1
Acres	336.4

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Savoonga

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	364
Native (97%)	354
Nonnative	10
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Shishmaref

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	267
Native (93%)	249
Nonnative	18
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

NATIVE VILLAGES

Stebbins

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	231
Native (97%)	223
Nonnative	8
Acres	112

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Teller

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	220
Native (87%)	192
Nonnative	28
Acres	42.2

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Wales

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	131
Native (92%)	121
Nonnative	10
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

St. Michael

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	207
Native (92%)	192
Nonnative	15
Acres	NA

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Unalakleet

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	434
Native (92%)	403
Nonnative	31
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

White Mountain

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	87
Native (96%)	84
Nonnative	3
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION

(Twenty-four Native Villages)
P. O. Box 237
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Bristol Bay Native Association

Chignik

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	83
Native (76%)	63
Nonnative	20
Acres	62

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Chignik Lagoon

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	70
Native (91%)	65
Nonnative	5
Acres	NA

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Chignik Lake

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	117
Native (99%)	115
Nonnative	2
Acres	NA

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Clark's Point

Native Group: Eskimo-Aleut

Population (1970)	95
Native (78%)	74
Nonnative	21
Acres	NA

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Dillingham

Native Group: Eskimo-Aleut

Population (1970)	914
Native (62%)	569
Nonnative	344
Acres	NA

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Egegik

Native Group: Eskimo-Aleut

Population (1970)	148
Native (50%)	74
Nonnative	74
Acres	NA

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

NATIVE VILLAGES

Ekuk
Native Group: Eskimo-Aleut

Population (1970)	51
Native (98%)	50
Nonnative	1
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Ekwok
Native Group: Eskimo-Aleut

Population (1970)	103
Native (90%)	93
Nonnative	10
Acres	558

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Igiugig
Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	36
Native (95%)	34
Nonnative	2
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Ivanof Bay
Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	48
Native (96%)	46
Nonnative	2
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Koliganek
Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	142
Native (94%)	134
Nonnative	8
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Lake Aleknagik
Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	128
Native (76%)	97
Nonnative	31
Acres	124.5

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Levelock
Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	74
Native (81%)	60
Nonnative	14
Acres	397.9

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Manokotak
Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	214
Native (96%)	205
Nonnative	9
Acres	334

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Newhalen

Native Group: Eskimo-Aleut

Population (1970)	88
Native (94%)	83
Nonnative	5
Acres	NA

Land Status: Survey number assigned

Nondalton

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	184
Native (99%)	182
Nonnative	2
Acres	625.9

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Perryville

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	94
Native (96%)	90
Nonnative	4
Acres	78.4

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Port Heiden (Meshik)

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	66
Native (88%)	58
Nonnative	8
Acres	NA

Land Status: Scheduled for survey

New Stuyahok

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	216
Native (96%)	208
Nonnative	8
Acres	108

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Pedro Bay

Native Group: Eskimo-Aleut

Population (1970)	65
Native (78%)	51
Nonnative	14
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Pilot Point

Native Group: Eskimo-Aleut

Population (1970)	68
Native (85%)	58
Nonnative	10
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

South Naknek

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	154
Native (60%)	85
Nonnative	69
Acres	203

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Togiak

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	383
Native (98%)	377
Nonnative	6
Acres	76
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Twin Hills

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	67
Native (98%)	66
Nonnative	1
Acres	NA
Land Status: Scheduled for survey	

CALISTA CORPORATION

(Forty-four Native Villages)
330 E St., Rm. 385
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Yupiktak Bista Association

Akiachak

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	312
Native (96%)	300
Nonnative	12
Acres	84
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Akiak

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	171
Native (99%)	169
Nonnative	2
Acres	NA
Land Status: Scheduled for survey	

Akolmuit (Nunapitchuk and Kasigluk)

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	526
Native (97%)	512
Nonnative	14
Acres	NA
Land Status: Not scheduled for survey	

Alakanuk

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	265
Native (93%)	247
Nonnative	18
Acres	250
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Aniak
Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	205
Native (83%)	170
Nonnative	35
Acres	62

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Bethel
Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	2,416
Native (77%)	1,870
Nonnative	546
Acres	444

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Chefornak
Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	146
Native (97%)	141
Nonnative	5
Acres	56

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Chevak
Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	387
Native (97%)	376
Nonnative	11
Acres	75

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Crooked Creek
Native Group. Eskimo

Population (1970)	59
Native (93%)	55
Nonnative	4
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Eek
Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	186
Native (90%)	167
Nonnative	19
Acres	NA

Land Status: Scheduled for survey

Emmonak
Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	439
Native (96%)	421
Nonnative	18
Acres	608

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Goodnews Bay
Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	218
Native (96%)	210
Nonnative	8
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

NATIVE VILLAGES

Holy Cross

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	200
Native (96%)	192
Nonnative	8
Acres	NA
Land Status: Not scheduled for survey	

Hooper Bay

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	490
Native (97%)	477
Nonnative	13
Acres	365
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Kipnuk

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	325
Native (98%)	320
Nonnative	5
Acres	NA
Land Status: Not scheduled for survey	

Kongiganak

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	190
Native (96%)	183
Nonnative	7
Acres	NA
Land Status: Not scheduled for survey	

Kotlik

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	226
Native (98%)	224
Nonnative	2
Acres	514
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Kwethluk

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	418
Native (96%)	390
Nonnative	18
Acres	202
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Kwigillingok

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	148
Native (98%)	145
Nonnative	3
Acres	NA
Land Status: Scheduled for survey	

Kwinhagek (Quinhagek)

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	340
Native (98%)	332
Nonnative	8
Acres	NA
Land Status: Not scheduled for survey	

Lime Village

Native Group: Athapascan-Eskimo	
Population (1970)	25
Native (100%)	25
Nonnative	0
Acres	NA
Land Status: Not scheduled for survey	

Marshall (Fortuna Ledge)

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	175
Native (97%)	169
Nonnative	6
Acres	688.5
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Mountain Village

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	419
Native (94%)	394
Nonnative	25
Acres	NA
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Napaskiak

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	269
Native (97%)	255
Nonnative	14
Acres	NA
Land Status: Not scheduled for survey	

Lower Kalskag

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	183
Native (97%)	177
Nonnative	6
Acres	316
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Mekoryuk

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	249
Native (94%)	234
Nonnative	15
Acres	NA
Land Status: Not scheduled for survey	

Napakiak

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	270
Native (98%)	265
Nonnative	5
Acres	NA
Land Status: Not scheduled for survey	

Newtok

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	114
Native (97%)	111
Nonnative	3
Acres	NA
Land Status: Not scheduled for survey	

NATIVE VILLAGES

Nightmute (Nightmuit)

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	127
Native (98%)	122
Nonnative	5
Acres	NA

Land Status: Scheduled for survey

Pilot Station

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	290
Native (99%)	287
Nonnative	3
Acres	240

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Platinum

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	55
Native (87%)	48
Nonnative	7
Acres	NA

Land Status; Not scheduled for survey

Scammon Bay

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	166
Native (100%)	166
Nonnative	0
Acres	NA

Land Status: Scheduled for survey

Oscarville

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	41
Native (92%)	38
Nonnative	3
Acres	NA

Land Status: Survey number assigned

Pitkas Point

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	70
Native (96%)	67
Nonnative	3
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Russian Mission (Yukon)

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	146
Native (95%)	138
Nonnative	8
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Sheldon's Point

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	125
Native (97%)	121
Nonnative	4
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Sleetmute

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	109
Native (87%)	95
Nonnative	14
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Stony River

Native Group: Athapascan-Eskimo

Population (1970)	74
Native (82%)	61
Nonnative	13
Acres	109.1

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Toksook Bay

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	257
Native (98%)	251
Nonnative	6
Acres	NA

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Tuntutuliak

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	158
Native (97%)	154
Nonnative	4
Acres	NA

Land Status: Scheduled for survey

St. Mary's

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	384
Native (91%)	350
Nonnative	34
Acres	NA

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Tanunak

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	274
Native (99%)	270
Nonnative	4
Acres	83

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Tuluksak

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	195
Native (99%)	193
Nonnative	2
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Upper Kalskag (Kalskag)

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	122
Native (87%)	106
Nonnative	16
Acres	512.7

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

NATIVE VILLAGES

CHUGACH NATIVES, INCORPORATED
(Four Native Villages)
819 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Chugach Native Association

English Bay
Native Group: Aleut-Athapascan

Population (1970)	58
Native (91%)	53
Nonnative	5
Acres	179.7

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Seldovia (Indian Possessions)
Native Group: Aleut-Athapascan

Population (1970)	437*
Native (32%)	138
Nonnative	299
Acres	.03

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Port Graham
Native Group: Aleut-Athapascan

Population (1970)	107
Native (90%)	96
Nonnative	11
Acres	35.8

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Tatitlek
Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	111
Native (96%)	107
Nonnative	4
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

---

* U.S. Census population figures for city of Seldovia.

COOK INLET REGION, INCORPORATED

(Three Native Villages)
113 West 6th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Cook Inlet Native Association

Eklutna

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	25
Native (92%)	23
Nonnative	2
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Tyonek

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	232
Native (95%)	221
Nonnative	11
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Ninilchik

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	134
Native (13%)	18
Nonnative	116
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

NATIVE VILLAGES

DOYON, LIMITED

(Thirty-two Native Villages)
102 Lacey Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Tanana Chiefs Conference

Alatna

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	174*
Native (97%)	168
Nonnative	6
Acres	NA

Land Status: Scheduled for survey

Allakaket

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	174*
Native (97%)	168
Nonnative	6
Acres	NA

Land Status: Scheduled for survey

Anvik

Native Group: Athapascan-Eskimo

Population (1970)	83
Native (90%)	75
Nonnative	8
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Arctic Village

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	85
Native (97%)	82
Nonnative	3
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Beaver

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	101
Native (86%)	86
Nonnative	15
Acres	48

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Cantwell

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	62
Native (69%)	43
Nonnative	19
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

---

* U.S. Census population figures for Alatna and Allakaket are combined.

Chalkyitsik

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	130
Native (95%)	123
Nonnative	7
Acres	52

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Dot Lake

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	42
Native (69%)	29
Nonnative	13
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Fort Yukon

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	448
Native (84%)	376
Nonnative	72
Acres	158

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Grayling

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	139
Native (98%)	136
Nonnative	3
Acres	301

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Circle

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	54
Native (59%)	32
Nonnative	22
Acres	42

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Eagle Village (Eagle)

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	36[*]
Native (11%)	4
Nonnative	32
Acres	24.4

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Galena

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	302
Native (88%)	265
Nonnative	37
Acres	117

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Hughes

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	85
Native (86%)	73
Nonnative	12
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

---

[*] U.S. Census population figures for Eagle.

NATIVE VILLAGES

Huslia

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	159
Native (95%)	151
Nonnative	8
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Kaltag

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	206
Native (94%)	193
Nonnative	13
Acres	44

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Koyukuk

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	124
Native (98%)	121
Nonnative	3
Acres	98.6

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

McGrath (McGrath Native Village)

Native Group: Athapascan-Eskimo

Population (1970)	279*
Native (39%)	110
Nonnative	169
Acres	47

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Mentasta Lake (Mentasta)

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	68
Native (94%)	64
Nonnative	4
Acres	47

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Minto

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	168
Native (95%)	159
Nonnative	9
Acres	NA

Land Status: Survey number assigned

---

* U.S. Census population figures for McGrath Native Village and the city of McGrath are combined.

Nenana Addition (Nenana)

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	362*
Native (39%)	142
Nonnative	220
Acres	116.4

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Northway

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	40
Native (25%)	10
Nonnative	30
Acres	47.9

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Rampart

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	36
Native (58%)	21
Nonnative	15
Acres	91.6

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Nikolai

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	112
Native (90%)	101
Nonnative	11
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Nulato

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	308
Native (97%)	298
Nonnative	10
Acres	604

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Ruby

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	145
Native (92%)	134
Nonnative	11
Acres	NA

Land Status: Scheduled for survey

---

* U.S. Census population figures for Nenana Addition and the city of Nenana are combined.

NATIVE VILLAGES

Shageluk

Native Group: Athapascan-Eskimo

Population (1970)	167
Native (95%)	158
Nonnative	9
Acres	13

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Tanacross

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	84
Native (92%)	77
Nonnative	7
Acres	18.5

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Tetlin

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	114
Native (95%)	108
Nonnative	6
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Stevens Village

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	74
Native (97%)	72
Nonnative	2
Acres	589

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Tanana

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	120
Native (7%)	9
Nonnative	111
Acres	55.6

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Venetie

Native Group: Athapascan

Population (1970)	112
Native (96%)	108
Nonnative	4
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

KONIAG, INCORPORATED
(Seven Native Villages)
P. O. Box 1423
Donnelley Building
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Kodiak Area Native Association

Akhiok

Native Group: Aleut	
Population (1970)	115
Native (98%)	113
Nonnative	2
Acres	94
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Kodiak

Native Group: Aleut	
Population (1970)	3,798*
Native (17%)	642
Nonnative	3,156
Acres	15
Land Status: Surveyed and patented	

Old Harbor

Native Group: Aleut	
Population (1970)	290
Native (93%)	269
Nonnative	21
Acres	424
Land Status: Surveyed and patented	

Karluk

Native Group: Aleut	
Population (1970)	98
Native (96%)	95
Nonnative	3
Acres	NA
Land Status: Not scheduled for survey	

Larsen Bay

Native Group: Aleut	
Population (1970)	109
Native (82%)	91
Nonnative	18
Acres	131.4
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Ouzinkie

Native Group: Aleut	
Population (1970)	160
Native (89%)	143
Nonnative	17
Acres	804
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

---

* U.S. Census population figures for the city of Kodiak. Kodiak Native Village is discussed in Sec. 14(h)(3) of the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act.

Port Lions

Native Group: Aleut

Population (1970)	227
Native (81%)	184
Nonnative	43
Acres	NA

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION

(Ten Native Villages)
P. O. Box 49
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752

Northwest Alaska Native Association

Ambler

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	169
Native (94%)	159
Nonnative	10
Acres	554

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Deering

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	85
Native (98%)	83
Nonnative	2
Acres	NA

Land Status: Not scheduled for survey

Buckland

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	104
Native (99%)	103
Nonnative	1
Acres	183

Land Status: Surveyed; not patented

Kiana

Native Group: Eskimo

Population (1970)	278
Native (96%)	268
Nonnative	10
Acres	180

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Kivalina

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	188
Native (97%)	183
Nonnative	5
Acres	NA
Land Status: Scheduled for survey	

Noatak

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	293
Native (98%)	286
Nonnative	7
Acres	43
Land Status: Surveyed, not patented	

Selawik

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	429
Native (98%)	418
Nonnative	11
Acres	NA
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Kotzebue

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	1,696
Native (74%)	1,326
Nonnative	370
Acres	415
Land Status: Surveyed and patented	

Noorvik

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	462
Native (97%)	443
Nonnative	19
Acres	43
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

Shungnak

Native Group: Eskimo	
Population (1970)	220
Native (97%)	213
Nonnative	7
Acres	466
Land Status: Surveyed; not patented	

NATIVE VILLAGES

SEALASKA CORPORATION
(Eleven Native Villages)
127 Franklin Street, Room 407
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Tlingit-Haida Central Council

Angoon

Native Group: Tlingit	
Population (1970)	400
Native (94%)	377
Nonnative	23
Acres	42.7
Land Status: Surveyed and patented	

Hoonah

Native Group: Tlingit	
Population (1970)	748
Native (72%)	538
Nonnative	210
Acres	41.6
Land Status: Surveyed and patented	

Juneau (Juneau Indian Village)

Native Group: Tlingit	
Population (1970)	109*
Native (100%)	109
Nonnative	0
Acres	3.5
Land Status: Surveyed and patented	

Craig

Native Group: Tlingit	
Population (1970)	272
Native (56%)	153
Nonnative	119
Acres	NA
Land Status: Surveyed and patented	

Hydaburg

Native Group: Haida	
Population (1970)	214
Native (88%)	188
Nonnative	26
Acres	194
Land Status: Surveyed and patented	

Kake

Native Group: Tlingit	
Population (1970)	448
Native (91%)	405
Nonnative	43
Acres	130
Land Status: Surveyed and patented	

---

* Population figures obtained from Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Klawock

Native Group: Tlingit

Population (1970)	213
Native (92%)	195
Nonnative	18
Acres	201

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Saxman

Native Group: Tlingit

Population (1970)	135
Native (73%)	99
Nonnative	36
Acres	386

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Yakutat

Native Group: Tlingit

Population (1970)	190
Native (83%)	157
Nonnative	33
Acres	173

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Klukwan

Native Group: Tlingit

Population (1970)	103
Native (89%)	92
Nonnative	11
Acres	874

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

Sitka Village

Native Group: Tlingit

Population (1970)	266*
Native (100%)	266
Nonnative	0
Acres	12

Land Status: Surveyed and patented

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* Population figures obtained from Bureau of Indian Affairs.

ANNETTE ISLAND RESERVE

Southeast Region, ALASKA
Tsimshian Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Metlakatla, Alaska

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,050 (1970 census)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 86, 471 acres

Tribally Owned: 86,471 acres

HISTORY

The ancestral home of the Tsimshian is on the Skeena River in British Columbia and the coast to the south. In 1887, a Church of England missionary, Rev. William Duncan, persuaded a number of the Indians to move to Annette Island. A grant of land was later obtained from the United States by an act of May 30, 1891, and the Tsimshian have continued to reside there, principally in the village of Metlakatla. Along with the land grant, the Tsimshian received U. S. citizenship and certain fishing rights.

CULTURE

From the beginning, the Metlakatla Indian Community emphasized religious freedom and self-expression, and this attitude is prevalent today. Metlakatla is a modern and progressive community with youthful, vigorous, and hard-working residents who participate in the social, economic, and political life of the State.

GOVERNMENT

The Metlakatla Indian Community is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act and is incorporated under a Federally approved charter. The governing body is the popularly elected Annette Island Reserve Council consisting of 12 members.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The average annual income of the tribe is $250,000. The economy is based upon fish processing and logging. Substantial employment is also generated by the International Airport, 8 miles from the village of Metlakatla. The salmon industry provides full employment and steady incomes through the fishing season, and constitutes one of the major sources of income in the community throughout the year. The newly established timber industry is expanding rapidly and has become the major source of year-round employment and income. There is an extensive road construction program which will provide asphalt-surfaced, fully engineered roads that will link all major areas of the island. Road construction is also an important source of income and employment.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 120 inches per year. Temperatures average a high of 58° and a low of 22°.

TRANSPORTATION

There is only an internal road system on the island. Two commercial airlines provide air service. Annette is less than 700 miles north of Seattle, Washington, via direct flight. The nearest bus- and trucklines are located in Ketchikan, a distance of 15 miles.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

All utilities are tribally owned including the Metlakatla water system and the Metlakatla Power and Light Company. In addition, a new municipal building has been completed.

RECREATION

The tribally owned community center includes a basketball court, theater, auditorium, and numerous meeting rooms. Annette Island offers excellent camping, hunting, and fishing opportunities. In addition, a number of unique community events are held throughout the year, such as the Annual King Salmon Derby.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,050
Labor Force:	
Total:	406
Unemployed:	232
Unemployment rate:	57%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

Arizona

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Window Rock, Navajo Indian Reservation

AK CHIN RESERVATION

Pinal County, ARIZONA
Papago Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Ak Chin Community, Arizona 85239

Federal
Reservation

Population: 258 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 21,840 acres

Tribally Owned: 21,840 acres
Tribal members refused to accept assignments of allotments to individuals as outlined by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

HISTORY

The Papago, or Bean People, reside in the southern part of Arizona, including the Ak Chin Reservation. Until the coming of the Spaniards, from whom they learned stockraising, the Papago Indians were farmers using fields irrigated only by flash floods.

CULTURE

The Papago speak a language unrelated to other Indian languages in the area except for the Pima. They were agricultural and moved frequently to find new water sources. The tribal government was based on autonomous related villages which were governed by headmen and councils. The Papago extend from Ak Chin to Sonora, Mexico.

GOVERNMENT

The governing body is the Ak Chin Indian Community Council, as provided under the Articles of Association, approved December 1961. The active committees include the farm board; education, health, and welfare; and housing.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income of $180,000 per year is derived completely from tribal farm profits. The tribe currently operates a 10,000-acre farm and a tribal store and service station.

CLIMATE

In this arid section of the country, rainfall averages 8 inches annually, and temperatures range from a high of 110° to a low of 30°.

AK CHIN RESERVATION

TRANSPORTATION

A county road connects the reservation with Interstate 10 to the north and Interstate 8 to the south. Commercial trains, trucks, and buslines serve Maricopa, 5 miles from the reservation. The nearest commercial air service is at the Phoenix Airport, 40 miles from Ak Chin.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe provides its own water and sewage service and its own electricity. The U.S. Public Health Service hospital in Sacaton and the Phoenix Indian Medical Center in Phoenix provide medical care for Ak Chin residents.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	258
Labor Force:	
Total:	62
Unemployed:	3
Unemployment rate:	5%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th

CAMP VERDE RESERVATION

Yavapai County, ARIZONA
Yavapai-Apache Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Middle Verde, Arizona 86322

Federal
Reservation

Population: 693 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 640 acres

Tribally Owned:	560 acres
Allotted:	80 acres

HISTORY

Between 1000 A.D. and 1500 A.D., nomadic bands of Athapascan Indians, ancestors of the Apache, came from the North to the area which is now Arizona and New Mexico. By 1873, most Apache bands had been captured and were detained on reservations. A small group subsequently left the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona and moved northwest to found the Camp Verde Reservation.

CULTURE

The Apache practiced a shamanistic religion. They strongly believed in mountain spirits which had good and evil powers over the people. They believed that the living were influenced by witches and the dead. The Apache lived in thatched wickiups which were easily collapsed and moved and which they covered with hides in the winter. Hides were also used to make clothing. Baskets, which were waterproofed when sealed with pitch, were used for cooking.

GOVERNMENT

The eight-member community council is the governing body of the tribe which was organized under a constitution and bylaws based on the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual tribal income of $1,700 is derived from farming leases of reservation land to non-Indians. The tribe is a member of the Indian Development District of Arizona and, through this organization, hopes to achieve for Indians a greater share of the State's growth.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in central Arizona, where the climate is semiarid, averaging 12 inches of rain annually. The temperature ranges from a high of 95° to a low of 15°.

CAMP VERDE RESERVATION

TRANSPORTATION

The Camp Verde Reservation is located on State Highway 279 which connects with Interstate 17, the major north-south highway for the area. Phoenix is 75 miles to the south by this highway. Commercial air and train companies serve Flagstaff, Arizona, which lies 50 miles from the reservation. Bus- and trucklines serve Camp Verde, only 5 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation has its own water system which was installed by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). Individuals provide their own septic tanks. Electricity is supplied by the Arizona Public Service. There are a private hospital in Cottonwood and a USPHS hospital in Camp Verde. Prescott and Phoenix both have larger hospitals.

RECREATION

Of interest to visitors is the historic fort at Camp Verde. Another major tourist attraction is the Montezuma Castle National Monument, located 10 miles from the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	693
Labor Force:	
Total:	307
Unemployed:	231
Unemployment rate:	75%

COCOPAH RESERVATION

Yuma County, ARIZONA
Yuma Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Somerton, Arizona 85350

Federal
Reservation

Population: 441 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 528 acres

Tribally Owned: 528 acres

The Cocopah Reservation was established by Executive order in 1917. The reservation consisted of two sections. The larger section was located northwest of the community of Somerton. The smaller section was located to the southeast. By agreement on March 21, 1956, between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, two areas totaling 62 acres were set aside from public domain for the use of the Cocopah Indians on a temporary basis.

HISTORY

The Cocopah Indians, one of the Yuman tribes, migrated from Baja California and Mexico and settled along the Colorado River. About 1760, the Yuma, Cocopah, and Maricopa Indians comprised one tribe known as the Coco-Maricopa Tribe and lived around the Gulf of California and the Colorado River. The Cocopah sector peacefully severed ties with the main group after a dispute. Shortly thereafter, the Maricopa Indians also seceded. This secession incurred the severe displeasure and hostility of the remainder, who now form the Yuma Tribe.

CULTURE

The Yuma Tribe expertly farmed the fertile flatlands along the Colorado River. The tribe was divided into clans and families. These subunits of the tribe owned sections of land. Although the people were sedentary, they moved seasonally to summer-houses that were opensided to let the breeze through during the very hot weather.

GOVERNMENT

The Cocopah Indians are governed by a popularly elected tribal council consisting of five members. Its authority is derived from the constitution approved under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

COCOPAH RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual tribal income of $2,400 comes entirely from farming. The tribe is a member of the Indian Development District of Arizona.

CLIMATE

The climate in the reservation area is very hot and arid. Rainfall averages only 3 inches per year. Temperatures average a high of 115° and a low of 33°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 95 crosses the reservation north-south. The nearest commercial transportation by air, bus, train, and truck serves Yuma, Arizona, 17 miles from Cocopah.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Cocopah has a community water system, installed by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS), and individual septic tanks. Residents use bottled gas or electricity available from Arizona Public Service. For medical care, tribal members can go to a private hospital in Yuma, or a USPHS hospital in Winterhaven, California, on the Fort Yuma Reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	441
Labor Force:	
Total:	163
Unemployed:	123
Unemployment rate:	75%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

COLORADO RIVER RESERVATION

Yuma County, ARIZONA
San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, CALIFORNIA
Mojave and Chemehuevi Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Parker, Arizona 85344

Federal
Reservation
Population: 2,072 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 264,092 acres

Tribally Owned: 258,134 acres
Allotted: 5,958 acres

Of the total acreage, 225,996 acres lie in Arizona and 38,096 in California.

HISTORY
The Mojave and Chemehuevi Indians have lived on the Lower Colorado River since recorded history. The Mojave controlled both sides of the river from Needles, California, to Black Canyon. The Chemehuevi controlled lands lying between the Mojave and the Quechan, who lived farther to the south. The Mojave at first welcomed the Spanish, but soon changed their position when the Europeans tried to impose a new way of life upon them. The Mojave then became widely feared for their bellicosity. Upon acquiring this territory under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the United States agreed to preserve recognition of the Indian people's right to their land. The Colorado River Reservation was created as an inducement to the Mojave and Chemehuevi to abandon the tactics of war and adopt agriculture. The Colorado River tribes include not only the Mojave and Chemehuevi, but also some Hopi and Navajo who were located here following World War II.

CULTURE
The Mojave were a Yuman subgroup; the Chemehuevi were of Shoshonean heritage. The tribes lived along the Colorado River and farmed the rich bottomlands there. Their major crops were corn, melons, pumpkins, native beans, roots, and mesquite beans. The tribes lived in scattered groups in homes made of brush placed between upright mesquite logs, or in "sandwich houses" made of mud and wood. For traveling along the river, these Indians constructed rafts from bundles of reeds instead of making boats or canoes. The Mojave were the most populous of the Yuman tribes.

COLORADO RIVER RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The Colorado River tribes adopted a constitution in 1937 under the Indian Reorganization Act. The tribal council, the governing body for the Colorado River tribes, meets monthly, with additional meetings called. Council members are elected every 2 years on a staggered basis.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual average tribal income of $600,000 is earned almost wholly from farming. Companies now located on the reservation include a plastics manufacturer; three concrete, sand, and gravel contractors; a marina sales and service company; a tire center; and a farm machinery sales and service dealer. The Blue Water Marina was constructed by the tribe. The tribe is a member of the Indian Development District of Arizona through which it hopes to augment its development trends. Sand and gravel deposits are currently being exploited. Clay deposits, gypsum, and small amounts of gold are also found on this reservation.

CLIMATE

The weather in this area is usually warm and sunny. The average July high is 93°. Agriculture in this area is encouraged by the 259-day growing season; however, the low rainfall of 5.5 inches per year makes irrigation necessary.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation is located along a major east-west transportation corridor, Interstates 40 and 10. Train, bus, and truck services are available in Parker on the reservation; however, for commercial air service, residents must travel 60 miles to Blythe, California.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The infrastructure on the reservation is obsolete and a deterrent to growth. The reservation's industrial park, however, has utilities adequate for any industry. The Arizona Public Service Company supplies electricity and natural gas to Parker and other parts of the reservation. A 20-bed hospital in Parker is operated by the Indian Health Service. Additional hospitals are located in Yuma, Arizona, 125 miles south of Parker. Tribal activities are centered in the modern tribal community buildings.

RECREATION

The tremendous appeal of the Colorado River to hunters, fishermen, and tourists is only now being recognized and exploited. To take advantage of this natural resource, the Colorado River tribes have constructed the Blue Water Marina and continue to develop facilities for vacationers. The area is excellent for water sports and other outdoor activities year-round. Facilities for overnight visitors are available in Parker.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2,072
Labor Force:	
Total:	851
Unemployed:	402
Unemployment rate:	47%
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	11th

FORT APACHE RESERVATION

Apache, Gila, and Navajo Counties, ARIZONA
White Mountain Apache Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Whiteriver, Arizona 85941

Federal
Reservation

Population: 6,500 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,664,872 acres

Tribally Owned: 1,664,872 acres

This reservation was originally established in 1871 as a part of the White Mountain Indian Reservation, which was divided into the San Carlos Reservation and the Fort Apache Reservation in 1897.

HISTORY

The Apache were a nomadic people who were attracted to the Southwest by the abundance they saw there. They usually lived in mountainous areas and raided the pueblo villages for food, crops, and material goods. There were, however, peaceful periods when the two groups traded without hostility.
The Spanish also became a target of Apache raids and adopted the Zuni word "Apache" meaning enemy. Harsh treatment by whites increased animosity. Because they had not settled in any given area, the Apache were difficult to subdue and were the last tribe to be defeated by the United States Government. The Apache wars ended finally in the late 19th century.

CULTURE

The Apache were large, well-built people trained from childhood to be hunters and fighters. They were not horsemen and never fully adapted to the use of the horse. Religious beliefs were centered upon the shaman, who was the religious leader. Mountain spirits, believed to possess great powers of both good and evil over people, are impersonated in the mountain spirit dances. The thatched wickiups in which the Apache lived were covered with hide in the winter. Clothing was made out of skins. The people were also skilled in basketry, sealing some with pitch to be watertight.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe adopted a constitution in August 1938, according to the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, and amended the constitution in June 1958. The reservation is governed by an elected tribal council which holds office for a term of 2 years.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Eighty percent of the annual tribal income of $1 million represents forest industry profits. The remainder of the tribe's income is derived from farming and business profits. The tribe employs a total of 200 persons in various enterprises. The White Mountain Apache Enterprise and the White Mountain Recreation Enterprise are organizations to develop the recreational potential of the reservation. The Fort Apache Timber Company works the reservation's impressive forest resources. Other tribal associations are the Whiteriver Construction Enterprise and the Livestock Association, which manages a 2,000-head herd. Three private lumber companies are also located on the reservation: Southwest Forest Industries, Western Wood Products, and Western Pine Sales. The tribe, through its membership in the Indian Development District of Arizona, has access to professional planning, technical skills, and funding assistance. Timber is the primary resource on the reservation. There are also deposits of asbestos.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages from 12 to 30 inches yearly, varying with the elevation. The climate is mild, much cooler in the summer than the nearby desert area. Temperatures range from 90° to 15°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Route 60 is the major north-south route through the reservation. U.S. Route 70 comes into the reservation from the southeast and junctions with 60 to continue west to Phoenix. Other, smaller roads connect the towns of the reservation. Trains, buses, and trucks serve the industries and residents of the reservation. A commercial air shuttle to Phoenix is located in Show Low, 10 miles from the reservation.

FORT APACHE RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Where there are no municipal or local water systems, water is drawn from wells. Residents buy bottled gas. The Arizona Public Service Company and the Navopache Electric Cooperative provide electricity to the reservation. The U.S. Public Health Service operates a hospital in Whiteriver.

RECREATION

The cool mountain climate contrasts sharply with the hot, dry regions surrounding the reservation. There are numerous campsites where activities include water recreation, hunting, and sightseeing. The tribe runs a narrow-gauge sightseeing train. Of interest to visitors are Fort Apache, a military outpost for the territory, and the Kinishba Ruins, an ancient Indian village. The tribal fair and rodeo are held annually. Numerous tourist facilities on the reservation, including the Hon-Dah Motel and Restaurant operated by the tribe, provide accommodations for noncampers.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	6,500
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,970
Unemployed:	1,170
Unemployment rate:	59%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

FORT MCDOWELL RESERVATION

Maricopa County, ARIZONA
Mojave, Apache, and Yavapai Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

Federal
Reservation

Population: 345 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 24,680 acres
Tribally Owned: 24,680 acres

Approximately two-thirds of the land will be inundated by the Orme Dam, a diversion dam for the Central Arizona Project. Negotiations are being conducted to transfer an equivalent amount of acreage from adjoining Federal lands.

HISTORY

The residents of the Fort McDowell Reservation are descended from bands of Apache, Mojave, and Yavapai who were assigned to the Fort McDowell Military Reservation at the end of the Indian Wars. These tribes were known as strong, brave fighters.

GOVERNMENT

Under the constitution and bylaws of the Fort McDowell community, and under the corporate charter of the community, the tribal council is the popularly elected organization which carries out the program of the tribe. It is assisted by a planning commission, citizens advisory committee, housing authority, and various other units.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual tribal income of $16,000 is derived largely from recreation fees and rental payments from the city of Phoenix for a water facility. The remaining 10 percent comes from farming. The only commercial establishment on the reservation is a service station, which is tribally owned.

CLIMATE

In this location near Phoenix the climate is dry and sunny. Rainfall averages 7 inches per year. Temperatures range from a high of 110° to a low of 30°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 87 runs through the reservation east-west. Commercial transportation by air, train, truck, and bus is readily available in Phoenix which is 28 miles from the reservation.

FORT MCDOWELL RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water system was provided by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). Ample electricity comes from the Salt River Project. Indians are given health care at the USPHS hospital in Phoenix.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	345
Labor Force:	
Total:	82
Unemployed:	2
Unemployment rate:	2%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	11th

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

Maricopa and Pinal Counties, ARIZONA
Pima and Maricopa Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Sacaton, Arizona 85247

Federal
Reservation

Population: 8,321 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 371,929 acres
Tribally Owned: 274,462 acres
Allotted: 97,467 acres

HISTORY

The Pima, or River People, have occupied the same locality for centuries, continuing the Hohokam tradition of irrigated farming, industriousness, peacefulness, and artistic excellence. The original reservation of 64,000 acres was designated by an act of Congress in 1859. Subsequent Executive orders have increased it to its present size. As a result of their extensive use of irrigation as a community project, and the necessity of uniting for their mutual protection against the Apache, their government structure was well organized.

CULTURE

The Spaniards, first encountering the Pima in the late 16th century, found them to be advanced in agriculture. The Spaniards introduced new farm crops, such as wheat, and religion new to the Indians, Christianity. The Pima were always peace-loving. They developed a highly organized culture.

GOVERNMENT

The 17-member, popularly elected tribal council represents the seven districts of the reservation. The sources of power for the governing body are granted in the constitution adopted and approved in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Average annual tribal income totals $519,800, derived principally from agricultural leases, business leases, and tribal farming operations. The tribe has formulated a progressive long-range development program designed principally to lead to self-sustaining economic growth. The three industrial parks on the reservation provide locations for nine commercial and industrial enterprises, several of which are owned and operated

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

by the tribe. The tribe has joined its non-Indian neighboring communities in establishing three local development corporations. An extremely successful agricultural enterprise has been the Gila River Indian Community Farm. The tribe administers the only Housing and Urban Development "model cities" program on any reservation in the country.

CLIMATE

The Phoenix area is noted for its year-round dry and sunny climate. Rainfall averages 7 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 110° to a low of 30°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 87 (northwest-southeast) crosses the reservation. State Highway 93 is a north-south route. Interstate 10 is a major north-south route for the area. Commercial airlines at Phoenix serve the area. Trains stop in Phoenix, 25 miles from the reservation. Commercial bus- and trucklines stop in Sacaton, the tribal headquarters.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Within the Gila River Indian Reservation there are 11 basic community developments. These include Bapchule, Blackwater, Casa Blanca, Gila Crossing, Goodyear, Lower SanTan, Sacaton Flats, Sacate, Sacaton, Stotonic, and Upper SanTan. Sacaton is the administrative agency headquarters and tribal headquarters for the reservation and is the location of the largest concentration of community facilities including schools, post office, general store, tribal headquarters buildings, administrative buildings, and residential quarters for employees.

RECREATION

Adjacent to the reservation is the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument. The Snaketown Ruins on the reservation are the most famous of Hohokam ruins and are being considered as a national monument. The reservation features some of the best dove hunting in the State. All types of recreational and cultural activities are also available in nearby Phoenix.

A unique feature on the reservation is its nearly completed marina and boating facility. This tribally owned and operated enterprise will provide an area for sailing as well as powerboat racing. Food and service facilities will also be available.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	8,321
Labor Force:	
Total:	2,311
Unemployed:	423
Unemployment rate:	18%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	1

HAVASUPAI RESERVATION

Coconino County, ARIZONA
Havasupai Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Supai, Arizona 86435

Federal Reservation

Population: 370 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 3,058 acres

Tribally Owned: 3,058 acres

The reservation, which lies at the bottom of the Grand Canyon 3,000 feet deep, is surrounded by U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service lands. The reservation was initially established by an Executive order of June 8, 1880. By 1882, through a series of Executive orders, the reservation was reduced to 519 acres. An act of March 4, 1944, set aside certain public domain lands and provided for an exchange of State-owned lands, to be added to the reservation, bringing it to its present size. In addition, the tribe has been granted grazing rights on approximately 246,000 acres of Federal land.

HISTORY

The Havasupai have for centuries made their home in the bottom of this extremely rugged section of the Grand Canyon. Their reservation lies 3,000 feet below the canyon rim and averages one-quarter mile in width.

CULTURE

The "People of the Blue-Green Water" were a sedentary tribe living along the Colorado River. They practiced agriculture with a planting stick similar to the pueblo method, irrigated their fields, and made baskets and pottery. They are probably related to the Great Basin culture rather than to the rancheria or pueblo, but they have adopted some farming methods and ceremonies from the Hopi. Havasupai social organization was simple, the family being the sole unit. Chiefs were hereditary and patrilineal. Havasupai religion was shamanistic, and there was an absence of organized religious rites. The people are closely related to the Hualapai.

GOVERNMENT

The Havasupai Council is composed of seven members, four selected and three hereditary chiefs. The chairman and vice-chairman appoint a secretary from within the council. The constitution and bylaws were adopted in 1939, and the tribe was incorporated under a corporate charter in 1946. The council is assisted by a general manager, tourist enterprise manager, trading company manager, and stock-tender manager.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal income averages $40,000 per year and is earned wholly through tourism. The tourism industry is promoted by the Havasupai Tourist Enterprise, a tribal association. The tribe also operates the Havasupai Trading Company.

CLIMATE

The bottom of the Grand Canyon is hot and arid. Temperatures range from 112° to −20°, but average a moderate 62°. Rainfall averages 8 inches per year.

TRANSPORTATION

A dirt road connects the canyon rim with U.S. Highway 66, 60 miles away. The remainder of the trip down the canyon wall to Havasupai can be made only by foot or by mule. Trains, buses, and trucks stop in Peach Springs, 70 miles from Havasupai. Air service is located in Kingman, 120 miles from Havasupai.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The school on the reservation has classes through second grade only. For further education, students are sent to boarding school at Fort Apache. The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) maintains a clinic in Peach Springs; however, for more intensive medical care, the Havasupai must go to the USPHS hospital in Phoenix, Arizona. A community building was recently completed.

RECREATION

Tourism is the tribal industry. The area is very attractive and provides excellent hunting and fishing. The number of tourists visiting the canyon is limited only to the extent of facilities. The tribe provides both facilities and guides.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	370
Labor Force:	
Total:	170
Unemployed:	105
Unemployment rate:	62%

HOPI RESERVATION

Coconino and Navajo Counties, ARIZONA
Hopi Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Oraibi, Arizona 86039

Federal
Reservation

Population: 6,423 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 2,472,254.26 acres

Tribally Owned: 2,472,254.26 acres

An Executive order of 1882 granted the Hopi Tribe 2,600,000 acres in northeastern Arizona, entirely surrounded by the Navajo Reservation. The Hopi are presently living on only 650,000 acres, the remainder being occupied by the Navajo. Conflicting tribal claims to land have led to a series of ownership and boundary disputes. A 1963 court decision provided for an area of joint-use land and negotiation of disputes. However, it seems likely the case will be brought back to the courts.

HISTORY

The precise origin of the Hopi is unknown. Their own legends relate that their ancestors climbed upward through four underground chambers or kivas, living in many places before settling in their present location on the Black Mesa of the Colorado Plateau, where the Hopi have lived for nearly 1,000 years. Old Oraibi, built at least by 1150, is probably the oldest continuously occupied city in the United States today. The Spanish visited the Hopi area several times from 1540 until the Pueblo Revolt in 1680. During the revolt, the Hopi moved many of their villages to mesa tops for defense purposes, and sheltered refugees from other pueblos such as Isleta. The Hopi destroyed Spanish missions and killed many of the priests. The Spanish made no effort to reestablish control of the Hopi. In the early 20th century, several new towns were founded. Many Hopi are moving from mesa tops to the new towns at the foot of the mesas.

CULTURE

The Hopi, westernmost of the pueblos, speak a Uto-Aztecan language rather than the Tanoan or Keresan spoken by most other pueblos. The old towns are constructed in typical adobe architecture. Each village is autonomous, an individual being a lifetime resident of his village even if he marries someone from another village. Both property inheritance and residence are matriarchal. Hopi as a whole is a closed community. The tribal members have a distinct pride in their nation or tribe which may be an important factor in maintaining the vibrancy and vitality of the culture. Considered by many to be outstanding intellectuals of Indian tribes, the Hopi are patient, peaceful, industrious people. They have developed a complex system of gods or kachinas which are impersonated in many of the dances. These intricate dances, representative of their belief, are usually closed to the public. Kachina dolls, carved and decorated to resemble the gods, are used to teach the children. Hopi also produce excellent silverwork and silver overlay, polychrome pottery, baskets, and other art forms.

GOVERNMENT

Each of the villages is organized independently, having either an elected governor or a hereditary village chief. The first tribal constitution was adopted in 1935; however, a tribal council was not elected until 1955. There is much resistance to change which might undermine tradition and religion. Some of the more conservative villages still do not accept the authority of the tribal council. The Hopi Tribe is a member of the Indian Development District of Arizona, through which it obtains planning and development funding assistance.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The Hopi economy is extremely limited, being removed from economic centers and surrounded by the Navajo Reservation. Some Hopi own and operate small businesses. Many families farm at subsistence level to supplement their living. Government agencies and the tribal members employ some Indians on the reservation; however, because of the scarcity of jobs on the reservation, many Hopi men commute daily or weekly to nearby areas for skilled or semiskilled jobs. The tribe has established an industrial park near Winslow. A garment factory has located there and employs many Hopi women. The tribe is working to develop an economy on the reservation capable of employing all tribal members seeking work. Hopi usually prefer

HOPI RESERVATION

to live on the reservation in spite of limited job opportunities there. The unemployed labor force thus has an unusually high skill level. The Black Mesa on which the reservation lies is a rich coal deposit. There is also oil under reservation land.

CLIMATE

The climate is generally mild with few seasonal extremes. Nights are much cooler than the days, as is typical of desert or semidesert areas. Rainfall averages 10 inches annually.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 264 crosses the reservation east-west. State Highway 77 runs south from 264. Holbrook, which is located 75 miles from the reservation, is served by commercial trains and buses. At Winslow, 108 miles from Hopi, is the nearest available commercial air service.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is no gas piped to the reservation, the nearest pipeline being 20 miles southeast of the reservation. Electricity is provided by the Arizona Public Service Company. The U.S. Public Health Service operates a hospital on the reservation. Other hospitals are located in Holbrook, Winslow, Flagstaff, and Ganado.

There are five Bureau of Indian Affairs elementary schools on the reservation. Non-Indians attend school in Keams Canyon. All high school students are bussed from Keams Canyon to schools in Ganado or Tuba City.

RECREATION

There is much of interest to visitors on the reservation. Old Oraibi at the top of Third Mesa is the oldest continuously occupied town in the United States. There are also many other villages on the reservation built in the traditional style from stones and adobe. Highway 264 winds along the base of the three mesas, passing through and by many of the other villages.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	6,423
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,944
Unemployed:	988
Unemployment rate:	51%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	12th

HUALAPAI RESERVATION

Mohave, Coconino, and Yavapai Counties, ARIZONA
Hualapai Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Peach Springs, Arizona 86434

Federal
Reservation
Population: 969 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 992,463 acres

Tribally Owned: 991,680 acres
Government Owned: 783 acres

A January 1883 Executive order established a reservation of 500,000 acres. In June 1911, 60 acres in the Big Sandy area were added by Executive order. In May 1943, the Secretary of the Interior ordered odd sections, which were released by the Santa Fe Railroad, to be added to the reservation. The Santa Fe Railroad deeded 6,440.68 acres in Clay Springs to the reservation in 1947.

HISTORY

The Hualapai formerly lived in northeastern Arizona, occupying an area much larger than they do today. The mid-19th century was a period of unrest. Peace ended abruptly when the Indians felt treaty rights had been violated. A stable peace was finally achieved in 1870. The Hualapai fulfilled their promise to preserve the peace. The Hualapai objected to their removal by the Bureau of Indian Affairs which placed them in the hot, arid Colorado River Basin. Illness for many members resulted from living in the climate unlike that of their former cool mountain home. The principal chief, Schrum, was instrumental in achieving the final settlements.

CULTURE

The Hualapai are of Yuman stock and closely related to the Havasupai. Ancient inhabitants of the Southwest, they lived mainly by hunting and gathering. They lived in mountainous areas and were described by whites as brave and enterprising. They are part of the Colorado River cultural group, less advanced in agriculture and architecture than the Pueblos. They also exhibit traits of the Great Basin area in their simplicity of social organization, ritual, and material culture. Religion is shamanistic. Clothing was made of bark or buckskin. They harvested seeds, grasses, and pinon nuts and hunted game.

HUALAPAI RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The tribal council, with the chairman as its administrative head, is the final decisionmaking body on the reservation. The chairman and vice chairman are both elected by the qualified voters of the tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual tribal income of $83,000 is made up largely of business profits, with forestry, farming, mineral use, and government income also contributing. Tribal associations include the Hualapai Tribal Herd and the Peach Springs Livestock Association. The tribe also operates the Hualapai Trading Company.

CLIMATE

The rainfall averages only 8 inches annually in this dry area neighboring the Grand Canyon. The temperature ranges from a high of 100° to a low of 10°, although the winter average low is 31°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 66 crosses the reservation east-west. Trains, buses, and trucks stop in Peach Springs. Reservation residents must drive 50 miles to Kingman, Arizona, for commercial air service.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service operates a clinic in Peach Springs. For further medical care, residents must drive to Kingman or Williams.

RECREATION

There are a motel and restaurant in Peach Springs. Peach Springs is also the access to the Havasupai Reservation and the Grand Canyon. Hunting on the reservation is excellent and varied.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	969
Labor Force:	
Total:	408
Unemployed:	197
Unemployment rate:	48%

KAIBAB RESERVATION

Mohave County, ARIZONA
Paiute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Tribal Affairs Building, Fredonia, Arizona 86022

Federal
Reservation

Population: 150 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 120,413 acres

Tribally Owned: 120,413 acres

HISTORY

When European explorers first traversed the canyonlands and plateaus of southern Utah and northern Arizona and the Great Basin of southeastern Nevada, they made occasional contacts with small groups of Indians who are spoken of as Southern Paiute. This tribe was found living in impermanent camps, hunting and gathering wild plants for food, and occasionally farming near permanent watercourses throughout the territory. There is linguistic and archeological evidence that this basic Indian group spread across the Great Basin into the northern portion of the Southwest some time shortly after 1000 A.D. In the extreme southern end of Nevada and southwestern Utah, archeologists have excavated the distinctive ceramic remains of the Southern Paiute in direct association with those of the Pueblo made around 1150 A.D.

CULTURE

The Southern Paiute speak a language closely related to the Cahuilla, Luiseño, Tarahumara, Nahuatl, Hopi, Chemehuevi, Comanche, and Ute. This is the Numic language, so named after the Paiute name for themselves, Nuwu. The Numic tongue is further grouped by linguists into a Uto-Aztecan stock. The Kaibab-Paiute are considered by anthropologists and linguists to be tribally distinct. The tribal religion is primarily ethical rather than ritual.

GOVERNMENT

The popularly elected tribal council consists of six persons with an appointed secretary-treasurer. This body is responsible for the policy decisions of the tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual tribal income is slightly over $3,000. This income is derived almost entirely from leasing and grazing fees. Sand and gravel account for about 5 percent of the tribal income.

KAIBAB RESERVATION

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 14 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 90° to a low of 20°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 389 passes east-west through the reservation; U.S. Highway 89, a major north-south route, lies just east of the reservation. Commercial bus- and trucklines serve Fredonia, 1 mile east of the reservation; however, air and train services are 80 miles away at Cedar City and St. George, Utah.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water and sewer facilities were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). Gas is supplied by the Northern Arizona Gas Company in Fredonia and Petrolane Gas in Kanab, Utah. The Garkane Power Company of Utah provides electricity for the area. Tribal members contract for health care through the USPHS at Kanab, Utah.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	150
Labor Force:	
Total:	50
Unemployed:	21
Unemployment rate:	42%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	1

NAVAJO RESERVATION

Apache, Navajo, and Coconino Counties, ARIZONA
San Juan and McKinley Counties, NEW MEXICO
San Juan County, UTAH
Navajo Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Window Rock, Arizona 86515

Federal
Reservation

Population: 131,379 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 13,989,222 acres

Tribally Owned:	12,940,191 acres
Allotted:	722,854 acres
Government Owned:	326,177 acres

HISTORY

In the early 1600's the Navajo were an aggressive and powerful tribe. During this time, they acquired horses and sheep from the Spaniards as well as knowledge of working with metal and wool. The United States Government, after misunderstandings, raids, and retaliations, decided to round up all Navajo and send them to Fort Sumner, New Mexico, where they would be taught a sedentary agricultural life patterned after that of the Pueblo Indians. In 1868, recognizing that the Fort Sumner experiment was a failure and acceding to Navajo appeals, the Government concluded a treaty and established the Navajo Reservation. The discovery of oil on the reservation in 1921 provided the stimulus for development.

CULTURE

The extended kin group, made up of two or more families, is an important unit of Navajo social organization. It is a cooperative unit of responsible leadership bound together by ties of marriage and close relationship. Women hold an important position in the tribe. Religion is still the core of Navajo culture, and the traditional sand paintings are used in healing ceremonies. Navajo are widely known for their silverwork and rug weaving. The tribe's industry, stamina, urge to succeed, and exceptional adaptability are central to the progress Navajo made within the century.

NAVAJO RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The Navajo Tribe is governed by a council consisting of 74 members representing the 96 chapters which make up the reservation. Representation is also included from the Alamo, Canoncito, and Ramah Reservations in New Mexico, as well as the Eastern Administrative Area. All programs and projects are processed through the advisory committee before submission to the council. The popularly elected tribal chairman is administrative head of the tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal income aggregates approximately $16 million annually and is derived principally from oil, gas, and minerals; forestry; commercial and industrial enterprises; and investments. There are approximately 1,000 full-time employees of the tribal government and 400 part-time employees. There are substantial oil and natural gas reserves on the Navajo Reservation. In addition, a large coal-mining operation has been started, with others being planned. Other minerals are found in lesser quantity. Timber resources managed on a sustained yield basis provide 40 million board feet of lumber annually.

CLIMATE

Average annual precipitation is low and temperatures tend to be moderate.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 89 crosses the western part of the reservation running north-south, while U.S. Highway 164 runs from U.S. Highway 89 at a point near Tuba City to the northeast part of the reservation near Shiprock, New Mexico. U.S. Highway 666 runs north-south crossing the east end of the reservation, and State Highway 265 (Navajo Route 3) crosses the reservation east-west in the southern half of the reservation. Motor freight carriers serve all major reservation communities. The nearest commercial airline and train services are at Gallup, New Mexico; and Flagstaff, Winslow, Grand Canyon, and Page, Arizona.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Navajo Tribal Utility Authority is the major supplier of electricity, natural gas, water, and sewer services on the reservation. In a few areas, Arizona Public Service supplies electricity; bottled gas is marketed by private companies. Hospitals and clinics on the reservation are operated by the U.S. Public Health Service and provide necessary medical services to the residents.

RECREATION

Parks pointing out the history of the area and camping sites in scenic places are provided by the tribe. These parks include the Grand Canyon Navajo Tribal Park, Bowl Canyon Creek Dam Recreational Area, Tsegi Canyon Tribal Park, Kinlichee Tribal Park, Window Rock-Tse Bonito Tribal Park, Little Colorado River Tribal Park, Lake Powell Tribal Park, and Monument Valley Tribal Park. In addition, the United States Government operates the following National Monuments within the reservation: Canyon de Chelly, Chaco Canyon, Rainbow Bridge, and Navajo. Other tribal tourism activities include the Navajo Tribal Museum, visitor centers, a research library, and a zoo at Window Rock, and Navajo tribal fairs held annually at Window Rock and Tuba City, Arizona, and Shiprock, New Mexico.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	131,379
Labor Force:	
Total:	43,059
Unemployed:	18,569
Unemployment rate:	43%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

PAPAGO RESERVATION

Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal Counties, ARIZONA
Papago Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Sells, Arizona 85634

Federal
Reservation

Population: 8,044 (BIA 3/72)
  Gila Bend: 264
  Papago (main): 7,073
  San Xavier: 707

LAND STATUS Total Area: 2,855,874 acres

Tribally Owned: 2,814,871 acres
Allotted: 41,003 acres

The Papago Reservation is composed of three segments: The main reservation, at Sells, is 2,774,370 acres. The Gila Bend Reservation, located northwest of Sells, is 10,409 acres. The San Xavier Reservation is located northeast of Sells near Tucson and has an area of 71,095 acres.

HISTORY

The Papago may be descendants of the Hohokam Indians who reached a high cultural level and flourished around 1,400 A.D. Another theory is that the Papago returned to their lands when the Hohokam disappeared. The Papago were an agricultural and seminomadic people who moved in search of water. Because their few sources of water were used by others, they became one of the poorest Indian nations in the Southwest. The Papago, together with the Pima and Maricopa, helped the United States force the Apache to peace in the 1860's. Because of their location in the extreme southwest desert, the Papago have been removed from the activity elsewhere in the country and are now making efforts to participate in the area's growth.

CULTURE

Papago means Bean People. The Papago are closely related to the Pima in Arizona in that they lived in houses which were usually flat-topped with a shade attached. Making their homes in the desert, and being an agricultural people, they irrigated their fields by flooding. They raised maize, cotton, grains, and stock. To supplement the food they raised, the women gathered foods from the desert. The Papago are tall, dark-complexioned people whose language is related to Pima. The women make fine baskets of yucca and other natural fibers. Tribal organization was based on autonomous, related villages which were governed by headmen and councils. There are also Papago living in Sonora, Mexico.

GOVERNMENT

The Sells, San Xavier, and Gila Bend Papago Reservations recently joined together for a tribal form of government. The tribal council, which governs the three reservations, is composed of 22 members representing separate districts. A chairman and council are selected each year, the council selecting the chairman by majority vote. The tribal constitution of 1937 organized the tribe into a federal form of government.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Minerals, including copper, gravel, building stone, and clay, are found on the reservation, and leases on these granted by the tribe provide the main source of tribal income. Commercial and industrial development on the reservation is minimal. There are five automobile service stations and two cafes on the reservation. The copper mine and mill near Ajo employ the Papago. An industrial park has been completed on the San Xavier Reservation; it is located along State Highway 93, near Interstate Highway 19 on the outskirts of Tucson.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in the desert, which typically enjoys hot days and cool nights. Rainfall varies from less than 7 inches in the lowlands to 20 inches in the mountains. The growing season is 300 days, with temperatures varying from an average high of 90° to an average low of 50°.

TRANSPORTATION

Arizona Highway 86 runs through the reservation between Tucson and Ajo. Arizona Highway 93 joins Highway 86 northwest of Sells and runs north to Casa Grande. Interstate 19, a major route into Mexico, passes through the San Xavier Reservation. Interstate 8 connects the Gila Bend Reservation with Interstates 19 and 10, and Yuma, Arizona. Gravel surfaced roads connect towns on the reservation. Tucson serves as a major transportation center for the region south of Phoenix, and air-, bus-, train-, and trucklines provide ample service. A truckline also serves Sells.

PAPAGO RESERVATION

Vital Statistics

Gila Bend

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	264
Labor Force:	
Total:	105
Unemployed:	22
Unemployment rate:	21%

Papago (main)

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	7,073
Labor Force:	
Total:	3,122
Unemployed:	798
Unemployment rate:	26%

San Xavier

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	707
Labor Force:	
Total:	326
Unemployed:	70
Unemployment rate:	21%

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water for the reservation's residents is obtained only by digging deep wells, and from springs in the mountains. Natural gas is available only on San Xavier. Electricity is provided by the Trico Electric Cooperative, with Rural Electrification Administration lines running along the highways. The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) operates a 50-bed hospital in Sells for the Papago. There is a health center clinic in Santa Rosa. Papago living on Gila Bend go to the USPHS hospital in Phoenix, and those on San Xavier go to the USPHS hospital in Tucson.

RECREATION

The reservation is presently underdeveloped for recreation. Hunting for small game only is allowed. The old Spanish San Xavier del Bac Mission, located on the San Xavier Reservation, attracts many visitors. The Saguaro National Monument and the Kitt Peak Observatory are located near the reservation.

PAYSON COMMUNITY OF YAVAPAI-APACHE INDIANS

Gila County, ARIZONA
Yavapai-Apache Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Payson, Arizona 85541

Federal
Reservation

Population: 100 (BIA est. 1/73)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 85 acres

Tribally Owned: 85 acres

Under the provisions of Public Law 92-470, October 6, 1972, this Indian group was authorized to select not to exceed 85 acres from U.S. Forest Service lands as a site for their reservation, subject to approval by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture. The site so selected is declared by the act to be held by the United States in trust as an Indian reservation for the use and benefit of the Payson Community of Yavapai-Apache Indians.

The act also provides for this group to be formally recognized as a tribe of Indians under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, as amended, thus qualifying them for Federal services and benefits as accorded other Federally recognized tribes and reservations.

Vital Statistics

Additional data
unavailable

SALT RIVER RESERVATION

Maricopa County, ARIZONA
Pima and Maricopa Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Scottsdale, Arizona 85257

Federal
Reservation

Population: 2,470 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS		Total Area: 49,294 acres
Tribally Owned:	24,859 acres	
Allotted:	24,435 acres	

HISTORY

The Pimas, or River People, have lived in the same area for centuries, continuing the Hohokam tradition of irrigated farming. They have always been a peaceful and industrious people. In 1879 the Salt River Reservation was established by Executive order.

CULTURE

The earliest history of the Pima was recorded by the Spaniards Marcos de Niza in 1589 and Father Kino in 1694. These historical accounts indicate that the Pima were highly advanced in agriculture. Father Kino introduced livestock and wheat, as well as Christianity, to their culture.

GOVERNMENT

The official governing body of the tribe is the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Tribal Council. The council consists of seven popularly elected members, a president, and a vice president, and is authorized by the constitution approved under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe's average annual income is $131,000. Privately owned commercial and industrial establishments located on the reservation are Defiance of Arizona, Inc., and Van's Evergreen Golf Course. Sand and gravel are mined on the reservation.

CLIMATE

In this arid section of the country, the rainfall averages only 7 inches each year. The temperature ranges from a high of 110° to a low of 30°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 87 crosses the reservation east-west. Buses and trucks stop on the reservation. Commercial air and train services are provided in Phoenix, which is 10 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water for the reservation is provided both by wells and the city of Phoenix. Septic tanks are used for sewage disposal. Arizona Public Service provides gas to the reservation, and electricity is provided through the Salt River Project. The U.S. Public Health Service hospital in Phoenix provides hospital care to tribal members.

RECREATION

The Salt River Reservation is adjacent to the tourism center of Scottsdale, Arizona, which is part of the metropolitan Phoenix area. The tribe has constructed a gymnasium, swimming pool, and a community building which includes a tourist center and library. Upon completion of the Central Arizona Project, it is expected that the Orme Dam will be constructed on the Salt River Reservation and a major water-oriented tourism potential will result.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2,470
Labor Force:	
Total:	635
Unemployed:	50
Unemployment rate:	8%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

SAN CARLOS RESERVATION

Gila and Graham Counties, ARIZONA
Apache Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: San Carlos, Arizona 85550

Federal
Reservation

Population: 4,772 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area 1,877,216 acres

Tribally Owned:	1,853,841 acres
Government Owned:	22,415 acres
Allotted:	960 acres

HISTORY

A southern branch of the Athapascan linguistic family, the Apache drifted from the North during the 10th century. By the 17th century they were widely known and feared as warriors. The mid-19th century saw many years of warfare between the Apache and American soldiers and settlers. In 1873, the Apache were rounded up and sent to the San Carlos Reservation. The word "Apache" is a Zuni word meaning "enemy." The traditional traits of aggressiveness and individualism have been carried over by the Apache and are being utilized today in establishing tribal enterprise and promoting the welfare of their people.

CULTURE

The Apache were nomadic raiders who never fully adopted the use of the horse except as meat. Each band's culture was affected by the area in which it lived. The Apache lived in thatched wickiups which were covered with hide in the winter for greater protection. Clothing was made out of skins. The tribe was skilled in basketry, sealing some baskets with pitch to be watertight. Religion was shamanistic, and the tribe developed a rich mythology. Mountain spirits were believed to possess great power of both good and evil over people. The spirits are impersonated in the mountain spirit dances.

GOVERNMENT

The 12-member tribal council supervises all programs and activities on the reservation. Its authority is derived from the constitution of the tribe, approved under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Asbestos is the only mineral currently being mined on the reservation. The average annual tribal income is $459,000. Tribal associations and cooperatives include Agriculture and Livestock Enterprises, Point of Pines Livestock Association, and the Tribal Farm Enterprise. The commercial and industrial establishments on the reservation include Bylas Trading Enterprise and the San Carlos Trading Enterprise, both tribally owned.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 16 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 95 to a low of 30 .

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 60 crosses the reservation north-south. U.S. Highway 70 crosses the reservation east-west. Commercial air service is available in Phoenix, 100 miles from San Carlos. Trains, buses, and trucks serve Globe, 10 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water and sewer systems are provided by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). The Arizona Public Service Company provides both gas and electricity. The USPHS operates a hospital in San Carlos.

RECREATION

The San Carlos Reservation has much potential for recreation and tourism development. The San Carlos Lake behind the Coolidge Dam is being developed into a major tourist center. Additional facilities are being planned. Boating, fishing, and hunting on the reservation are excellent.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	4,772
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,073
Unemployed:	209
Unemployment rate:	19%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

YAVAPAI RESERVATION

Yavapai County, ARIZONA
Yavapai Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Prescott, Arizona 86301

Federal
Reservation
Population: 105 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,559 acres
Tribally Owned: 1,399 acres
Allotted: 160 acres

By congressional act of 1935, 75 acres of the north edge of Prescott were transferred from the Veterans Administration to the Interior Department to be an Indian reservation for the Yavapai living in the area. A later act of Congress in May of 1965 added additional acreage to the reservation.

HISTORY

The Yavapai inhabited a vast area in Arizona embracing some 20,000 square miles. This territory had formerly been occupied by an agricultural people, but the Yavapai were hunters and gatherers. The three primary groups of Yavapai maintained good relations with one another. They cooperated in war and hunted in one another's territory. There was some hostility toward tribes to the south, namely the Pima, Maricopa, and other Yuman tribes. The Yavapai conducted some trade with the Navajo and tribes of the Lower Colorado River.

CULTURE

Linguistically and culturally, the Yavapai have much in common with their neighbors, the Hualapai and Havasupai. The Yavapai groups were nomadic, moving from place to place as wild crops ripened. Mescal, saguaro fruit, sunflower seed, and deer were important staples. Some members sporadically cultivated maize and tobacco. The Yavapai lived in caves or huts which could be assembled quickly. Their religion was shamanistic. The Yavapai also engaged in pottery making and basketry.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by the Yavapai-Prescott Community Council which is the board of directors of the Yavapai-Prescott Community Association. The tribe does not have a constitution, but operates under Articles of Association bylaws approved in 1962. The governing board includes five persons elected to 2-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income averages $5,000 per year. The tribe is a member of the Indian Development District of Arizona, an organization whose purpose is to promote the economic and social development of the reservations in this State.

CLIMATE

The rainfall in this area averages 14 inches per year. The temperature ranges from an average summer high of 95° to a winter low of 10°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 69 runs east-west through the reservation, and U.S. Highway 89 runs north-south. Prescott is a major transportation hub for this region northwest of Phoenix, and rail, bus, and truck transport lines are readily available 1 mile from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water for residents is drawn from wells installed by the U.S. Public Health Service. Septic tanks provide for waste disposal. The Arizona Public Service supplies electricity to the area. Gas can be obtained from the Southern Union Gas Company. A private hospital is located in Prescott.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	105
Labor Force:	
Total:	55
Unemployed:	23
Unemployment rate:	42%

California

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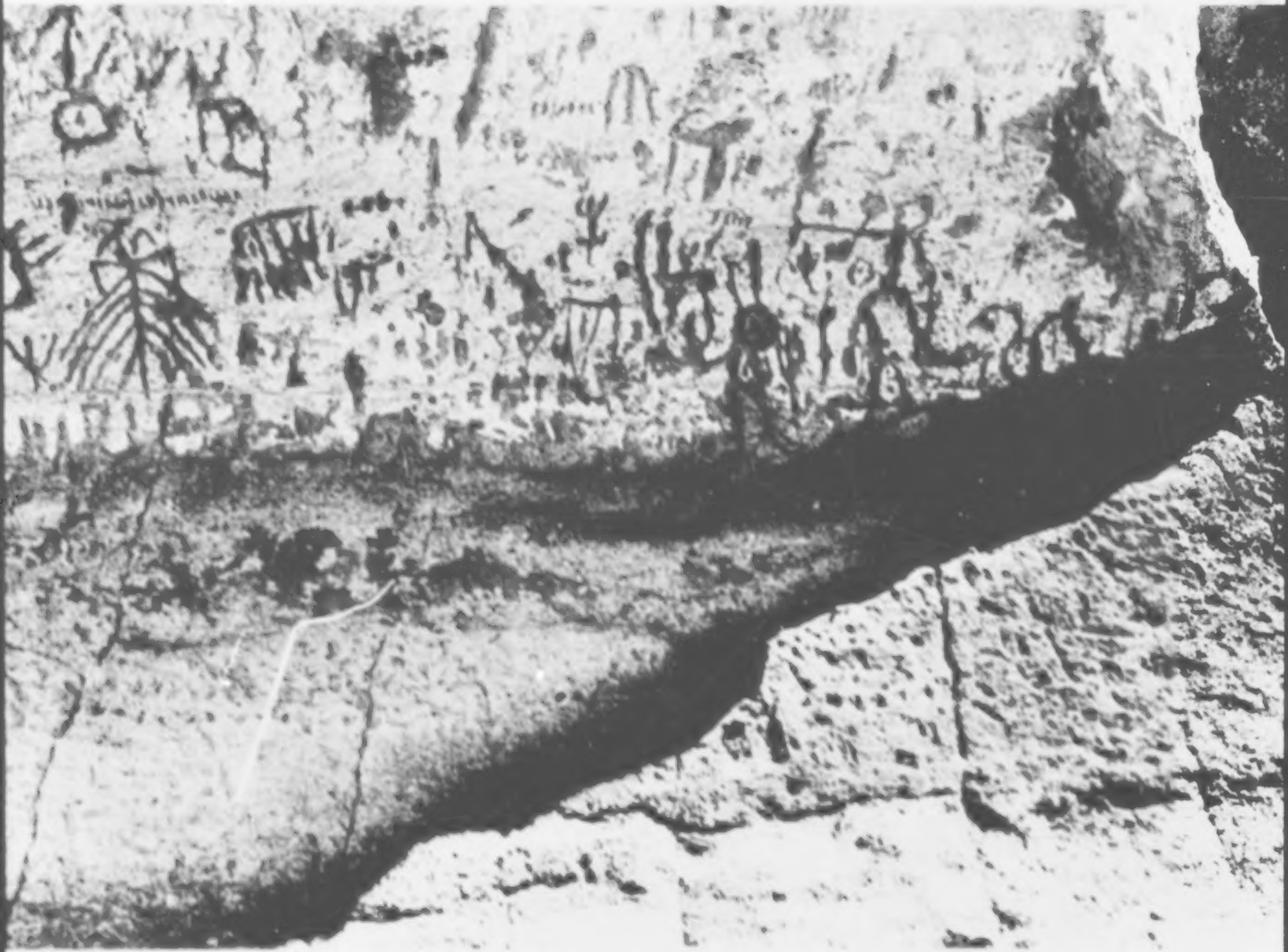

Prehistoric rock carvings at Petroglyph Point near Lava Beds National Monument

AGUA CALIENTE RESERVATION

Riverside County, CALIFORNIA
Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Palm Springs, California 92262

Federal
Reservation

Population: 74 (BIA 6/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 25,898.84 acres

Tribally Owned: 1,137.84 acres
Allotted: 24,761 acres

The Agua Caliente Reservation is located in the center of the Palm Springs desert resort. The reservation was established on May 14, 1896, under the authority of the act of January 12, 1891.

CULTURE

The Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians was part of the California cultural group. Much of the native culture was destroyed when tribes lived in rancherias at Spanish Catholic missions. The Agua Caliente Band retains to the present day its language, songs, traditional foods and cooking, and the kinship pattern.

GOVERNMENT

The Agua Caliente Band's constitution and bylaws were approved in 1915 and amended in 1966. The tribe is governed by a five-member council which meets twice monthly. The chairman, vice chairman, and secretary and two members form the council. The treasurer is not a council member.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 3.6 inches per year. Temperatures reach highs of 122° and lows of 26°.

TRANSPORTATION

The principal portion of the reservation lies 3 miles from Palm Springs. This resort city is served by bus, train, truck, and airlines. The train station is in North Palm Springs, 11 miles from Agua Caliente Reservation. State Highway 111 runs through the reservation to connect with Interstate 10 and Los Angeles.

AGUA CALIENTE RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation is connected to the city water and sewer system. Southern California Edison is the regional supplier for electricity and gas. Health care is available in Palm Springs from either private hospitals and doctors or from the U.S. Public Health Service.

RECREATION

The Spanish name for this area, Agua Caliente or Warm Water, describes the springs which have made Palm Springs a major resort area. The reservation itself has much potential for recreational development. There are ample facilities for recreation and amusement. The tribe has a community hall, and there are six theaters in the area. A fiesta and Easter events are annual festivities.

Vital Statistics

Population:
  Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation: 74
Education:
  (tribal estimates)
  Average grade level achieved: 12th

ALTURAS RANCHERIA

Modoc County, CALIFORNIA
Pit River Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Alturas, California 96101

Federal Reservation

Population: 9 (BIA 3/71)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	9
Labor Force:	
Total:	4
Unemployed:	3
Unemployment rate:	75%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 20 acres

The rancheria was established by the act of June 21, 1906, which appropriated funds for purchase of lands for California Indians. The rancheria was purchased on September 8, 1924.

CULTURE

The population is made up predominantly of old people. Housing is substandard, and land rights have been jeopardized by non-Indian ranchers. The older people speak the Pit River language and practice traditional arts and crafts, which are made for gifts and personal use.

GOVERNMENT

A general council meets on dates set by the business committee with proper notice. A business committee is elected every 2 years. The tribe has a spokesman and delegate to the Inter-Tribal Council of California.

CLIMATE

Alturas lies in northeastern California where the land is quite flat and the climate is damp and rainy, averaging 12.8 inches of rainfall per year. Temperatures reach highs of 95° and lows of −29°.

TRANSPORTATION

Alturas, 1 mile from the Indian land, has bus and truck service. Redding, 145 miles from the reservation, is served by commercial air- and trainlines. U.S. Highway 395 runs north-south. State Highway 299 runs southwest to Redding and junctions with Interstate 5.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Modoc Health Center in Alturas provides medical care to the Indians. There is also a welfare clinic there. The reservation is served by the Alturas Water Department. Gas is purchased from a local distributor. Pacific Power and Light supplies electricity. The tribe is a member of the Modoc Indian Health Project. The tribal building is used for arts and crafts. The tribe meets weekly for Indian dancing.

AUGUSTINE RESERVATION

Riverside County, CALIFORNIA
Augustine Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Thermal, California 92274

Federal
Reservation

Population: 0 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 502 acres

Tribally Owned: 502 acres

The reservation was established in February 1893 under authority of the act of January 12, 1891.

CLIMATE

The reservation is situated on flat, desert land, where the rainfall averages just under 4 inches per year. Temperatures in this warm and arid climate reach highs of 120° and lows of 22°.

TRANSPORTATION

The nearest city to the reservation is Indio, 15 miles from Augustine. State Highway 111 runs north-southwest through Thermal. Trucklines stop in Coachella, 5 miles from Augustine. Other transportation by air, bus, and train is available in Indio. There is a private airstrip in Thermal, 5 miles from the Indian land.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains the water system. There is no sewer system. Southern California Edison supplies electricity. Medical care and hospital facilities are available at Indio, 15 miles from the reservation.

Vital Statistics

No other data applicable

BARONA RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Lakeside, California 92040

Federal
Reservation

Population: 104 (BIA 10/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 5,005 acres

Tribally Owned: 5,005 acres

The Capitan Grande Reservation was established by Executive order of December 27, 1875; an Executive order of May 3, 1877, restored portions to public domain. Executive order of June 19, 1883, set apart certain lands for the reservation, and a tract was purchased for the Barona group.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The reservation is centrally located in San Diego County on land that is rocky and hilly and not conducive to farming or grazing. Land is used for homesites, cattle grazing, and dry farming. The reservation is excellent for tourist, recreational, and housing development.

CLIMATE

The climate is moderate, with a rainfall of about 6 inches per year. Temperatures range from a high of 103° to a low of 20°.

TRANSPORTATION

Commercial airline and train services are available at San Diego, 31 miles west of the reservation. Bus service can be obtained in El Cajon, 17 miles south, and trucklines are available in Ramona, 12 miles south of the reservation. State Highway 68 runs north-south, 8 miles west of the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is drawn from wells. Electricity is provided by the San Diego Gas and Electric Company. The sewer system consists of indoor plumbing with septic tanks. The county hospital, county welfare clinics, and private dental facilities are available in El Cajon.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	104
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	12th

BERRY CREEK RANCHERIA

Butte County, CALIFORNIA
Maidu Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Berry Creek, California 95916

Federal
Reservation

Population: 2 (BIA 8/69)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	9th

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 33 acres

Tribally Owned: 33 acres

The tract of land was purchased in March 1916 by the Government from the Central Pacific Railway Company for the Dick Harry Band of Indians. Title to the land was vested in the United States, with Indians having only a right to occupancy and use of the lands unless otherwise authorized by Congress.

CULTURE

Individual members host grass games on various occasions throughout the year. Indian foods such as acorn soup and mush are still eaten.

GOVERNMENT

There is no organized tribal government.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies in northern California in a moderate climate. Rainfall measures 30 inches per year. Temperatures vary from highs of 90° to lows of 20°.

TRANSPORTATION

Access to the reservation by four-wheel vehicles in the winter and rainy season is very difficult. A 2½-mile dirt road is the only access. Highway 70 runs 15 miles from the reservation. Oroville, 18 miles from the rancheria, has commercial air, train, truck, and bus services.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is only spring water on the reservation. There are no provisions for sewage other than outhouses. There also is no electricity. Medical care is offered at the county hospital in Oroville. Both houses on the reservation are in poor condition.

BIG BEND RANCHERIA

Shasta County, CALIFORNIA
Pit River Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Big Bend, California 96011

Federal
Reservation

Population: 10 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 40 acres

The reservation was established by the Secretary of the Interior on July 28, 1916.

CULTURE

The older people in the tribe still speak their native language and eat some traditional foods such as acorn mush.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal government has three officers: a president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer, who were elected in 1965.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies in north-central California where the climate is moderate. Rainfall averages 13 inches annually, and temperatures reach highs of 95° and lows of 29°.

TRANSPORTATION

Highway 299 runs 10 miles from the reservation. Redding, 58 miles from the rancheria, is served by commercial air-, bus-, train-, and trucklines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Residents use well water. Septic tanks were installed by the United States Public Health Service. Pacific Gas and Electric serves the area with electricity. There are no gaslines to the rancheria. The houses are in poor condition, and the water is unsuitable for drinking. The county hospital in Redding provides medical care and hospitalization for the tribe.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	10
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved	10th

BIG LAGOON RANCHERIA

Humboldt County, CALIFORNIA
Yurok Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Orick, California 95555

Federal
Reservation
Population: 0 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 5.50 acres

Lands were purchased by the Secretary of the Interior, July 10, 1918, under authority of the act of August 1, 1914, and related legislation appropriating funds for homeless California Indians. The rancheria is in the process of termination by authority of the Rancheria Act, Public Law 85-671, as amended by Public Law 88-419. There are no Indians now residing on or adjacent to the rancheria.

Vital Statistics

No other data applicable

BIG PINE RESERVATION

Inyo County, CALIFORNIA
Paiute and Shoshone Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Big Pine, California 93513

Federal Reservation

Population: 50 (BIA 1/70)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 279 acres

Tribally Owned: 279 acres

The U.S. Government and the city of Los Angeles exchanged 3,000 acres of property for 1,500 acres of level valley land in 1939. The land and the houses constructed thereon are tribally owned, the board of trustees being responsible for assignments and maintenance.

CULTURE

The tribal members still practice traditional rituals such as the Cry Dance for the deceased and the Sweat House ceremonial.

GOVERNMENT

The Big Pine Reservation operates under the Trust Agreement of April 1, 1939, and the Assignment Ordinance of April 1962. The Owens Valley Board of Trustees, governing three reservations, has a membership of seven: five from Bishop, one from Big Pine, and one from Lone Pine.

CLIMATE

The Big Pine Reservation lies at the easterly base of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range at elevations varying from 3,700 to 4,200 feet, and with rainfall averaging only 5 inches per year. Temperatures reach highs of 101° and lows of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 395 runs through the reservation north-south. The city of Big Pine, which lies 1 mile outside the reservation, has bus and truck services. There is an airport at Bishop, 18 miles from the reservation. The nearest train station is in Lone Pine, 42 miles from Big Pine.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Los Angeles provides the reservation with water and electricity. Individuals utilize septic tanks. Propane gas is purchased from Bishop dealers. The county maintains a sanitorium in Big Pine and a U.S. Public Health Service facility at Independence, 28 miles from Big Pine. Private medical care is available in Bishop, 18 miles away.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	50
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	12th

BIG SANDY RANCHERIA

Fresno County, CALIFORNIA
Mono Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Auberry, California 93602

Federal
Reservation

Population: 38 (BIA 8/70)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 245.89 acres

Deeds have been issued to individuals as the rancheria is in the process of termination under authority of the Rancheria Act, Public Law 85-671, as amended by Public Law 88-419. There are 7.72 acres remaining in trust pending establishment of guardianships for heirs of distributees. There are 38 Indians residing on or adjacent to the rancheria.

GOVERNMENT

The governing body is made up of all distributees who meet annually the first Wednesday in February. At the meeting, a president and secretary-treasurer are selected to serve 1 year.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

BISHOP RESERVATION

Inyo County, CALIFORNIA
Paiute and Shoshone Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Bishop, California 93514

Federal
Reservation

Population: 500 (BIA 6/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 875 acres

Only 90 acres are tribally owned. Most of the land is irrigated for agricultural production; the remainder is used for homesites or grazing, or is idle. An Executive order of March 11, 1912, set apart lands for the Bishop Colony and Big Pine Colony Reservations. An act of April 20, 1937, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to exchange Indian lands and water rights for land owned by the city of Los Angeles in Inyo and Mono Counties. This exchange was consummated in 1939. Three thousand acres of trust property were exchanged for 1,500 acres of level valley. The Owens Valley Board of Trustees is responsible for the assignment. Title to the land is held in trust, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs exercises authority.

GOVERNMENT

The Bishop Indian Reservation operates under the Trust Agreement of April 1939 and the Assignment Ordinance of April, 1962. The Owens Valley Board of Trustees is composed of seven trustees: five from Bishop, one from Lone Pine, and one from Big Pine. The reservation is governed by a chairman and a four-member committee. The secretary is hired by the tribe

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The reservation lies in Owens Valley at the easterly base of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. The elevation varies from region to region, and generous amounts of irrigation are required to sustain agricultural production. The tribal income of $9,500 per year is earned largely through rentals and water rights. The remainder is interest from trust funds. There are a number of commercial establishments on the reservation, several of which are owned by Indian businessmen.

CLIMATE

The temperature ranges from highs of 101° to lows of –5°. Rainfall averages only 5.4 inches annually.

BISHOP RESERVATION

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 395 runs north-south, and U.S. Highway 6 runs east-west. Bishop, 6 miles from the reservation, is served by air-, bus-, and trucklines. The nearest train station is in Lone Pine, 60 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Residents use well water and individual septic tanks. The reservation is also connected to the city of Los Angeles water system; however, the water distribution system is in poor condition. The Southern California Edison provides electricity. Hospitalization and medical care are available in Bishop through the U.S. Public Health Service. Community events are held in the Owens Valley Indian Education Center, the Four Square Mission, a community hall, and a V.F.W. hall.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	500
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	12th

CABAZON RESERVATION

Riverside County, CALIFORNIA
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Indio, California 92201

Federal
Reservation
Population: 6 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,706 acres

This reservation is located in an agricultural community and has good potential for agricultural development. An Executive order of May 15, 1876, established this reservation, and an Executive order of May 3, 1877, restored one section to public domain. In 1895, the area was increased under authority of the act of 1891.

GOVERNMENT

All adult members meet four times a year. Elections are held every 4 years to elect a business committee.

CLIMATE

The climate is warm and arid, and the land is flat and dry. The average rainfall is about 3.4 inches per year. Temperatures range from highs of 112° to lows of 21°.

TRANSPORTATION

All commercial transportation facilities can be obtained at Indio, 7 miles from the reservation. U.S. Highway 60 is 3 miles south of the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided for the reservation by the tribe. Bottled butane gas is purchased. Electricity is provided by Southern California Edison. The reservation is without a sewer system. Hospital, clinics, and dental facilities at Indio serve the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	6
Labor Force:	
Total:	2
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	12th

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CAHUILLA RESERVATION

Riverside County, CALIFORNIA
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Hemet, California 92343

Federal
Reservation
Population: 23 (BIA 3/71)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	23
Labor Force:	
Total:	13
Unemployed:	8
Unemployment rate:	62%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 18,272 acres

An Executive order of December 27, 1875, established the reservation. The area was decreased by a subsequent Executive order in 1877, and lands were added in other such orders. The land has no allotments or assignments. The Indians, themselves, claim assignments ranging from 40 to 640 acres without the interference of other members.

CULTURE

Religious trends play an important role in the lives of the residents. Kinship ties remain strong, and the native language is sometimes spoken.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe has a constitution and bylaws which were approved in 1960 and amended the following year. The Cahuilla Band Council is composed of five members: a spokesman, secretary-treasurer, and three committee members.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies in the south-central part of California in Riverside County, where the land is flat and low and the climate is warm and sunny. Rainfall averages 4.5 inches annually, and temperatures reach highs of 112° and lows of 23°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 74 runs east-west through the reservation. Hemet is 38 miles from the reservation along Highway 74. Commercial air, train, bus, and truck companies serve Hemet.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains the water system. Bottled gas is available, and electricity is supplied by Southern California Edison. Medical care is available at the county hospital in Hemet.

RECREATION

The tribe holds a regular fiesta.

CAMPO RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
Campo Community Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Campo, California 92006

Federal
Reservation
Population: 30 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 15,010 acres

The reservation was established on February 10, 1893, under authority of the act of 1891. The reservation was enlarged by 80 acres on February 2, 1907, and by 13,610 acres on December 14, 1911. The reservation is located in southern San Diego County in the far eastern portion of the county. All of the land is under trust status.

CULTURE

The culture of these people, such as Indian burials, songs, language, games, foods, arts and crafts, and medicine, forms the backbone of their society.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Much of the tribal land is good for grazing. Tourism and recreation development potential is good, but the people have not united for action.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in the eastern part of San Diego County and enjoys hot summers and mild winters. The average rainfall is about 6 inches per year; temperatures range from 28° to 95°.

TRANSPORTATION

The nearest air, train, and bus facilities are located 54 miles from the reservation in San Diego. Trucklines are available in El Cajon, 37 miles away. State Highway 94 runs east-west through the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A well provides the people with water. The reservation does not have gas, electricity, or a sewer system. Hospital, clinic, dental, and U.S. Public Health Service facilities are available in El Cajon, 37 miles away. Housing conditions are very poor.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	30
Labor Force:	
Total:	15
Unemployed:	8
Unemployment rate:	53%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

CAPITAN GRANDE RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Alpine, California 92001

Federal Reservation

Population: 0 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 15,753 acres

An Executive order of December 27, 1875, established the reservation, and an Executive order of May 3, 1877, restored portions to public domain. An Executive order of June 19, 1883, separated certain lands from the reservation. On March 10, 1894, a patent was issued to the Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians for lands selected by the Indian Mission Commission. All the land is tribally owned. There are three groups: Viejas, Barona, and nonreservation. They are considered shareholders on the Capitan Grande Reservation. The people on Viejas and Barona have reservation land of their own, but they also have a share of the 15,753 acres. No one lives on the Capitan Grande Reservation, but the three groups share thirds.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in southern California in a mountainous area which is generally mild and warm. Rainfall averages 15 inches per year. High temperatures reach 100°; lows, 29°.

TRANSPORTATION

Alpine, 15 miles from the reservation, is the nearest city. Bus- and trucklines stop here. The nearest train and airline services are 38 miles away in San Diego. Three miles of dirt road lead from the State highway to tribal land.

Vital Statistics

No other data applicable

CEDARVILLE RANCHERIA

Modoc County, CALIFORNIA
Paiute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Cedarville, California 96104

Federal Reservation

Population: 8 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 17 acres

All land is tribally owned. The land was purchased for the California Indians in 1914 under authority of the June 1906 act.

CULTURE

Most of the residents are old people who still speak the language and practice some of the arts and crafts. Indian religion is dominant.

GOVERNMENT

There is no tribal government. All residents are on welfare.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in northeastern California on flat land where the rainfall averages 12 inches annually and temperatures reach highs of 85° and lows of 30°.

TRANSPORTATION

Highway 299 runs 25 miles from the reservation and junctions with U.S. Highway 99 at Redding, 164 miles from the reservation. The nearest commercial air and train facilities are located in Redding. Trucks stop in Cedarville, 2 miles from the reservation. Alturas, 29 miles away, is the nearest bus stop. There is an unpaved airstrip next to the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service dug wells and installed septic tanks. Bottled gas may be purchased. Electricity is supplied by the Pacific Power Company. The Modoc Medical Center is located in Cedarville. There is additional health care available in Alturas. There are seven homes on the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:
  Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation: 8
Education:
  (tribal estimates)
  Average grade level achieved: 8th

CHEMEHUEVI RESERVATION

San Bernardino County, CALIFORNIA
Chemehuevi Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Havasu Lake, California 92363

Federal
Reservation

Population: 32 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 28,233 acres

Tribally Owned: 28, 233 acres

The tribe is currently pursuing the return of the reservation's shoreline along the Colorado River, which, prior to the reorganization of the Chemehuevi Tribe, was placed under the management of the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

HISTORY

Until the white man came, the Chemehuevi roamed from the Tehachapi Mountains in California through southern Nevada and a small part of Arizona. On March 3, 1853, the Chemehuevi lost their California territories when the land was declared public domain. They refused to locate on the newly established Colorado River Indian Reservation because they considered the lower Colorado River region alien territory and the culture and languages of the tribes there too different. Thus, on February 2, 1907, 36,000 acres were set aside for a Chemehuevi Reservation. The land was arid and could not support the tribe, so many continued their nomadic life. In 1912, 7,776 acres of the reservation were inundated by the formation of Havasu Lake, and the remaining Chemehuevi were forced to disperse to the Colorado River Indian Reservation and elsewhere. On August 11, 1951, the Chemehuevi Tribe, under authority of the Indian Claims Commission, brought suit against the U.S. Government to recover damages for the land taken in California, Nevada, and Arizona. The Commission determined that 3,600,000 acres of Chemehuevi-controlled land had been taken, and a judgment award was placed in trust for the tribe. In the late 1960's the tribe was reorganized under the Indian Reorganization Act as a Federally recognized tribe. On June 5, 1970, the Secretary of the Interior formally approved the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe's constitution.

CULTURE

The Chemehuevi were a nomadic people, primarily a hunting, seed-gathering culture, although they have also planted wheat beside the Colorado River. They are Uto-Aztecan, part of the Shoshonean linguistic family. There were three sections of the Chemehuevi Nation—the Northern People, the Southern People, and the Desert People. Many bands, each with its moral teachers, are concerned with the ethics and morals of the tribe. Chemehuevi basketwork is among the finest in the world.

GOVERNMENT

The Chemehuevi Tribe adopted its constitution in 1970 under the Indian Reorganization Act. The nine-member tribal council, the governing body of the tribe, meets monthly, with additional meetings called as necessary to transact tribal business.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal income is minimal from several small leases. The tribe, being newly organized, will not be included for assistance in the Bureau of Indian Affairs' budget until 1974. Through a Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) planning grant, the tribe is pursuing the development of a campground, mobile home park, bait farm, and other small tribal enterprises.

CLIMATE

The climate is mild and dry, warm and sunny. Temperatures range from highs exceeding 100° to lows in the 30's. Average rainfall measures between 5 and 10 inches annually.

TRANSPORTATION

Access to the reservation is by paved county road off California State Highway 95. Train, bus, air, and truck services are available in Needles, California, some 20 miles away. Bus, commercial air, and truck services are also available in Lake Havasu City, Arizona, directly across the Colorado River from the reservation.

CHEMEHUEVI RESERVATION

Vital Statistics*

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	32
Labor Force:	
Total:	18
Unemployed:	2
Unemployment rate:	11%

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe is in the planning stage of what is hoped to be a model reservation. The tribal housing authority has arranged to begin housing construction through HUD. Lake Havasu City offers employment opportunities and community facilities. The tribe is pursuing the purchase of a ferry to take advantage of these facilities. The tribe has membership in the All-Mission Indian Housing Authority, the California Rural Indian Health Board, and the Inter-Tribal Council of California to help facilitate the development of reservation community facilities. Electricity is supplied by Southern California Edison and telephone service by Continental Telephone. The tribe is currently developing a tribal water company to replace existing wells.

RECREATION

The Colorado River area offers to sportsmen and tourists year-round activities which the tribe intends to capitalize on while maintaining a respect for and closeness to nature. The tremendous growth of Lake Havasu City, new home of "London Bridge," is evidence of the area's appeal and economic potential.

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* As members of a newly reorganized tribe, few Chemehuevi reside on the reservation as yet. Twelve families currently reside on the reservation. Through Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD) assistance for home construction, 24 families will be returning over the next year, 48 families over the next 2 years. The total tribal enrollment is currently 360 members; average member age is 21 years; total membership unemployment is 20 to 30 percent; and there have been six tribal members graduated from college.

COLD SPRINGS RANCHERIA

Fresno County, CALIFORNIA
Mono Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Tollhouse, California 93667

Federal
Reservation

Population: 27 (BIA 6/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 98 acres

Tribally Owned: 53 acres
Allotted: 45 acres

CULTURE

The Mono were good hunters and trappers. After obtaining horses from the Spanish, they became excellent horse breeders. They crafted baskets, made ropes out of milkweed and baby cradles from roots, and wove beads. They ate acorn soup after processing the acorns to remove the toxic juices.

GOVERNMENT

The Articles of Association were approved in October 1961. The president and secretary-treasurer are elected at the annual meeting in February.

CLIMATE

The reservation is in a mountainous area of central California where the climate is mild and sunny. Rainfall averages 13 inches per year. Temperatures reach highs of 100° and lows of 25°.

TRANSPORTATION

Fresno, 42 miles from the rancheria, is the nearest city. Fresno is served by commercial bus-, train-, truck-, and airlines. There is also a private airstrip at Fresno. State Highway 168 is a poorly paved, steep and curvy road leading into the rancheria.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The rancheria water and sewer systems were installed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Van Gas Butane Company supplies the area with gas. Electricity is available from Southern California Edison. The Fresno County Hospital in Fresno provides health care to tribal members. The nine houses on the rancheria are in poor condition.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	27
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

COLUSA RANCHERIA

Colusa County, CALIFORNIA
Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Colusa, California 95932

Federal
Reservation

Population: 12 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 269 acres

Land purchased by the Secretary of the Interior on June 21, 1907, established the Colusa Rancheria, and additional lands were acquired under the authority of the Howard-Wheeler Act in 1938. The Sacramento River runs through the rancheria, often flooding the land and causing a great deal of inconvenience. Much of the land is leased to non-Indians.

CLIMATE

The Colusa Rancheria is located in central California where the topography is mountainous and the climate is generally mild. Summers are hot and dry. The temperatures vary from a high of 100° to a low of 32°. The average rainfall is about 15.7 inches per year.

TRANSPORTATION

Sacramento, 60 miles away, has the nearest commercial airlines. Train service is available at Williams, 10 miles away. Commercial and local bus services are available in Colusa, 4 miles from the rancheria.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Wells provide the rancheria with water. Gas and electricity are provided by the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. The sewer system consists of outdoor facilities. Hospital, clinics, and dental facilities are available in Colusa.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	12
Labor Force:	
Total:	6
Unemployed:	4
Unemployment rate:	67%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

CORTINA RANCHERIA

Colusa County, CALIFORNIA
Me-Wuk Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: **Williams, California 95987**

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 640 acres

The lands were purchased by the Secretary of the Interior on June 25, 1907, adding 480 acres of purchased land to withdrawn Government land. All the land is tribally owned and in the process of being terminated. Only one person is living on the land. The remaining 48 members are living off the reservation.

CULTURE

The off-reservation residents bury their dead on the rancheria, carrying the casket over hills and valleys to the graveyard.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies in north-central California where the land is alternately mountainous and flat and the climate is usually mild and sunny. The rainfall averages 14 inches annually. The high temperature reaches 100°; the low, 20°.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation can be reached only by 11 miles of paved road and 4 miles of trail. No roads are maintained, so people are discouraged from going to the rancheria because of the difficulty of getting there. Williams, which lies 20 miles from the rancheria, is served by train-, bus-, and trucklines. Although there is an airstrip at Williams, the nearest commercial air service is in Yuba City, 50 miles away.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are no public or private utilities serving the rancheria. The nearest health care is 38 miles away in Colusa.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

CUYAPAIPE RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
Cuyapaipe Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Mount Laguna, California 92048

Federal
Reservation

Population: 0 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 4,100 acres

This reservation was established on February 10, 1893, under authority of the act of 1891. Much of the area surrounding the reservation is under U.S. Park Service jurisdiction. There are no Indians residing on or adjacent to the reservation.

CLIMATE

The climate is generally mild and cool, with temperatures ranging from a high of 89° to a low of 10°. The average rainfall is about 18 inches per year.

TRANSPORTATION

Airline and train facilities are available in San Diego, 75 miles away. Bus service is available in Alpine, 13 miles away. El Cajon, 50 miles from the reservation, has trucking and private airport facilities. A county road serves the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A spring provides water for the reservation. There is no gas, electricity, or sewer system available on the reservation. Hospital and dental facilities are available in Alpine, 13 miles away. Clinics are provided by the county of San Diego, 75 miles from the reservation.

Vital Statistics

No other data applicable

DRY CREEK RANCHERIA

Sonoma County, CALIFORNIA
Pomo Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Geyserville, California 95441

Federal
Reservation

Population: 14 (BIA 6/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 75 acres

This land was purchased under acts of June 21, 1906, and April 30, 1908. The rancheria was established by the Secretary of the Interior, June 1, 1915. There are 14 Indians residing on or adjacent to the rancheria.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

ENTERPRISE RANCHERIA

Butte County, CALIFORNIA
Maidu Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Oroville, California 95965

Federal
Reservation

Population: 4 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 33 acres

A portion of the previous rancheria is now under the water of Oroville Lake. The land was purchased under the acts of 1906 and 1908 in 1915 by the Secretary of the Interior.

CULTURE

The Indian language is spoken regularly. Songs and hand games are played frequently. Traditional foods are eaten, and most traditional ways are followed. A hand-game festival is the only organized tribal recreation.

GOVERNMENT

There is no organized government.

CLIMATE

The rancheria lies in northern California in forested and mountainous terrain. The winters are cold but moderate. Rainfall averages 30 inches per year. The temperature reaches a summer high of 90° and a winter low of 20°. The land is used for homesites only.

TRANSPORTATION

Highway 70 is 20 miles from the rancheria and is reached by a county or dirt road. Oroville, 20 miles away, is served by commercial train, bus, and truck companies. There is a private airstrip in Oroville; however, the nearest regularly scheduled air service is in Sacramento, 87 miles from Enterprise.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is piped in from a spring. Septic tanks are used for sanitary facilities. There is no gas supplied to the reservation. Electricity is provided by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Hospital and medical care is available through the county at Oroville.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	4
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	11th

FORT BIDWELL RESERVATION

Modoc County, CALIFORNIA
Paiute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Fort Bidwell, California 96112

Federal
Reservation

Population: 34 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 3,335 acres

All land is tribally owned. Thirty-five acres have been assigned to residential use. A joint resolution of January 30, 1897, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to use former lands of the Fort Bidwell Military Reserve for an Indian training school. The reservation was enlarged in 1913 and in 1917.

CULTURE

The population varies with seasonal employment. The Indian language is spoken by the elderly. Indian religion is still practiced. Arts and crafts are produced in the individual homes.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed under an Indian Reorganization Act constitution and bylaws approved in 1936 and amended in 1940 and 1942. The members of the governing body are elected each November to staggered 2-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The reservation, located in northeastern California, is rocky, hilly land covered with sage. The elevation varies from 4,550 to 7,000 feet. The tribe has an income of $3,400 per year, half from forestry and the other half from leases and farming. The tribal members have formed the Fort Bidwell Indian Cattleman's Association, which is the only commercial enterprise on the reservation.

CLIMATE

The winter snowfall is heavy, and summers are warm. Rainfall averages 14 inches per year. Temperatures vary from a high of 80° to a low of 20°.

TRANSPORTATION

County road 18 runs south to Alturas, 59 miles, to junction with Route 299. Alturas is served by buslines. The nearest truckline stop is in Cedarville, 40 miles from Fort Bidwell. Redding, 194 miles from the reservation, has the nearest available air and train services. There is also a private airstrip in Cedarville.

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FORT BIDWELL RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water is drawn from wells which are maintained by the U.S. Public Health Service as are the septic tanks. Gas is purchased from Alturas Bottle, electricity from Pacific Power and Electric. The Modoc Indian Health Project is located in Alturas. Hospitalization and other medical care are also available in Alturas. The 23 houses on the reservation are in poor condition.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	34
Labor Force:	
Total:	11
Unemployed:	7
Unemployment rate:	64%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

FORT INDEPENDENCE RESERVATION

Inyo County, CALIFORNIA
Paiute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Independence, California 93526

Federal
Reservation

Population: 62 (BIA 8/70)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 356 acres

Tribally Owned: 234 acres
Allotted: 122 acres

Currently a problem are the allotments fractionated by heirship. Most of the land is used for homesites; the remainder is leased. Camp Independence was established during the Indian Wars on July 4, 1862, and later abandoned. The Fort Independence Reservation was established by Executive orders in 1915 and 1916. Sixty-two Indians reside on or adjacent to the reservation.

CULTURE

The only remaining aspect of Indian culture is the Paiute language, which is still spoken.

GOVERNMENT

The Articles of Association were approved in May 1965. The tribe operates under a constitution and bylaws. Officers include the chairman and a secretary-treasurer.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The Sherwood Forest Animal Farm is leased from the tribe, providing the tribal income of $1,200 per year.

CLIMATE

Because of its location in Owens Valley at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada Range, the climate of the reservation is arid, and irrigation is necessary to sustain agriculture. Rainfall measures only 5 inches per year. The temperatures range from 100° to 5°.

TRANSPORTATION

Independence, the nearest city, lies 3 miles from the reservation. Highway 395 runs north-south through Independence, bisecting the reservation. Bus service is available in Independence. The nearest trainstop is 18 miles away in Lone Pine. Bishop, 43 miles from the reservation, has the nearest commercial air service.

FORT INDEPENDENCE RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation has a central water system and septic tanks. Gas is supplied by both the Lone Pine Gas Company and Suburban Gas. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Sewer provides electricity to the reservation. There are 10 homes and seven mobile homes on the reservation; nine are in poor condition. U.S. Public Health Service clinics are held in Independence. The nearest hospital is the South Inyo Hospital in Lone Pine.

RECREATION

The community holds a yearly parade.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

FORT MOJAVE RESERVATION

Clark County, NEVADA
San Bernardino County, CALIFORNIA
Mohave County, ARIZONA
Mojave Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Needles, California 92363

Federal Reservation

Population: 359 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 38,384 acres

HISTORY

In the early 16th century, the Mojave Indians were not part of the mission way of life instituted by the Spaniards. The members were known as "wild" Indians. Originally they welcomed the padres and soldiers, but forced Indian labor and Spanish raids soon changed their attitudes. The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the war with Mexico, ceded California and other territories to the United States. Under that treaty, the U.S. Government agreed to preserve recognition of the Indian people's right to the land they inhabited.

CULTURE

The Mojave have since prehistoric times engaged in small-scale farming, gathering wild foods, hunting, and fishing.

CLIMATE

The temperatures range from a low of 35° to a high of 110°, with an average rainfall of 8 inches per year.

TRANSPORTATION

The nearest commercial airline facilities are available in Kingman, 25 miles away. Needles has train, bus and trucking facilities. U.S. Highway 95 and Interstate 40 serve the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service provides a water and sewer system. Gas and electricity are provided by the California Pacific Utility Company. Medical care is available in Needles at a private hospital.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	359
Labor Force:	
Total:	133
Unemployed:	74
Unemployment rate:	56%

FORT YUMA RESERVATION

Imperial County, CALIFORNIA
Mohave County, ARIZONA
Quechan Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Fort Yuma, California 92283

Federal
Reservation
Population: 1,290 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 9,271.88 acres

Tribally Owned: 617.17 acres
Allotted: 8,629 acres
Government Owned: 25.71 acres

The reservation lies along both sides of the Colorado River. The land in Arizona, 480 acres, is entirely allotted.

HISTORY

The Yuman tribes had lived along the Colorado River for centuries before the arrival of the Spanish. The Fort Yuma Reservation was established in 1884 and included acreage in Arizona and California. Since that time the tribe has lost most of the lands in Arizona and retains only a portion of its California lands.

CULTURE

The Quechan, a subgroup of the Yuman Indians, lived in small farming communities along the Colorado River bottomlands. Principal crops included corn, beans, pumpkins, tobacco, and gourds. Both men and women tended fields. Their crops were supplemented through hunting, fishing, and gathering wild plants. Strong tribal unity with little formal government was characteristic of the Yuman tribes. Because of the hot climate, summer houses were principally roofs with open sides. Winter homes were more substantial earth-covered, rectangular buildings. These tribes were widely known as fierce, excellent warriors; they divided into two groups, archers and club men. Fighting well and bravely brought prestige. Dreams were considered important in the foretelling of events and the indicating of abilities.

GOVERNMENT

In 1964, the tribe elected a paid president to devote full time to the socioeconomic development of the reservation. The Quechan Tribe is organized according to the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. The Quechan Tribal Council, as established by the tribe's constitution, administers all tribal affairs.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Almost half of the tribal income, $11,300 annually, is earned in farming, the remainder coming from business and other sources.

CLIMATE

The climate is mild and dry, but extremely hot in summer. The land is rich when irrigated. Rainfall averages 3 inches per year. The high temperature is 115°; the low is 33°.

TRANSPORTATION

The Fort Yuma Reservation has excellent highway connections. U.S. Highway 80 and Interstate 8 are major east-west roads, and U.S. Highway 95 is a north-south artery. Yuma is served by train-, bus-, and trucklines as well as several major and regional airlines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Fort Yuma Reservation obtains water from the community water system and the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). Gas is supplied by the Arizona Public Service Company. Electricity is provided by the Imperial Irrigation District. There are three hospitals in Yuma: the Parkview Baptist Hospital, the USPHS Fort Yuma Indian Hospital, and the Yuma County Hospital.

RECREATION

Located on the reservation is Fort Yuma, a military establishment dating to 1875. It has been renovated, and a museum and tourist facilities are available. There are hunting and fishing on some parts of the reservation and water recreation on the Colorado River. Hotel and motel accommodations as well as theaters and restaurants are available in Yuma.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,290
Labor Force:	
Total:	444
Unemployed:	137
Unemployment rate:	31%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	6th

GRINDSTONE CREEK RANCHERIA

Glenn County, CALIFORNIA
Wintun Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Elk Creek, California 95939

Federal
Reservation
Population: 13 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 80 acres

The rancheria was purchased under acts of 1906 and 1908 by the Secretary of the Interior on January 7, 1909. The rancheria is located 7 miles from Elk Creek City.

CULTURE

The culture still extant on the rancheria includes Indian burials, songs, language, games, foods, arts and crafts, and medicine.

GOVERNMENT

The general council is the governing body of the rancheria, consisting of a chairman, vice chairman, and a secretary-treasurer. Tribal officials are elected to serve 1 year.

CLIMATE

The weather is generally mild and sunny with warm summers. The average rainfall is 16 inches per year. Temperatures are as high as 105° and as low as 24°.

TRANSPORTATION

Red Bluff, 50 miles away, has commercial air service. Willows, 29 miles away, has a private airport. The nearest train-, bus-, and trucklines are at Willows. The nearest major highway is Interstate 5, 28 miles away. A dirt and gravel road leads into the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Health facilities are available at Willows, 29 miles away. The water system is inadequate—one small pump to furnish the needs of all. Electricity is provided by Pacific Gas and Electric. The sewer system consists of septic tanks and outhouses. Housing conditions are poor.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	13
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

HOOPA EXTENSION RESERVATION

Humboldt County, CALIFORNIA
Yurok Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Hoopa, California 95546

Federal
Reservation
Population: 150 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 7,015.69 acres

The reservation was established by an Executive order of October 16, 1891, adding the Klamath strip, a tract 1 mile in width on each side of the Klamath River, from the Hoopa Valley Reservation to the Pacific Ocean. The tribal land is checkerboarded with a considerable amount of non-Indian land. The Hoopa Extension has a claim filed in the U.S. Court of Claims to be included as a part of the Greater Hoopa Valley Reservation.

CULTURE
The Yurok still practice traditional hunting and fishing, and many of the people speak their native language.

CLIMATE
There is very little seasonal change in this geographical location, which has mild winters and summers. The average rainfall is 45 inches per year. Temperatures range from a low of 30° to a high of 95°.

TRANSPORTATION
The city of Eureka, 75 miles from the reservation, has the nearest commercial air and land transportation. Hoopa has the nearest private airport. Two State secondary roads, numbers 18 and 96, serve the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
Water is provided by the U.S. Public Health Service. Gas and electricity are provided by the Pacific Gas and Electric. Individuals provide their own sewer system. Hospitals and clinics are available in Hoopa, about 15 miles away.

Vital Statistics

Population:
  Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation: 150
Education:
  (tribal estimates)
  Average grade level achieved: 6th

HOOPA VALLEY RESERVATION

Humboldt County, CALIFORNIA
Hoopa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Hoopa, California 95546

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,074 (BIA 3/ '2)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 86,974 acres

Tribally Owned:	84,703	acres
Allotted:	1,353	acres
Non-Indian:	918	acres

Much of the reservation land is owned in a complicated heirship pattern. Several non-Indians have inherited undivided interests in the property. Due to the land status, the members of the tribe are unable to establish homesites.

HISTORY
The Hoopa Valley Reservation was established along the Trinity River in Humboldt County in June 1876. The Hoopa (or Hoopa-Wailaki), the principal Indians on the reservation, are of the Athapascan language stock. Other Indians located on the reservation included members of the following tribes: Chilula, Tlelding, Whilkut, Karok or Orleans, Miami, Yurok or Weitspec or Klamath River, Redwood or Whilkut or Huchnom, Saiaz or Saia, Hunsatung, Miskut, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.

CULTURE
The Hoopa Indians have maintained their culture to the extent of performing their cultural dances such as the White Deerskin Dance and the Jump Dance which are held every 2 years. The Brush Dance is held annually. The Hoopa still practice and encourage basket weaving and beadwork. Tribal members hunt and fish and prepare native foods such as acorns.

GOVERNMENT
The constitution and bylaws were adopted by the tribe on May 5, 1950, and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on September 4, 1954. The seven-member Hoopa council is elected from tribal membership by referendum vote of the members over 21 years of age. The council members select their chairman. The council votes on all resolutions presented to it; however, any resolution passed by it must have final approval by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Five members constitute a quorum.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Ninety percent of the land is heavily forested, and the remainder is used for homesites, gardens, and grazing. The tribal income of $1,525,000 per year is earned largely through forestry. A small amount, 2 percent, comes from farming, and the remaining 20 percent is income from leases and minerals. The three lumber mills on the reservation are owned by non-Indians. Of the nine retail businesses, one, an arts and crafts shop, is owned by an Indian.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in northwestern California where summers are hot and winters are mild. Rainfall measures 45 inches per year. Temperatures reach a high of 108° and a low of 20°.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation lies 60 miles from Eureka where ample public transportation facilities by air, train, bus, and truck are available. There is a tribal airport on the reservation. Twelve miles to the southeast at Willow Creek, State Highway 96 connects with State Route 299.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) installed the water system. Residents have individual sewer systems. Gas is available from a private distributor. Electricity is supplied by Pacific Gas and Electric. The well and water filter systems are inadequate. Private hospitals and medical care are located in Hoopa. The tribe has four community buildings.

RECREATION

The tribe holds spring and fall dances and various celebrations throughout the year.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,074
Labor Force:	
Total:	194
Unemployed:	107
Unemployment rate:	55%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	6th

HOPLAND RANCHERIA

Mendocino County, CALIFORNIA
Pomo Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Hopland, California 95449

Federal
Reservation

Population: 0 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 2,070 acres

The rancheria was established by the Secretary of the Interior on June 18, 1907. It is now in the process of termination under authority of the Rancheria Act, Public Law 85-671, as amended by Public Law 88-419. There are no Indians residing on or adjacent to the rancheria.

GOVERNMENT

An annual meeting of all distributees is held, at which tribal officials are elected to a 1-year term. Articles of Association were approved June 21, 1965.

Vital Statistics

No other data applicable

INAJA-COSMIT RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Julian, California 92036

Federal
Reservation

Population: 10 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 880 acres

An Executive order of December 27, 1875, established the reservation. On February 10, 1893, the Inaja Reservation was enlarged under authority of the act of 1891. This reservation is situated in the heart of an area with high potential for recreational development.

CULTURE

The Inaja-Cosmit culture, including Indian burials, songs, language, games, foods, arts and crafts, and medicine, is still practiced.

CLIMATE

The climate is mild and moderate, with annual rainfall averaging 4 inches and temperatures ranging from 15° to 85°.

TRANSPORTATION

Commercial airlines and train facilities are available at San Diego, 75 miles away. Lakeside, 50 miles away, has the nearest bus- and trucklines. Ramona, 40 miles away, maintains the nearest private airport. State Highway 78 runs east-west, north of the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided by a spring. Wood stoves are used for heating. There is no electricity and no sewer system; outhouses are used. Hospitals, clinics, and dental facilities are available in Escondido. A U.S. Public Health Service facility is also located in Escondido.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	10
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	4th

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JACKSON RANCHERIA

Amador County, CALIFORNIA
Me-Wuk Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Jackson, California 95642

Federal
Reservation

Population: 7 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 331 acres

An act of March 3, 1893, appropriated $10,000 for the Digger Indians of central California at Jackson. The rancheria was established on January 7, 1895. The rancheria is in process of termination by authority of the Rancheria Act, Public Law 85-671, as amended by Public Law 88-419. The Jackson Rancheria is located in central California in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. There are seven Indians residing on or adjacent to the rancheria.

CLIMATE

The humidity here is about 58 percent, year round. The area has an average rainfall of about 30 inches per year. Temperatures range from a high of 76° to a low of 46°.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

LA JOLLA RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Escondido, California 92025

Federal
Reservation

Population: 23 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 8,233 acres

Of the total area, 7,279 acres are tribally owned. Nearly all of the agricultural land is allotted.

HISTORY

Executive orders of December 27, 1875, and May 15, 1876, established the Potrero or La Jolla Reservation, and an Executive order of May 3, 1877, restored a portion to the public domain. The reservation was established in 1892.

CULTURE

Cultural traditions involving language, foods, kinship, religion, and other aspects of life are practiced not only by those members living on the reservation, but by the entire tribal membership.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe's Articles of Association were approved in 1962. The governing body, the general council, is composed of all adults over 21 years of age. A committee of five is elected, including the four tribal officers.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Eighty percent of the tribe's annual income of $2,500 is earned in farming. The tribe has formed the La Jolla Reservation Recreation Enterprise.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies in southern California just south of the Cleveland National Forest where rainfall measures 15 inches per year. The climate is warm and sunny, with temperatures ranging from 110° to 28°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 76 runs east-west and is the nearest highway to the reservation. Bus, train, and truck facilities are available in Escondido, 25 miles west of the reservation. The nearest commercial air service is in San Diego, 55 miles from the reservation.

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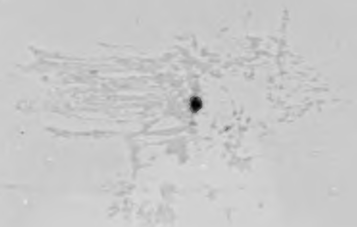
LA JOLLA RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water is drawn from wells and springs. Septic tanks are the only provisions for sewage. The San Diego Gas and Electric Company supplies electricity to the area. The Palomar Memorial Hospital in Escondido and the County Welfare Service extend medical care to reservation residents.

RECREATION

This reservation is perhaps the best in recreation development in this area. The river is being developed for recreation, and a campsite, which will compare with national park sites, is being prepared. There is also ample timberland ideal for recreation. Highway frontage is an encouraging factor in this development.



Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	23
Labor Force:	
Total:	18
Unemployed:	10
Unemployment rate:	56%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

LA POSTA RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: c/o Southern California Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs,
6848 Magnolia Avenue, Riverside, California 92506

Federal Reservation

Population: 0 (BIA 6/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 3,672.29 acres

The La Posta Reservation is situated between two canyons. There are more mountains than level land, and the area is excellent for pasture. This reservation was inhabited about 20 years ago, but due to an enrollment problem, residents were removed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. They also left to find better living conditions.

Vital Statistics

No other data applicable

LAYTONVILLE RESERVATION

Mendocino County, CALIFORNIA
Cahto Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Laytonville, California 95454

Federal
Reservation

Population: 65 (BIA 6/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 200 acres

The area was bought by missionaries for landless Indians, but when trouble developed regarding titles to the land, the Bureau of Indian Affairs purchased the 200 acres. Acts of June 21, 1906, call for the title to the land to be held in trust by the Federal Government. All of the land is tribally owned.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe's Articles of Association were approved in 1967. These provide for a governing body of three members who are elected annually. The tribe meets three times annually. A chairman, vice chairman, and secretary-treasurer are the officers.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies in northwest California in rolling hills where the rainfall averages 43 inches per year. The temperature reaches a high of 100° and a low of 29°.

TRANSPORTATION

Bus- and trucklines stop in Laytonville, 2 miles from the reservation. There is train service in Willits, 24 miles from the reservation. Willits has an airstrip. However, the nearest commercial air service is in Ukiah, 59 miles away. U.S. Highway 101 passes 5 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is water on the reservation, and septic tanks are utilized for sewage disposal. Pacific Gas and Electric provides the electricity. Residents also purchase bottled gas. The 14 houses are in good condition. Medical care is available at the hospital in Willits.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	65
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

LIKELY RESERVATION

Modoc County, CALIFORNIA
Pit River Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Likely, California 96116

Federal
Reservation
Population: 0 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 1.32 acres

This reservation was purchased on June 28, 1922, by authority of acts of 1906 and 1908, but it is presently unoccupied.

CLIMATE

The climate is mild and moderate, with temperatures ranging from a high of 90° to a low of 28°. The average rainfall is 12 inches per year.

TRANSPORTATION

Reno, Nevada, 169 miles from the reservation, has the nearest commercial airline and train facilities. Bus and truck services are available in Likely, 6 miles away.

Vital Statistics

No other data applicable

LONE PINE RESERVATION

Inyo County, CALIFORNIA
Paiute and Shoshone Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Lone Pine, California 93545

Federal
Reservation

Population: 115 (BIA 6/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 237 acres

The Lone Pine Reservation was acquired through a land exchange consummated in 1939 between the city of Los Angeles and the Federal Government. Three thousand acres of trust property were exchanged for 1,500 acres of level valley land.

CULTURE

The culture of the Paiute-Shoshone still exists, including ceremonial dances. Some still speak the Indian language, and traditional foods are eaten.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in Owens Valley on the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains at an elevation of 3,700 to 4,200 feet. It receives about 5 inches of rainfall per year. The temperature ranges from 100° to 5°.

TRANSPORTATION

The city of Bishop has the nearest commercial airline facilities; train, bus, trucking, and private aircraft facilities are available at Lone Pine. U.S. Highway 395 runs north-south through the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided by the city of Los Angeles. Propane gas is purchased from local dealers. Electricity is provided by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. The sewer system consists of septic tanks which are in poor condition.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	115
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	12th

LOOKOUT RANCHERIA

Modoc County, CALIFORNIA
Pit River Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Lookout, California 96054

Federal
Reservation
Population: 2 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 40 acres

Allotted:	30 acres
Non-Indian:	10 acres

Lookout Rancheria was purchased on October 11. 1913, by authority of acts of 1906 and 1908 appropriating funds for purchase of lands for California Indians.

HISTORY

Approximately 30 years ago there were a large number of Indians living on this rancheria, but, due to lack of work for the young and death among the aged, the rancheria has been virtually abandoned.

CULTURE

The Indian language is still used. Arts and crafts are nonexistent today. There is some indication that Indian religion is still present.

CLIMATE

Temperatures reach a high of 85° and a low of 29°. Rainfall averages 10 inches annually.

TRANSPORTATION

The nearest city is Adin, 6 miles from Lookout. Buslines stop in Adin, and trucklines serve Bieber, 12 miles distant. The nearest train and air services are in Redding, 108 miles from the rancheria. There is a private airstrip in Bieber. State Highway 299 is 6 miles from the rancheria.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water system was installed by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). There are no inside bathroom facilities, and the wells installed by USPHS are often dry. Bottled gas is purchased. The Meyers Hospital in Fall River Mills, 32 miles from the reservation, offers medical services. The USPHS Modoc Indian Health Center is in Alturas, where private medical care is also available.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th

LOS COYOTES RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Warner Springs, California 92086

Federal
Reservation

Population: 42 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 25,049.63 acres

An Executive order of May 6, 1889, set apart lands for this reservation. On June 19, 1900, the present reservation was established under authority of the act of 1891. An Executive order of April 13, 1914, transferred lands from Cleveland National Forest to the Los Coyotes Reservation.

CULTURE

Indian burials, songs, language, games, foods, arts and crafts, and medicine are still a major part of everyday life.

CLIMATE

The weather is usually mild and moderate, with temperatures ranging from a low of 15° to a high of 95°.

TRANSPORTATION

Commercial airlines are available in San Diego, train facilities are available in Escondido, bus service is available in Warner Springs, and a truckline serves Ramona. State Highway 78, running north-south, serves the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water for the reservation is provided by a spring. Bottled gas may be purchased, and electricity is purchased from the San Diego Gas and Electric Company. The sewer system consists of septic tanks and outhouses. Hospital, clinics, dental care, and U.S. Public Health Service facilities are available in Escondido, 40 miles from the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	42
Labor Force:	
Total:	13
Unemployed:	6
Unemployment rate:	46%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

MANCHESTER-POINT ARENA RANCHERIA

Mendocino County, CALIFORNIA
Pomo Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Manchester, California 95459

Federal
Reservation

Population: 65 (BIA 6/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 363 acres

The reservation was established by the Secretary of the Interior on June 23, 1909, and September 20, 1937. An act of May 9, 1942, set aside certain public lands in California as an addition to the Manchester Rancheria. There are 65 Indians residing on or adjacent to the reservation.

GOVERNMENT

The constitution and bylaws were ratified February 27, 1937. All qualified voters in the community meet twice a year. A business committee is elected every November.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

MANZANITA RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Boulevard, California 92005

Federal
Reservation

Population: 7 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 3,379 acres

This reservation was established on February 10, 1893, under the authority of the act of 1891. Lack of industry and employment opportunity has forced most people to leave the reservation.

CULTURE

The Manzanita Band still have their Indian culture, such as Indian burials, songs, language, games, foods, arts and crafts, and medicine.

CLIMATE

In this moderate and mild climate, the average rainfall is about 4 inches per year. Temperatures range from a high of 106° to a low of 12°.

TRANSPORTATION

San Diego, 57 miles from the reservation, has the nearest air, train, and private airport facilities. Bus and trucking facilities are available in Boulevard and El Cajon. U.S. Highway 80 serves the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are no water, gas, electricity, or sewer systems available on the reservation. Hospitals, clinics, and dental health care are provided by county and private facilities.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	7
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

MESA GRANDE RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Pala, California 92059

Federal Reservation

Population: 0 (BIA 6/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 120 acres

This reservation was established under Executive orders of December 27, 1875, and June 19, 1883, which set apart lands for this reservation. Executive order 4297 of August 25, 1925, set apart additional lands. An act of May 10, 1926, provided that lands set apart were to become a part of the reservation. No Indians reside on or adjacent to the reservation.

CLIMATE

Mesa Grande Reservation is located in the southwest portion of California, containing flatlands with a moderate climate. Rainfall is about 3 inches per year. Temperatures range from a high of 110° to a low of 28°.

TRANSPORTATION

The nearest commercial airlines are located in San Diego, 70 miles away. Train, bus, and trucking services are available at Escondido, 40 miles away. Ramona, 10 miles away, has a private airport. State Highway 76 runs northwest-southeast about 8 miles northeast of the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Springs and wells provide water for the reservation. Bottled and tank gas are used for heating. Presently there is no electricity on the reservation. There is no sewer system on the reservation; outhouses are still used. Housing conditions are poor. Hospital and dental facilities can be obtained in Escondido. The reservation has a tribal clinic, but it needs repairs.

Vital Statistics

No other data applicable

MIDDLETOWN RANCHERIA

Lake County, CALIFORNIA
Pomo Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Middletown, California 95461

Federal
Reservation

Population: 21 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 109 acres

The rancheria was established by the Secretary of the Interior on July 30, 1910.

CULTURE

Tribal members still speak their native language and perform traditional burial rites for their dead.

GOVERNMENT

A general council of all members 21 years and older meets each month. Elections are held each odd-numbered year.

CLIMATE

The seasons in this geographical location are moderate, with temperatures ranging from a high of 90° to a low of 30°. The average rainfall is 17 inches per year.

TRANSPORTATION

The city of Ukiah, 90 miles from the rancheria, provides air-, train-, bus-, and trucklines. State Highways 53 and 29 serve the rancheria.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water for the rancheria is provided by the community. Gas and electricity are provided by Pacific Gas and Electric. The tribe has its own sewer system. Hospital, clinic, and U.S. Public Health Service facilities are available in Lakeport, 40 miles away. Dental care facilities are available in Middletown, 1 mile from the rancheria.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	21
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	11th

MONTGOMERY CREEK RANCHERIA

Shasta County, CALIFORNIA
Pit River Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Montgomery Creek, California 96065

Federal
Reservation

Population: 4 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 72 acres

The reservation was established by the Secretary of the Interior on October 13, 1915, under the authority of the act of June 30, 1913. The rancheria was set aside for homeless California Indians who had no prior land. The Montgomery Creek Rancheria was named by the original Rancheria Act, but was not terminated. Four Indians reside on or adjacent to the rancheria.

CLIMATE

The rancheria lies in northern California where the land is irrigable and the climate is generally mild and sunny. Rainfall averages 10 inches annually. Temperatures reach highs of 98° and lows of 22°.

TRANSPORTATION

The rancheria is 34 miles from Redding, the nearest city. State Highway 299 runs within 1 mile of the rancheria. The road to the rancheria is 3 miles and impassable, except by four-wheel-drive vehicles, during the winter. Redding has commercial transportation service by air, train, truck, and bus.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Residents draw water from springs. There are no other utilities available. The county hospital in Redding is the nearest location for medical care. The only house is in poor condition.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

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MORONGO RESERVATION

Riverside County, CALIFORNIA
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Banning, California 92220

Federal
Reservation

Population: 242 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 32,252.17 acres

The present reservation was patented to the Morongo Band on December 14, 1908, by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the act of March 1, 1907.

CULTURE

Traditional religion and kinship trends prevail. Some of the Indian language is spoken.

CLIMATE

The temperatures of this geographic location range from a high of 110° to a low of 18°.

TRANSPORTATION

The city of Ontario, 55 miles from the reservation, has the nearest commercial airline facilities. A train depot is available at Colton, 35 miles away. Bus, trucking, and private airport facilities are available in Banning, 5 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water for the reservation is provided by wells. Gas and electricity are provided by Southern California Edison. The sewer system consists of septic tanks. Hospital and dental facilities are available in Banning. Clinic and U.S. Public Health Service facilities are provided by the county in Riverside, 25 miles away.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	242
Labor Force:	
Total:	77
Unemployed:	5
Unemployment rate:	6%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	11th

PALA RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
Pala Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Pala, California 92059

Federal
Reservation

Population: 255 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 7,722 acres

Tribally Owned:	6,322 acres
Allotted:	1,400 acres

An Executive order of December 27, 1875, set apart lands for this reservation, and two orders in 1877 and 1882 restored portions to public domain. An act of May 27, 1962, appropriated $100,000 for purchase of land in southern California for Mission Indians, part of which was used for removing Indians to the purchased land.

CULTURE

The Pala Reservation is a community built around the famous Pala Mission. The Indians have retained their kinship tradition, some language, and other tribal traditions.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe's Articles of Association were approved in 1960 and amended the following year. The governing body is the general council, composed of all adult members 21 years or older. A five-member executive committee is elected in December for a 1-year term. The committee meets monthly.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual tribal income of $45,000 is almost completely income from San Diego Consolidated Sand and Gravel. This is the only resource on the reservation. The reservation is located in southern California. Part of the land is hilly, and the remainder is suitable for grazing or irrigated agriculture.

CLIMATE

Rainfall measures only 3 inches annually. The high temperature is 110°; the low is 28°.

PALA RESERVATION

TRANSPORTATION

Fallbrook is the nearest city to the reservation. It lies within 20 miles of Pala. The reservation has a paved access road to State Highway 16 to the north, and east-west State Highway 76. Bus- and trucklines stop in Fallbrook. Oceanside, 25 miles from the reservation, has train service. Residents must travel 55 miles to San Diego for the nearest commercial airport. There is a private airstrip 6 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe has its own well and sewer system; however, these are inadequate for future growth. Only bottled gas is available. San Diego Gas and Electric provides the reservation with electricity. There is a private hospital in Fallbrook, and additional medical care through county clinics in Escondido, 25 miles from the reservation. Of the 80 houses on the reservation, over half are in bad condition. The Mission Hall serves as a community building.

RECREATION

The Corpus Christi Fiesta and the children's festival are annual events celebrated by tribal members.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	255
Labor Force:	
Total:	110
Unemployed:	50
Unemployment rate:	45%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

PAUMA AND YUIMA RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
Pauma Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Pauma Valley, California 92061

Federal
Reservation

Population: 59 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 250 acres

This reservation was established on August 18, 1892, under authority of the act of 1891.

CULTURE

Very little of the Pauma-Yuima culture is being practiced.

GOVERNMENT

The Articles of Association were approved June 28, 1968. A general council meets four times each year, elects a business committee every 2 years.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in the southern portion of San Diego County. The climate is moderate and mild, with an average rain fall of about 3 inches per year. Temperatures range from a high of 110° to a low of 28°.

TRANSPORTATION

San Diego, 60 miles away, has the nearest commercial airlines. Oceanside, 25 miles from the reservation, provides train facilities. Escondido, 25 miles away, has bus- and truckline facilities. State Highway 395 serves the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A domestic well provides water for the reservation. Gas is provided by a petroleum line from Escondido. Electricity is provided by San Diego Gas and Electric. Septic tanks make up the sewer system. All health facilities, hospital, clinic, and dental, are available in Escondido.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	59
Labor Force:	
Total:	29
Unemployed:	21
Unemployment rate:	72%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

PECHANGA RESERVATION

Riverside County, CALIFORNIA
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Temecula, California 92390

Federal
Reservation

Population: 21 (BIA 3/71)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	21
Labor Force:	
Total:	6
Unemployed:	2
Unemployment rate:	33%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 4,097 acres

This reservation was established by Executive order of June 27, 1882, which set apart certain lands in Riverside County, California, for Indian purposes. The present reservation was selected under authority of the act of January 12, 1891, and established on August 29, 1893.

CULTURE

Some native language is spoken; traditional language influences remain prevalent.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in southern California, about 40 miles from the coast in Riverside County, with flat lowlands and a climate that is moderate and sunny. The average rainfall is about 3.9 inches per year. Temperatures range from a high of 120° to a low of 22°.

TRANSPORTATION

The nearest commercial airline facilities are located in San Diego, 60 miles away. Train, bus, and trucking facilities are available in Fallbrook, 15 miles from the reservation. Elsinore, 15 miles away, has the nearest private airport facilities. State Highway 76 runs east-west 8 miles south of the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water for the reservation is provided by wells and springs. Gas and electricity are provided by Pacific Gas and Electric. The sewer system consists of outhouses and septic tanks. Hospitals, clinics, and dental facilities are available in Fallbrook.

RAMONA RESERVATION

Riverside County, CALIFORNIA
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: c/o Southern California Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs,
6848 Magnolia Avenue, Riverside, California 92506

Federal
Reservation

Population: 0 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 560 acres

This reservation was established on February 10, 1893, under authority of the act of 1891. The reservation is mountainous and good only for grazing. There are no allotments or assignments or records of any members at Ramona. The reservation has been unoccupied for many years.

CLIMATE

The reservation is in a mountainous area where the average rainfall is about 7.8 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 107° to a low of 17°.

TRANSPORTATION

All commercial transportation facilities can be obtained at Hemet, 21 miles away. The reservation is located 5 miles off State Highway 71.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Hospital and clinic facilities are available at Hemet. There is no record of a dental facility available in the surrounding area. U.S. Public Health Service facilities are available at Riverside, 70 miles away.

Vital Statistics

No other data
applicable

RESIGHINI RANCHERIA

Del Norte County, CALIFORNIA
Coast Indian Community
Tribal Headquarters: Klamath, California 95548

Federal
Reservation

Population: 0 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 228 acres

This land was purchased by the Secretary of the Interior on January 7, 1938, under authority of the Howard-Wheeler Act, June 18, 1934. The rancheria is in the process of termination under the Rancheria Act, Public Law 85-671, as amended by Public Law 88-419. No Indians reside on or adjacent to the rancheria.

Vital Statistics

No other data applicable

RINCON RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
San Luiseno Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Valley Center, California 92082

Federal
Reservation

Population: 91 (BIA 6/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 3,975 acres

HISTORY

An Executive order of December 27, 1875, established the Rincon Reservation, and an Executive order of March 2, 1881, increased the size. The present reservation was established on September 13, 1892, under the authority of the act of 1891. As for many other reservations, land inheritance is a problem. Most of the land is taken up by hills and mountains; one-third of the land is level.

CULTURE

Mainly through the efforts of the leaders of the Rincon community, one-fourth of the Rincon Band still speak their native language.

GOVERNMENT

Articles of Association were approved March 15, 1960. The five-member Rincon Tribal Business Committee meets each month. Elections are staggered for 2-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The Rincon, Pauma, and La Jolla Tribes have a joint venture with the Material Systems Corporation to bring industry to the reservation, to improve housing, and to increase employment and revenues. The tribes' share of the venture is 5 percent.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in southern California where the land is hilly and brushy and the climate moderate with little temperature change. The average rainfall is 3 inches per year. There are high temperatures of 108° and lows of 22°.

TRANSPORTATION

The nearest train and airline facilities are in San Diego, 45 miles away. Bus service facilities are available at Escondido, 17 miles away. The nearest private airport is also at Escondido. State Highway 76 is nearby.

RINCON RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A water system is provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. A hospital is located in San Diego, 45 miles away. Dental clinics are provided by the Rincon Dental Project. Public health facilities and housing are poor.

Vital Statistics

Population:
  Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation: 91
Education:
  (tribal estimates)
  Average grade level achieved: 11th

ROARING CREEK RANCHERIA

Shasta County, CALIFORNIA
Pit River Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Montgomery Creek, California 96065

Federal
Reservation

Population: 5 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 80 acres

The land was purchased for the landless California Indians who had no prior allotments under the authority of the Howard-Wheeler Act of August 31, 1915. There was no designation of occupying tribe. The rancheria is occupied by one family of five persons.

CULTURE

Very little Indian language is spoken, but some traditional foods are still eaten.

GOVERNMENT

There is no formal government. The tribal council is not recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

CLIMATE

The 80 acres of irrigable land are located in northern California in a mild and sunny climate. The rainfall averages 10 inches yearly. High temperatures reach 98°, and low, 22°.

TRANSPORTATION

An unpaved dirt road runs the 2 miles from the rancheria to Big Bend Road. State Highway 299 is the nearest major highway. Redding, 43 miles from Roaring Creek, is served by commercial air-, train-, truck-, and buslines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

As there are no pipelines on the rancheria land, the family must carry water from the spring. The sole house is in poor condition. The only power supply is the electricity purchased from Pacific Gas and Electric. The county hospital in Redding is the closest medical facility.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION

Mendocino County, CALIFORNIA
Yuki, Pit River, Little Lake, Konkau, Wailaki, Pomo, Nom-laka, and Wintun Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Covelo, California 95428

Federal
Reservation

Population: 340 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 20,706 acres

Tribally Owned: 12,706 acres
Allotted: 8,000 acres

An act of April 8, 1864, authorized the establishment of four Indian reservations in California. An Executive order of March 30, 1870, enlarged the Round Valley Reservation, and the borders were defined by the Executive order of May 18, 1875. The Camp Wright Military Reserve was added to the reservation in 1876.

CULTURE

Tribal members hunt and fish on the reservation and weave traditional baskets.

GOVERNMENT

The tribes' constitution and bylaws, prepared according to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, were approved in 1936. The tribal charter was ratified the following year. The governing body is the Covelo Indian Community Council which has seven members. Council members are elected in March to staggered 4-year terms. The officers are elected annually in March.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe earns $2,000 yearly in forestry and an additional $1,500 from other sources. The tribe can cut up to 43 million feet of timber per year.

CLIMATE

The reservation, located on hilly land in northwestern California, has mild winters. Rainfall measures about 35 inches per year. Temperatures range from a high of 105° to a low of 29°.

TRANSPORTATION

Willits, the nearest city, lies some 45 miles from Round Valley and is served by commercial train- and buslines. Truck service is available in Covelo, 1 mile from the reservation. There is a commercial airport in Ukiah, 70 miles from Round Valley, and a private airstrip in Covelo. Paved county roads connect the reservation with U.S. Highway 101, a major north-south route.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water and sewer systems were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). Reservation residents purchase gas from Standard Oil and electricity from Pacific Gas and Electric. The USPHS extends medical care to tribal members in Covelo. Private medical and hospital care is available in Willits, 45 miles from Round Valley.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	340
Labor Force:	
Total:	88
Unemployed:	30
Unemployment rate:	34%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	11th

RUMSEY RANCHERIA

Yolo County, CALIFORNIA
Wintun Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Brooks, California 95606

Federal
Reservation

Population: 3 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 66 acres

The original purchase of land for the Rumsey Rancheria was in 1907 and 1908. Additional lands were purchased by the Secretary of the Interior and also under the Howard-Wheeler Act. The Rumsey Rancheria is in the process of termination under the authority of the Rancheria Act, Public Law 85-671, as amended by Public Law 88-419. There are three Indians residing at the rancheria.

CLIMATE

The climate in this geographic location is mild and sunny. The average rainfall is about 15 inches per year. Temperatures range from a low of 38° to a high of 109°.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

SAN MANUEL RESERVATION

San Bernardino County, CALIFORNIA
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: San Bernardino, California 92403

Federal
Reservation

Population: 19 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 653.15 acres

This reservation was established on August 31, 1893, and is located northeast of San Bernardino near Patton State Hospital. The reservation includes mostly mountain terrain, having no value for grazing or agriculture. Although residents are few in number, Indian language, foods, kinship practices, and other traditions are still followed.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by a general council composed of all adult members 21 years of age or over. Elections are held every 2 years, as called by the business committee.

CLIMATE

The climate is mild and moderate, with an average rainfall of 4.6 inches per year. Temperatures average a low of 15° and a high of 110°.

TRANSPORTATION

The city of Ontario, 25 miles from the reservation, has the nearest commercial airline facilities. Train-, bus-, and trucklines and a private airport are available at San Bernardino. State Highway 15 runs north-south by the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided by a well which is tribally owned. Gas is not purchased. Electricity is provided by Southern California Edison Company. The sewer system consists of cesspools. Hospitals, clinics, and dental facilities are available in San Bernardino.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	19
Labor Force:	
Total:	10
Unemployed:	2
Unemployment rate:	20%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

SAN PASQUAL RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Valley Center, California 92082

Federal
Reservation

Population: 19 (BIA 3/71)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	19
Labor Force:	
Total:	11
Unemployed:	7
Unemployment rate:	64%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,379.58 acres

The present reservation was established in July 1910 under authority of the act of 1891 as amended and supplemented. An Executive order of April 15, 1911, set aside land for a reservation site.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act. The constitution and bylaws were approved January 14, 1971. The tribe is governed by a general council, composed of all members 19 years of age or older, and a five-member business committee.

CLIMATE

San Pasqual Reservation is surrounded by hills which make the climate moderate. Rainfall averages 3 inches per year. Temperatures average a high of 110° and a low of 28°.

TRANSPORTATION

Commercial airlines are available at San Diego, 40 miles away. Train and bus facilities are available at Escondido, 10 miles away. A truckline and a private airport are also available at Escondido. A paved county road connects San Pasqual Reservation with State Highway 76.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A well provides only an inadequate supply of water to the San Pasqual Reservation. The homes are heated with bottled gas. Electricity is provided by Pacific Gas and Electric. At present the reservation does not have a sewer system. Hospital, clinic, and dental care can be obtained at Escondido. Housing facilities are poor. Only 50 percent of the homes have septic tanks, others have outhouses.

SANTA ROSA RANCHERIA

Kings County, CALIFORNIA
Tachi Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Lemoore, California 93245

Federal
Reservation

Population: 199 (BIA 3/71)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	199
Labor Force:	
Total:	36
Unemployed:	28
Unemployment rate:	78%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 170 acres

A court decree of the U.S. District Court, Southern California, Northern Division, established the rancheria in February 1921. An additional purchase provided more land in July 1939 under the Howard-Wheeler Act.

CULTURE

The Tachi have little remaining culture except language, which is spoken mainly by older members of the tribe. Some traditional foods are still eaten.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act Articles of Organization, approved May 8, 1963. The governing bodies are a general council, composed of all members 21 years of age or older, and a five-member business committee elected in April of each odd-numbered year for 2-year terms.

CLIMATE

Temperatures average a high of 110° and a low of 20°. Rainfall averages 8 inches per year.

TRANSPORTATION

The city of Visalia, 30 miles from the reservation, has commercial airline facilities. Train facilities are available at Hanford, 14 miles from the reservation. The town of Lemoore provides truck and bus services and also maintains a private airport. The available access routes are Alkali Drive, which is paved, and State Highway 198, 5 miles away.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided by wells. Gas and electricity are provided by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The sewer system consists of septic tanks and outhouses. Hospital, clinic, and dental facilities are available at Hanford, 14 miles away.

SANTA ROSA RESERVATION

Riverside County, CALIFORNIA
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Hemet, California 92343

Federal
Reservation

Population: 7 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 11,092.60 acres

This reservation was established on February 2, 1907, under authority of the act of 1891, as amended. An act of April 17 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to purchase 640 acres in the name of the U.S. Government in trust for the Santa Rosa Band.

CULTURE

The culture of the Santa Rosa Reservation, with just a few residents, is one of the few remaining cohesive forces preventing total dispersion of the tribe. Religion, language, some foods, kinship, and other tribal traditions still draw the tribe together.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in southern California with flat desert land and an arid climate. Average rainfall amounts to about 7 inches per year, and temperatures range from a high of 109° to a low of 16°.

TRANSPORTATION

The nearest airline facilities available are at Palm Springs, 50 miles away. Train-, bus-, and truckline facilities are available 38 miles northwest of the reservation in Hemet. Hemet also maintains a private airport. State Highway 74 is nearby.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is owned by the tribe. There are no gas, electric, or sewer facilities on the reservation. A private hospital in Hemet serves the reservation. Clinics and dental facilities are provided by the county at Riverside, 60 miles away. There are no U.S. Public Health Service facilities available to the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	7
Labor Force:	
Total:	5
Unemployed:	2
Unemployment rate:	40%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

SANTA YNEZ RESERVATION

Santa Barbara County, CALIFORNIA
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Santa Ynez, California 93460

Federal Reservation

Population: 42 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 99.28 acres

The Santa Ynez Reservation is situated in Santa Barbara County, approximately 32 miles north of Santa Barbara, California. The reservation was established on December 27, 1901, under authority of the act of 1891.

CULTURE

Religion, language, foods, kinship, and other tribal traditions still exist among the Santa Ynez Band.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act Articles of Organization, approved February 7, 1964. The governing bodies are a general council, composed of all members 21 years of age or older, and a five-member business council elected for a term of 2 years.

CLIMATE

The topography of the reservation includes rolling hills, trees, and a running stream, all of which help to moderate the climate. Temperatures average a high of 97° and a low of 47°. The yearly rainfall is about 8 inches.

TRANSPORTATION

Commercial transportation facilities are available in Santa Barbara. The nearest private airport is located in Santa Ynez, 6 miles from the reservation. U.S. Highway 101 is 6 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water comes from a well which is provided by the city. Bottled gas is purchased. Electricity is provided by the Santa Barbara Gas and Electric Company. The sewer system consists of three septic tanks and eleven outhouses. Hospital, clinic, dental, and U.S. Public Health Service facilities are available at Santa Barbara.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	42
Labor Force:	
Total:	22
Unemployed:	8
Unemployment rate:	36%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

SANTA YSABEL RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Federal
Reservation

Population: 106 (BIA 8/70)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 10,000 acres

The present reservation was established on February 10, 1893, under authority of the act of 1891. An act of June 3, 1926, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to purchase 573 acres for the reservation.

CULTURE

The isolated location of the reservation causes many of the people to move off the reservation to be closer to their jobs. There is no economic development on the reservation. Tribal traditions still exist on the Santa Ysabel Reservation.

CLIMATE

The Santa Ysabel Reservation is located in the southwestern portion of California, with lands that are flat and arid and a warm dry climate. Rainfall averages about 15 inches per year. Temperatures average a high of 100° and a low of 29°.

TRANSPORTATION

Commercial airlines are available at San Diego, 60 miles away. Train service is available in Escondido, 30 miles away. Bus- and trucklines are available in Ramona, 16 miles from the reservation, and a private airport is also available in Ramona. State Highway 78, north-south, is nearby.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation's water system consists of a spring. Bottled gas is used for heating. No electricity is available. There are no sewer or septic facilities on the reservation. Health facilities are located at Escondido, 30 miles away.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	106
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	9th

SHEEP RANCH RANCHERIA

Calaveras County, CALIFORNIA
Me-Wuk Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Sheepranch, California 95250

Federal
Reservation
Population: 1 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: .92 acre

This reservation was purchased for homeless California Indians in 1916 without designation of the tribe. One Indian now resides there.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in the Sierra Nevada Mountains where rainfall averages 17 inches annually. Temperatures average a high of 90 and a low of 35 .

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation lies near State Highway 4, 23 miles from San Andreas. Angels Camp, 12 miles from Sheep Ranch, is served by bus- and trucklines. The nearest train station is in Sonora, 30 miles from the reservation. Air service is available at Stockton, 65 miles away. There is also a private airstrip in Angels Camp.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

SHERWOOD VALLEY RANCHERIA

Mendocino County, CALIFORNIA
Tribal Headquarters: Willits, California 95490

Federal
Reservation

Population: 0 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 292.22 acres

This land was purchased for homeless California Indians without designation of tribe. An additional purchase was made on June 10, 1916. The rancheria is in the process of being terminated by the authority of the Rancheria Act, Public Law 85-671, as amended by Public Law 88-419. No Indians reside on or adjacent to the rancheria.

(BIA Sacramento Area Office—January 1970.)

Vital Statistics

No other data applicable

SOBOBA RESERVATION

Riverside County, CALIFORNIA
Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: San Jacinto, California 92383

Federal
Reservation

Population: 178 (BIA 3/71)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	178
Labor Force:	
Total:	66
Unemployed:	43
Unemployment rate:	65%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	11th

LAND STATUS Total Area: 5,035.68 acres

An Executive order of June 19, 1883, set aside lands for the Soboba Reservation. The present reservation was established on June 10, 1913, under authority of the act of 1891, as amended.

CULTURE

The culture of the Soboba Indians is very much traditional. Kinship, food, language, and religion have been the basic elements that distinguish this tribe of Indians.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by a general council and a five-member business committee elected annually for staggered 2-year terms.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in southern California which is flat land with a climate that is mild and moderate. Rainfall averages 4.7 inches per year. Temperatures average a high of 110° and a low of 26°.

TRANSPORTATION

Hemet, 7 miles away, has airlines, train service, and a private airport. Bus and truck facilities are available in San Jacinto, 1 mile from the reservation. State Highway 74 runs east-west through San Jacinto.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is furnished by the tribe. Residents purchase bottled gas. Electricity is provided by Southern California Edison. There is no sewer system on the reservation. A private hospital in Hemet serves the reservation. Clinics and dental facilities can be found in Riverside, 47 miles from the reservation.

STEWARTS POINT RANCHERIA

Sonoma County, CALIFORNIA
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Stewarts Point, California 95480

Federal
Reservation
Population: 35 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 40 acres

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act. The constitution and bylaws were approved on March 11, 1936, as amended on July 12, 1940, and November 9, 1967. The tribe is governed by a community council composed of all qualified voters and a four-member business committee elected annually in November.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	35
Labor Force:	
Total:	18
Unemployed:	8
Unemployment rate:	44%

SULPHUR BANK RANCHERIA

(El-Em Indian Colony)

Lake County, CALIFORNIA
Pomo Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Clearlake Oaks, California 95423

Federal
Reservation

Population: 85 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 50 acres

The Sulphur Bank Rancheria was established by court decree on January 10, 1949. Title is held by the United States in trust for the Pomo Tribe.

CULTURE

The culture of these people, such as burials and foods, is still practiced. Some of the Indian language is spoken.

CLIMATE

The Sulphur Bank Rancheria is located in northern California. The topography consists of lakesides and hills. The average rainfall is about 17 inches per year. Temperatures average a high of 90° and a low of 30°.

TRANSPORTATION

The town of Ukiah, 45 miles from the reservation, has the nearest commercial airline; also train and bus facilities are available here. Trucklines and a private airport are available in Lakeport, 28 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is no water on the reservation. Gas is purchased in butane bottles. Electricity is provided by Pacific Gas and Electric. There is no sewer system available; outhouses are used. Hospital, clinic, dental, and U.S. Public Health Service facilities are available in Lakeport, 28 miles from the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	85
Labor Force:	
Total:	22
Unemployed:	8
Unemployment rate:	36%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	12th

SUSANVILLE RANCHERIA

Lassen County, CALIFORNIA
Paiute, Maidu, Pit River, and Washoe Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Susanville, California 96130

Federal
Reservation
Population: 109 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 30 acres

The reservation land was purchased August 15, 1923, for homeless California Indians, without designation of tribe. All the land is tribally owned but for one-third of an acre assigned to an individual.

CULTURE

The Indian language is no longer spoken. Both young and old, however, practice arts and crafts. Indian religion has virtually disappeared.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by a business committee elected by the tribal council to serve for 2 years. The constitution and bylaws were approved by the Secretary of the Interior in February 1969, as amended from the 1935 constitution.

CLIMATE

The reservation is about 70 miles from the Nevada border in mountainous foothills where the weather is cold with some winter snows. Rainfall averages 10 inches yearly. Temperatures average a high of 95° and a low of 22°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highways 44 and 36 are near the reservation. Reno is approximately 86 miles from the rancheria. Reno is the nearest location for air and train services. Bus- and trucklines stop in Susanville, 1 mile from the reservation. An unpaved private airstrip is 5 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The rancheria is connected to city facilities. The California Pacific Utility Company provides water and electricity. Gas is sold by a private distributor. Health care is available at the Lassen County Memorial Hospital and the Lassen County Health Clinic.

RECREATION

The annual Bear Dance is held in Janesville, California.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	109
Labor Force:	
Total:	49
Unemployed:	25
Unemployment rate:	51%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

SYCUAN RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
Sycuan Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: El Cajon, California 92020

Federal
Reservation

Population: 31 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 640 acres

An Executive order of December 21, 1875, set lands apart for this reservation.

CULTURE

Very little of the Sycuan culture remains. The reservation has been neglected, and there is little ongoing activity.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in southern San Diego County. Rainfall averages 6.5 inches per year. Temperatures average a high of 90° and a low of 32°.

TRANSPORTATION

The nearest air-, train-, truck-, and busline facilities are located in San Diego. El Cajon, 6 miles away, has a truckline. U.S. Highway 80 is 4 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Hospitals and clinics are available in El Cajon and San Diego. Private dental and U.S. Public Health Service facilities are available in El Cajon. Wells provide water for families. Gas and electricity are provided by the San Diego Gas and Electric Company. Housing conditions are very poor.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	31
Labor Force:	
Total:	7
Unemployed:	3
Unemployment rate:	43%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	6th

TABLE MOUNTAIN RANCHERIA

Fresno County, CALIFORNIA
Tribal Headquarters: Friant, California 93626

Federal
Reservation

Population: 51 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 160 acres

The original 160 acres for Table Mountain Rancheria were purchased under the authority of the act of May 18, 1916. At present the rancheria is in the process of being terminated. All actions are completed except on a boundary dispute which is pending. A proclamation has not yet been published in the Federal Register. There are 51 Indians residing on or adjacent to the reservation.

(BIA Sacramento Area Office—January 1970.)

Vital Statistics

Additional data
unavailable

TORRES MARTINEZ RESERVATION

Imperial and Riverside Counties, CALIFORNIA
Torres Martinez Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Thermal, California 92274

Federal
Reservation

Population: 42 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 30,329.29 acres

Tribally Owned:	11,856.29	acres
Allotted:	13,473	acres
Non-Indian:	5,000	acres

About 338 allotments, 40 acres each, have been given to Indians. Only a small portion of land is irrigable. About 9,000 acres are submerged under the rising Salton Sea. An Executive order of May 15, 1876, set apart lands for this reservation. An act of February 11, 1903, added 640 acres to the reservation in exchange for lands to be set apart for the Torres Band under the act of 1891.

CULTURE

A variety of reasons caused the majority of members to move off the reservation; however, the tribal traditions, language, foods, kinship, and religion maintain ties between the resident and the nonresident.

GOVERNMENT

The governing body is a five-member council elected to a 2-year term. There are four officers—chairman, vice chairman, secretary-treasurer, and a spokesman—and four committee members.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies in south-central California, having frontage on the Salton Sea. Temperatures average a high of 120° and a low of 28°. Rainfall averages 3.4 inches per year.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation is located 9 miles from Indio which is served by commercial air, train, truck, and bus companies. A private airport is located in Thermal, 3 miles distant. U.S. Highway 111 runs north-south through Thermal.

TORRES MARTINEZ RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe has a water system; however, there are no sewer facilities. Residents purchase bottled gas, and electricity is supplied by Southern California Edison. The county hospital and clinic in Indio serve the Indian community. Medical and dental care is also available from private doctors. A community building is under construction.

RECREATION

A marina is being developed on the water frontage.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	42
Labor Force:	
Total:	18
Unemployed:	12
Unemployment rate:	67%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

TRINIDAD RANCHERIA

Humboldt County, CALIFORNIA
Yurok Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Trinidad, California 95570

Federal
Reservation

Population: 26 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 54.60 acres

Trinidad Rancheria was established by the Secretary of the Interior in 1917. Acts of June 6, 1906, and others appropriated funds for purchase of lands for California Indians. Presently, the rancheria is in the process of being terminated under the Rancheria Act, Public Law 85-671, as amended by Public Law 88-419. There are 26 Indians residing on or adjacent to the reservation.

(BIA Sacramento Area Office—January 1970.)

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by a five-member business committee elected for 2-year staggered terms.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

TULE RIVER RESERVATION

Tulare County, CALIFORNIA
Tule River Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Porterville, California 93257

Federal
Reservation

Population: 316 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 54,116 acres

An act of April 18, 1864, authorized the establishment of Indian reservations in California. An Executive order of January 9, 1873, established the Tule River Reservation.

CULTURE

The culture of the Tule River Tribe still remains evident in daily life.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act. The constitution and bylaws were approved January 15, 1936, as amended July 12, 1940. The tribe is governed by a tribal council, composed of nine members elected annually for 2-year terms.

CLIMATE

In this geographical location the summers are warm, but the average climate is generally mild. The topography is mountainous, with timber, a river, and a small valley. The average rainfall per year is about 10 inches. Temperatures average a low of 26° and a high of 90°.

TRANSPORTATION

Porterville has the nearest commercial airline, bus, and truck services. Tulare, 45 miles away, has train facilities. A county road serves the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A tribal water system provides the reservation with water. Gas is not used on the reservation. Electricity is provided by Southern California Edison. Indoor plumbing, septic tanks, and outhouses make up the sewer system. Hospital, clinic, and dental facilities are available in Porterville, 21 miles from the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	316
Labor Force:	
Total:	106
Unemployed:	72
Unemployment rate:	68%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

TUOLUMNE RANCHERIA

Tuolumne County, CALIFORNIA
Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Tuolumne, California 95379

Federal
Reservation

Population: 64 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 323.10 acres

All the land is allotted. The land was purchased in October 1910, and additional land was set aside in April 1912. The deed is in the name of the United States.

CULTURE

The roundhouse is the cultural center where Indian games and dances are held. Although the language is not spoken by many, the dances are still taught to the young people. Traditional native foods such as acorns and pine nuts are still eaten.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe has an Indian Reorganization Act constitution and bylaws which were approved in 1936 and amended in 1940. The governing body, a community council, is composed of all qualified voters. A four-member business committee is elected at the November election for a 1-year term.

CLIMATE

The seasons are generally mild. Rainfall averages 32 inches per year. Temperatures vary from highs of 93° to lows of 33°.

TRANSPORTATION

The rancheria is 4 miles from Tuolumne. The Twin Hard Road, in need of repair, provides access to the rancheria. State Highway 108 is 11 miles away. A busline stops in Tuolumne. Sonora, 10 miles from the rancheria, has train and truck services. The nearest airport having commercial service is in Stockton, 60 miles away. There is a private airport at Columbia.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Pacific Gas and Electric provides the rancheria with water and electricity. Only bottled gas is available. Hospital and other medical services are available in Sonora. The Indian Health Service has a branch at the reservation. There are roundhouses and a community building on the rancheria.

RECREATION

The tribe holds an annual Acorn Festival in September.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	64
Labor Force:	
Total:	44
Unemployed:	15
Unemployment rate:	34%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

TWENTYNINE PALMS RESERVATION

San Bernardino County, CALIFORNIA
Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: North Palm Springs, California 92258

Federal
Reservation

Population: 0 (BIA 6/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 162.13 acres

This reservation was established on November 11, 1895, under authority of the act of 1891. At the present time the reservation is uninhabited. The reservation is all desert.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under Articles of Association approved May 24, 1972. It is governed by a general council composed of all members over 18 years old, and a four-member business committee elected for 2-year terms.

Vital Statistics

No other data applicable

UPPER LAKE RANCHERIA

Lake County, CALIFORNIA
Pomo Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Upper Lake, California 95485

Federal
Reservation

Population: 64 (BIA 8/69)

LAND STATUS Total Area: NA

The original 483.64 acres for the Upper Lake Rancheria were purchased by the Secretary of the Interior on February 15, 1907, and additional lands were purchased under the Howard-Wheeler Act in 1937. Presently, the rancheria is in the process of being terminated under the Rancheria Act, Public Law 85-671, as amended by Public Law 88-419. There are 64 Indians residing on or adjacent to the reservation.

(BIA Sacramento Area Office—January 1970.)

Vital Statistics

Additional data
unavailable

0176

VIEJAS RESERVATION

San Diego County, CALIFORNIA
Viejas Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Alpine, California 92001

Federal
Reservation

Population: 98 (BIA 2/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,609 acres

This reservation of the Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians is owned by Indians of the Barona Reservation, Viejas (Baron Long) Reservation, and an off-reservation group. An Executive order of December 27, 1875, established the reservation, and an Executive order of May 3, 1877, restored a portion to public domain.

CULTURE

Very little of the Indian language is spoken, but the traditional practices are still favored.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in southern San Diego County where the land is flat, with an average rainfall of about 6.3 inches per year. Temperatures average a high of 105° and a low of 26°.

TRANSPORTATION

Airline and train facilities are available 33 miles west of the reservation. Bus- and trucklines are available at Alpine and El Cajon.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Wells provide water for the people, and gas and electricity are provided by the San Diego Gas and Electric Company. There are no sewer systems for the reservation. Hospital, clinic, dental and U.S. Public Health Service medical services are available at El Cajon and San Diego.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	98
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	8th

0177

X L RANCH RESERVATION

Modoc County, CALIFORNIA
Pit River and Paiute Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Alturas, California 96101

Federal
Reservation
Population: 29 (BIA 6/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 9,254.86 acres

Tribally Owned: 9,254.86 acres

The reservation was established on October 13, 1938, for such bands of the Pit River Indians of the State of California as were designated by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the act of 1934. The deed is held in trust by the United States Government.

CULTURE

The elders of both tribes speak their native language. An arts and crafts project has begun in Alturas. The people practice their traditional religion.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under Articles of Association approved in 1960, as the Pit River Home and Agriculture Cooperative Association. The board of directors has five members. Elections are held each December for 1-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal members have formed the Indian Cattlemen Association and operate the tribal cattle herd. There is no other economic activity on the reservation.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 12 inches per year. Temperatures average a high of 85° and a low of −29°.

TRANSPORTATION

Alturas, 6 miles from the reservation, is served by bus- and trucklines. There is also a private airport; however, the nearest commercial service is in Redding, 145 miles distant. The nearest train service is in Redding.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water and septic tanks were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service. Only bottled gas is available. Electricity is provided by Pacific Gas and Electric. Hospital and other medical care is available in Alturas at the Modoc Medical Center. There is a Modoc Arts and Crafts Center.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	29
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Colorado

Buckskin Charlie, chief of the Southern Ute Tribe, Colorado

SOUTHERN UTE RESERVATION

La Plata, Archuleta, and Montezuma Counties, COLORADO
Mouache and Capote Ute Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Ignacio, Colorado 81137

Federal
Reservation

Population: 770 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 307,110 acres

Tribally Owned:	301,867 acres
Allotted:	4,966 acres
Government Owned:	277 acres

The reservation was opened years ago to homesteading by non-Indians; thus it is now checker-boarded with Indian and non-Indian landholdings. Indian lands within the reservation total less than half of the 818,000 acres enclosed by the original reservation boundaries. Today more non-Indians than Indians live within the boundaries of the reservation.

HISTORY

Originally the Southern Ute, composed of the Mouache, Capote, and Wiminuche Bands, were settled on a reservation in southwestern Colorado under a treaty negotiated in 1873. The reservation as first established was 15 miles wide and about 125 miles long. In the years after the reservation was established, one group of Ute, the Wiminuche Band, separated from the original tribe and moved to the western end of the reservation. The reservation was divided, and the Wiminuche became today's Ute Mountain Tribe.

CULTURE

The Ute tribes displayed characteristics of the Plains Indians and often appeared on the plains to hunt buffalo. In their early history, they traveled by foot in small bands of 25 to 30 people. Leadership of these bands was very informal. The scant resources required that people exploit all edible resources, be highly mobile, and have efficient food-gathering techniques. The Ute usually wintered with several other Ute bands, but there was no real tribal unity. By 1740, the Ute had acquired and adapted to horses. With this animal they had a greatly increased mobility, food supply, and leisure. The present reservation has a tricultural base from the Spanish-Americans and Anglos living there.

SOUTHERN UTE RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The tribal constitution authorizes a tribal council of six members elected by popular vote of the general tribe to be the governing body of the tribe. The tribal council, subject to any restrictions contained in the tribal constitution and United States law, has the rights and powers to: manage tribal real and personal property; make and perform contracts and agreements; engage in business; enact and enforce ordinances to promote public peace, safety, and welfare; and negotiate and assign tribal security for loans. The tribe is organized as a Federal corporation for business purposes.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The Southern Ute Reservation lies in the southwestern portion of Colorado and borders on the Ute Mountain Reservation. The tribe is currently exploiting the mineral deposits on the reservation which include oil and gas, coal, and sand and gravel. The tribe has an annual income of $448,800 and employs 22 persons. There are many commercial establishments in Durango and Cortez; however, most of them are owned by non-Indians. The tribe owns and operates Southern Ute Motel—Pino Nuche Purasa. It opened in January 1972 and employs 40 to 44 tribal members.

CLIMATE

The rainfall averages 15 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 100° to a low of −38°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Route 550 runs north-south through the reservation; U.S. Highway 160 runs east-west through Durango and Cortez. Durango is 25 miles northeast of the reservation and is served by commercial air and train companies; Ignacio, on the reservation, has bus and truck services.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Ignacio has a municipal water and sewer system. The Southern Union Gas Company supplies gas to the reservation area. Western Colorado Power Company and La Plata Electric Association provide the electricity. The U.S. Public Health Service maintains a clinic for tribal members in the Ignacio area. There are two hospitals in Durango. Tribal offices are located in Ignacio.

RECREATION

Theaters are located in Durango. The annual Southern Ute Bear Dance and the Southern Ute Sun Dance attract many visitors. The Southern Ute also hold an annual tribal fair. The Southern Ute Community Center, opened in January 1972, provides meeting and convention facilities as well as facilities for training programs. There are a community swimming pool and a large multipurpose room, gymnasium-size, for all types of recreational activities.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	770
Labor Force:	
Total:	242
Unemployed:	86
Unemployment rate:	36%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

UTE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION

Montezuma and La Plata Counties, COLORADO
San Juan County, NEW MEXICO
San Juan County, UTAH
Wiminuche Ute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Towaoc, Colorado 81334

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,374 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 595,787 acres

Tribally Owned:	557,878 acres
Allotted:	9,459 acres
Government Owned:	40 acres
Tribal Fee Patent:	28,410 acres

HISTORY

The Ute belong to the Shoshonean division of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. They once occupied territory ranging from southern Wyoming to Taos Pueblo, New Mexico. At the peak of their power, seven main bands were united in a powerful confederacy under the chief, Taiwi. The Ute's best known chief, Ouray, came into prominence in the early years of westward settlement. Ouray was an able diplomat who spoke Spanish and English in addition to several Indian languages. The first treaty between the Confederated Tribes of Ute and the United States was negotiated with Ouray. Today the descendants of the Ute Confederacy live on three major reservations: Uintah and Ouray, Southern Ute, and Ute Mountain.

CULTURE

The Ute tribes displayed many characteristics of the Plains Indians, often appearing on the plains to hunt buffalo. In their early history, they traveled by foot in small, loosely governed bands of 25 to 30 people. The scant resources required that people exploit all edible resources, be highly mobile, and have efficient food-gathering techniques. They usually wintered together, but there was no real tribal unity. Upon obtaining and adapting to horses by 1740, they became more mobile, had access to a greater food supply, and had more leisure.

GOVERNMENT

The Ute Mountain Reservation operates under a constitution which provides for a tribal council. The council is composed of seven members, which chooses from its membership a chairman, secretary-custodian, treasurer, and other officers.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The reservation lies in the southwestern corner of Colorado bordering on the Navajo Reservation. Gas, oil, and sand and gravel deposits exist in great quantities and are being exploited. There are also deposits of coal, titanium, selenium, uranium, and bentonite on the reservation. The annual tribal income of over $1 million comes largely from gas and oil leases. The tribe employs approximately 50 people full time. A development committee, composed of Federal and tribal government representatives, has been organized to develop and execute a reservation development plan. There are presently three trading posts, a cafe, and a service station on the reservation. The tribe plans to construct another service station.

CLIMATE

The rainfall averages 19 inches annually. Temperatures range from a high of 101° to a low of −38°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Route 666 runs through the reservation north-south. U.S. Highway 164 runs through the Four Corners region in the southwestern portion of the reservation to junction with Route 666. A busline stops on the reservation at Towaoc. Cortez, 16 miles from the reservation, has regularly scheduled air and truck services. The nearest commercial train is in Durango, Colorado, 60 miles from Ute Mountain.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water and sewer system was installed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and U.S. Public Health Service. Gas is supplied by the Southern Union Gas Company. The Western Colorado Power Company and the Empire Electric Association supply electricity to the reservation. The U.S. Public Health Service hospital is located in Towaoc. There is also a private hospital in Cortez.

RECREATION

A Bear Dance is held each June. The tribal center in Towaoc has meeting and recreational facilities.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,374
Labor Force:	
Total:	438
Unemployed:	167
Unemployment rate:	38%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	6th

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Connecticut

Wooden doll of the Mohegan Tribe

Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

EASTERN PEQUOT & WESTERN PEQUOT RESERVATIONS

New London County, CONNECTICUT
Pequot and Mohegan Tribes
Tribal Headquarters:
Eastern Pequot Reservation: North Stonington, Connecticut 06359
Western Pequot Reservation: Ledyard, Connecticut 06339

State Reservations

Population: (State est. 1/73)
Eastern Pequot: 19
Western Pequot: 2

LAND STATUS		
	Eastern Pequot	Total Area: 220 acres
	Western Pequot	Total Area: 175 acres

HISTORY

The Pequot, or "Invaders," arrived in Connecticut in the early 1600's. Following a rebellion by Uncas against the Pequot chief, Sassacus, the tribe split into two factions, one of which followed Uncas and was called the Mohegan, or "Wolf" tribe. In 1637, the colonial settlers attacked the Pequot fort on the Mystic River, and over 600 men, women, and children were killed when the dwellings were set on fire. After this, the few Pequot remaining in Connecticut joined the Mohegan. Most of the Mohegan died, fled to the Mohawk, or were taken into slavery in New England or the West Indies. A few were resettled on the Mystic River in 1655. Following King Philip's War, the Mohegan were the only southern New England tribe of significance. The Mohegan and Pequot both spoke related dialects of the Algonquian language.

RECREATION

The descendants of Uncas today maintain a museum which displays the arts and crafts of the Pequot and Mohegan and other aspects of the life of Connecticut Indians. The museum also includes displays of Southwestern and Plains tribes.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

0186

GOLDEN HILL RESERVATION

Fairfield County, CONNECTICUT
Pequot and Mohegan Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Trumbull, Connecticut 06611

State
Reservation

Population: 2 (State est. 1/73)

LAND STATUS Total Area: .26 acre

HISTORY

The Pequot, or "Invaders," arrived in Connecticut in the early 1600's. Following a rebellion by Uncas against the Pequot chief, Sassacus, the tribe split into two factions, one of which followed Uncas and was called the Mohegan, or "Wolf" tribe. In 1637, the colonial settlers attacked the Pequot fort on the Mystic River, and over 600 men, women, and children were killed when the dwellings were set on fire. After this, the few Pequot remaining in Connecticut joined the Mohegan. Most of the Mohegan died, fled to the Mohawk, or were taken into slavery in New England or the West Indies. A few were resettled on the Mystic River in 1655. Following King Philip's War, the Mohegan were the only southern New England tribe of significance. The Mohegan and Pequot both spoke related dialects of the Algonquian language.

Vital Statistics

Additional data
unavailable

SCHAGHTICOKE RESERVATION

Litchfield County, CONNECTICUT
Schaghticoke Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Kent, Connecticut 06757

State
Reservation
Population: 2 (State est. 1/73)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 400 acres

HISTORY

The Schaghticoke are descendants of a group of Pequot Indians led by Sassacus, who were driven from the New London, Connecticut, area. They settled on the banks of the Housatonic River where they became known as Pishgachtigok. Later, they took the name Schaghticoke.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

0188

Florida

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Seminole mother and child

BIG CYPRESS RESERVATION

Hendry County, FLORIDA
Seminole Indian Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Hollywood, Florida 33024

Federal
Reservation
Population: 343 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 42,700 acres
Tribally Owned: 42,700 acres

All land is tribally owned. There have been no individual allotments. In addition to the reservation, the State of Florida has set aside approximately 104,000 acres adjoining the Big Cypress Reservation called the Florida State Indian Reservation, jointly administered by the Seminole Tribe (northern portion) and the Miccosukee Tribe (southern portion). The Seminole enjoy hunting and fishing rights on this land, most of which is swamp.

HISTORY
The people who came to be known as "Seminole" (the name means "runaways") were Yamasee, driven from the Carolinas in 1715; Hitchiti-speaking Oconee from the Apalachicola River; and Creeks fleeing Georgia after the Creek War—all of whom were fugitives from the whites. Their ranks were swelled by fugitive slaves who found refuge and freedom among the Indians. Attempts by owners to recover these slaves led to Andrew Jackson's campaigns in 1814 and 1818. The Seminole were united by the hostility and fear they felt toward the young United States. In 1821, Florida was annexed by the United States, and pressure by white settlers for Seminole lands and farms led to an attempt in 1832 to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi by force. The wife of their chief, Osceola, was seized as a fugitive, and bloody warfare followed as the Seminole fought bitterly. When Osceola was captured under a flag of truce, some of his warriors fled into the Everglades. Later, a portion of the tribe were transported to Oklahoma where they formed one of the Five Civilized Tribes. A truce with the United States was finally signed in 1934. Another treaty was concluded in 1937.

BIG CYPRESS RESERVATION

CULTURE

With the withdrawal of troops, the Seminole continued to live in scattered locations and pursue a nomadic existence, mostly by hunting and fishing. They lived in small houses built with cypress poles and thatched with palmetto leaves. Their clothing is colorful and elaborate; deerskin leggings have been replaced by cloth pants. The tunics and overblouses are laboriously fashioned from small strips of different colored material all sewed into long rows and then stitched together. Seminole folk arts, including dollmaking, are still followed. The turban, once the headdress of every Seminole brave, has been replaced by the 10-gallon hat. Seasonal Green Corn and Hunting Dances are still performed during festivities.

GOVERNMENT

The Seminole Tribe's constitution was ratified in 1957. The tribe has an elected five-member tribal council as its governing body. All problems relating to government, law and order, education, welfare, and recreation are handled through standing committees. Authority for the development and management of tribal resources has been delegated to the Seminole Tribe, Inc., a federally chartered corporation. Non-Indian committeemen are appointed by the board of directors to act as honorary consultants for development.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual tribal income for all three Seminole reservations is $500,000. Ten percent of this is derived from forestry, 25 percent from farming, 30 percent from business, and 35 percent from other sources. There are over 100 tribal employees. The Seminole Tribe has a housing authority, a development company, a village and crafts enterprise, and land development, recreation, and cattle improvement enterprises. In addition, the tribe raises mink.

CLIMATE

Annual rainfall is 62 inches. Temperatures average a high of 82 and a low of 68 .

TRANSPORTATION

State Routes 832 and 846 serve the reservation north-south. The nearest airport is in Miami, 90 miles away. Trains serve Hollywood, 65 miles away, and bus- and trucklines serve Clewiston, 30 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is obtained from wells and canals. There is running water in the Indian housing projects. Gas is not used. Electricity is provided by the Glades Cooperative (Rural Electrification Administration), and the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) has put in a central sewer system for the new housing units. Hospitals are in Clewiston and Hendry County, and care is provided through the USPHS. There is a clinic on the reservation.

RECREATION

One theater and a reservation community center serve recreational needs.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	343
Labor Force:	
Total:	121
Unemployed:	36
Unemployment rate:	30%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th

BRIGHTON RESERVATION

Glades County, FLORIDA
Seminole Indian Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Hollywood, Florida 33024

Federal
Reservation
Population: 308 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 35,805 acres
Tribally Owned: 35,805 acres

All land is tribally owned. In addition to the three Seminole reservations, the State of Florida has set aside approximately 104,000 acres adjoining the Big Cypress Reservation called the Florida State Indian Reservation, jointly administered by the Seminole Tribe (northern portion) and the Miccosukee Tribe (southern portion). The Seminole enjoy hunting and fishing rights on this land, most of which is swamp.

HISTORY
The people who came to be known as "Seminole" (the name means "runaways") were Yamasee, driven from the Carolinas in 1715; Hitchiti-speaking Oconee from the Apalachicola River; and Creeks from the Chattahoochee River area—all of whom moved into Florida to escape the whites. Their ranks were swelled by fugitive slaves who found refuge and freedom among the Indians. Attempts by owners to recover these fugitives led to Andrew Jackson's campaigns in 1814 and 1818. The Seminole were united by the hostility and fear they felt toward the young United States. In 1821, Florida was annexed by the United States, and pressure by white settlers for Seminole lands and farms led to an attempt in 1832 to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi by force. The wife of their chief, Osceola, was seized as a fugitive, and bloody warfare followed as the Seminole fought bitterly. When Osceola was captured under a flag of truce, some of his warriors fled into the Everglades. Later, a portion of the tribe were transported to Oklahoma where they formed one of the Five Civilized Tribes. A truce between the Florida Seminole and the United States was finally signed in 1934. Another treaty was concluded in 1937.

CULTURE
With the withdrawal of troops, the Seminole continued to live in scattered locations and pursue a nomadic existence, mostly by hunting and fishing. They lived in small houses built with

cypress poles and thatched with palmetto leaves. Their clothing is colorful and elaborate; deerskin leggings have been replaced by cloth trousers. Tunics and overblouses are laboriously made of strips of colored cloth sewed into long rows and stitched together. Seminole folk arts, including doll-making, are still followed. The turban, once the headdress of every Seminole brave, has been replaced by the 10-gallon hat. Seasonal Green Corn and Hunting Dances are still performed.

GOVERNMENT

The Seminole Tribe's constitution was ratified in 1957. The tribe has an elected five-member tribal council as its governing body. All problems relating to government, law and order, education, welfare, and recreation are handled through standing committees. Authority for the development and management of tribal resources has been delegated to the Seminole Tribe, Inc., a federally chartered corporation. Non-Indian committeemen are appointed by the board of directors to act as honorary consultants for development.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual tribal income for all three Seminole reservations is $500,000. Ten percent is derived from forestry, 25 percent from farming, 30 percent from business, and 35 percent from other sources. There are over 100 tribal employees. The Seminole Tribe has a housing authority, a tribal development company, a village and crafts enterprise, and land development, recreation, and cattle improvement enterprises. In addition, the tribe raises mink. The major mineral resources are phosphates.

CLIMATE

Annual rainfall is 62 inches. Temperatures average a high of 82 and a low of 68 .

TRANSPORTATION

State Route 721 runs through the reservation north-south. The nearest commercial airline and train service are at Fort Pierce, 75 miles from the reservation. Buslines serve Brighton, 8 miles away. Commercial trucklines serve Fort Pierce.

BRIGHTON RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available from artesian wells or through a central water system operated by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) for new housing units. Irrigation ditches provide water for crops. Gas is not used. Electricity is provided through the Glades Cooperative, and the USPHS provides sewer service for the new housing units. The nearest hospital is at Okeechobee, and care is provided by the USPHS. A health clinic exists on Brighton Reservation.

RECREATION

There are a theater and a community center on the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	308
Labor Force:	
Total:	98
Unemployed:	31
Unemployment rate:	32%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th

FLORIDA STATE RESERVATION

Broward County, FLORIDA
Miccosukee and Seminole Indian Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Hollywood, Florida 33024

State Reservation

Population: 0

LAND STATUS Total Area: 104,000 acres

The State of Florida has set aside approximately 104,000 acres, including 60 rented from Miami, for the use and benefit of the Seminole and Miccosukee Indians of Florida. These lands are administered jointly by the Seminole Tribe (northern portion) and the Miccosukee Tribe (southern portion). Although much of the land on the State reservation may not be developed, all Seminole enjoy hunting and fishing rights there. The land on the State reservation, outside of the conservation area of the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District, will, in time, be developed and utilized by the Indians of Florida. There are no houses or commercial buildings on the State reservation now. One or two members of the Seminole Tribe may have permits to run small numbers of cattle in limited acreage. However, much of this land is under water most of the year.

The reservation land can be reached by State Highway 84 or the Big Cypress Cross Road maintained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Vital Statistics

No other data applicable

HOLLYWOOD RESERVATION

Broward County, FLORIDA
Seminole Indian Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Hollywood, Florida 33024

Federal
Reservation

Population: 430 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 480.87 acres

All land is tribally owned. In addition to the three Seminole reservations, the State of Florida has set aside approximately 104,000 acres adjoining the Big Cypress Reservation called the Florida State Indian Reservation, jointly administered by the Seminole Tribe (northern portion) and the Miccosukee Tribe (southern portion). The Seminole enjoy hunting and fishing rights on this land, most of which is swamp.

HISTORY

The people who came to be known as "Seminole" (the name means "runaways") were Yamasee, driven from the Carolinas in 1715; Hitchiti-speaking Oconee from the Apalachicola River; and Creeks from the Chattahoochee River area—all of whom moved into Florida to escape the whites. Their ranks were swelled by fugitive slaves who found refuge and freedom among the Indians. Attempts by owners to recover these fugitives led to Andrew Jackson's campaigns in 1814 and 1818. The Seminole were united by the hostility and fear they felt toward the young United States. In 1821, Florida was annexed by the United States, and pressure by white settlers for Seminole lands and farms led to an attempt in 1832 to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi by force. Chief Osceola's wife was seized as a fugitive, and bloody warfare followed as the Seminole fought bitterly. When Osceola was captured under a flag of truce, some of his warriors fled into the Everglades. Later, a portion of the tribe were transported to Oklahoma where they formed one of the Five Civilized Tribes. A truce between the Florida Seminole and the United States was finally concluded in 1934. Another treaty was concluded in 1937.

CULTURE

With the withdrawal of troops, the Seminole lived in scattered locations and pursued a nomadic existence, mostly by hunting and fishing. They lived in small houses built with cypress poles and thatched with palmetto leaves. On the Hollywood Reservation, however, modern dwellings have replaced the old shelters. Deerskin leggings have been replaced by cloth trousers. The clothing is colorful and difficult to make. Tunics and overblouses are laboriously made of strips of colored cloth sewed into long rows and stitched together. Seminole folk arts, including dollmaking, are still followed. The turban, once the headdress of every Seminole brave, has been replaced by the 10-gallon hat. Seasonal Green Corn and Hunting Dances are still performed and are occasions for meetings and festivities.

GOVERNMENT

The Seminole Tribe's constitution was ratified in 1957. The tribe has an elected five-member tribal council as its governing body. All problems relating to government, law and order, education, welfare, and recreation are handled through standing committees. Authority for the development and management of tribal resources has been delegated to the Seminole Tribe, Inc., a federally chartered corporation. Non-Indian committeemen are appointed by the board of directors to act as honorary consultants for development.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual tribal income for all three Seminole reservations is $500,000. Ten percent is derived from forestry, 25 percent from farming, 30 percent from business, and 35 percent from other sources. There are over 100 tribal employees. The Seminole Tribe has a housing authority, a tribal development company, a village and crafts enterprise, and land development, recreation, and cattle improvement enterprises. In addition, the tribe raises mink. Bunker-Ramo Corporation and Okalee Village are located on the reservation. Mineral resources are dolomite, high quality sand, and oil.

HOLLYWOOD RESERVATION

CLIMATE

Annual rainfall is 62 inches. Temperatures average a high of 82 and a low of 68 .

TRANSPORTATION

State roads and the Florida Turnpike serve the reservation. The nearest airport is located in Miami, 25 miles away. Train-, bus-, and trucklines serve Hollywood, 3 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided by the city of Hollywood. Gas is not used. Florida Power and Light Company provides electricity, and individual septic tanks provide for sewage disposal. Broward General Hospital at Dania provides care through the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). There is a USPHS clinic in Hollywood.

RECREATION

There are two drive-in theaters on the reservation, a community center, the Indian Village, and the Craft Shop.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	430
Labor Force:	
Total:	163
Unemployed:	27
Unemployment rate:	17%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th

MICCOSUKEE RESERVATION

Dade County, FLORIDA
Miccosukee Indian Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Homestead, Florida 33030

Federal
Reservation
Population: 430 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 333.3 acres

The tribe holds, on a 50-year permit from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service, a strip of land 5½ miles long and 500 feet wide, containing 333.3 acres. This land, known as the Tamiami Trail, is not available for industrial or commercial development. Three tracts of land 600 feet by 65 feet were dedicated in perpetuity by the State of Florida for the sole use and benefit of the tribe. This land is similar to trust land and is available for industrial and commercial development. Presently being developed are a grocery store, service station, and a restaurant. The Florida State Indian Reservation, dedicated in perpetuity to the tribe by the State, is uninhabited. A court decision recently placed the land in a trust status. Future plans call for a campsite in this area.

HISTORY

The Miccosukee Tribe is politically, but not linguistically or ethnically, separate from the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Its history is the same as that for the Seminole. The Seminole were originally immigrants from Georgia and North Carolina who moved across the border into Florida to escape the clash of Spanish and British interests. Their ranks were swelled by fugitive slaves who found refuge and freedom among the Indians. Friction over recovery of these fugitives led to Andrew Jackson's campaigns of 1814 and 1818. The United States Government in 1832, in possession of Florida, attempted to remove the Seminole west of the Mississippi by force. The seizure of Chief Osceola's wife precipitated war. During the war, Osceola was captured under a flag of truce. Later, a portion of the Seminole were removed to Oklahoma, but about 150 fled into the Everglades. In 1937, when a treaty was signed between the Seminole and United States, the Miccosukee did not join.

MICCOSUKEE RESERVATION

CULTURE

The Miccosukee led a nomadic life hiding out from United States troops for long periods in their history. They survived by hunting and fishing, building small shelters with wooden frames and palmetto-leaf roofs. Their homes today are being replaced with more modern units. Their dress is both colorful and difficult to make, being constructed from many strips of different colored material. Folk arts still exist, and the seasonal Green Corn and Hunting Dances are performed. Most of the Miccosukee have retained their Indian religion, whereas the Seminole are largely Christians.

GOVERNMENT

The Miccosukee Tribe was officially organized on January 11, 1962, with the adoption of a constitution and bylaws pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act. There is no direct connection with the Seminole Tribe organization, although blood relationships exist. The governing body of the tribe is composed of four matrilineal clans, and the business committee is composed of one member from each clan elected for a 3-year period of office. Membership in the tribe is open to Indians of Florida Seminole blood who make formal application for membership.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The income of the tribe averages $4,300 annually, 95 percent from grazing and right-of-way leases and 5 percent from business. There are four full-time tribal employees. The tribe owns and operates the Miccosukee Restaurant and Tiger's Indian Village.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 62 inches annually. Temperatures average a high of 82° and a low of 68°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 41 runs through the reservation east-west. The nearest airline is in Miami, 40 miles from the reservation. Train- and trucklines are available in Miami. Commercial buslines pass through and stop on the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is a community water system for the new housing units. Bottled gas is obtainable. Florida Power and Light Company provides electricity. The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) has installed sewage disposal facilities for the new housing. There is USPHS contract care hospitalization available in Miami. The Miccosukee Tribal Settlement has a USPHS-operated clinic.

RECREATION

The Green Corn Ceremony is held every year in addition to Indian religious ceremonies.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	430
Labor Force:	
Total:	195
Unemployed:	84
Unemployment rate:	43%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	4th

Idaho

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Battle recorded in pictographs, near Horse Creek

© National Geographic Society

COEUR D'ALENE RESERVATION

Benewah and Kootenai Counties, IDAHO
Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Plummer, Idaho 83851

Federal
Reservation

Population: 569 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 69,299 acres

Tribally Owned:	16,236 acres
Allotted:	53,063 acres

HISTORY

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe was one of 25 of the seminomadic Plateau Indian tribes. They were known as a peaceful group, but were dissatisfied with treaties being negotiated for their lands. In 1858, the Coeur d'Alene and Spokane, who had long declared with truth that they had never shed the blood of a white man, united with the Palouse and Yakima to defeat the United States forces near Rosalia, Washington. The following year an expedition overwhelmed the tribes, forcing their surrender and destroying their horses. The Indians were then contained on reservations, ceding vast areas of their lands.

CULTURE

The Coeur d'Alene ranged over the dry uplands of Idaho, eastern Oregon, and eastern Washington. All Plateau tribes were traditionally fishermen and hunters, who wandered over the country in small, loosely organized bands searching for game, wild seeds, berries, and roots of camas. With basketry techniques that ranked among the best in North America, they wove the grasses and scrubby brush of the plateau into almost everything they used, including portable summer shelters, clothing, and watertight cooking pots. Having no clans, Plateau Indians counted descent on both sides of the family. There was little formal organization. The few tribal ceremonies centered around the food supply. After the early 1700's, horses became prevalent among the tribesmen, and they became highly skilled horsemen.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under a constitution approved on September 2, 1949, and amended in 1961. This constitution provides for a general council form of government. The seven-member tribal council is elected to a 3-year term to administer the tribal business activities.

COEUR D'ALENE RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has an annual income of approximately $30,000. An investment fund of $150,000 is available for scholarships for students continuing their education beyond high school.

CLIMATE

The rainfall averages 14 inches per year. The temperature varies from a high of 85° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 95 is the major north-south route through the reservation connecting with Interstate 90 to the north to Spokane, Washington. The nearest commercial airline service is located in Spokane, 30 miles from the reservation. Trains, buses, and trucks have regular stops in Coeur d'Alene, 25 miles north of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Washington Power Company provides electricity to the reservation. Medical care for the tribe is available in a private hospital in Spokane.

RECREATION

Coeur d'Alene Lake, with a shoreline of 125 miles, extends along the eastern boundary of the reservation and offers excellent water sports. Big game hunting as well as upland bird and waterfowl hunting are also available in the area.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	569
Labor Force:	
Total:	176
Unemployed:	94
Unemployment rate:	53%

FORT HALL RESERVATION

Bannock, Bingham, Caribou, and Power Counties, IDAHO
Shoshone and Bannock Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Fort Hall, Idaho 83203

Federal
Reservation
Population: 2,744 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 524,014.31 acres

Tribally Owned:	224,005.78 acres
Allotted:	257,665.73 acres
Government Owned:	42,342.80 acres

HISTORY
The Bannock are a Shoshonean tribe who originally lived in southern Idaho and western Wyoming. In the late 1700's, they were assigned to the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho. The failure of the Government to provide sufficient food for the tribe led to a series of conflicts between whites and the Bannock. Although they fought bitterly for their traditional homeland, by 1880 they had been subdued and returned to the Fort Hall Reservation.

CULTURE
The Shoshone and Bannock were of seminomadic Plateau Indian culture, ranging over the dry uplands of Idaho and eastern Oregon. They were traditionally fishermen and hunters who wandered over the country in small, loosely organized bands searching for game, wild seeds, berries, and roots of camas. With basketry techniques that ranked among the best in North America, they wove the grasses and scrubby brush of the plateau into almost everything they used, including portable summer shelter, clothing, and watertight cooking pots. Having no clans, Plateau Indians counted descent on both sides of the family. There was little formal organization. The few tribal ceremonies centered around the food supply. After the early 1700's, horses became prevalent among the tribesmen, and they became highly skilled horsemen.

GOVERNMENT
The tribes are organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, operating under a constitution approved on April 30, 1936, and a charter ratified on April 17, 1937. The Fort Hall Business Council consists of persons elected from the reservation to 2-year terms. The council has authority over purchases, borrowing, engaging in business, performing contracts, and other normal business procedures.

FORT HALL RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribes have an annual income of approximately $500,000. The tribes provide $15,000 annually for student scholarships based on need. The Land Purchase Enterprise is a tribal organization whose purpose is to increase the amount of tribally owned land. Two industries are located on the reservation: Food Machinery Chemical Corporation and the J.R. Simplot Company. Both are privately owned. Deposits of phosphate on the reservation are being extracted commercially.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in the southeastern segment of Idaho where the rainfall averages 12 inches annually. The temperature varies from a high of 90° to a low of 13°.

TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 15 and U.S. Highway 91 are north-south traffic arteries, while U.S. Highway 30 runs east-west through the reservation. The nearest town where commercial transportation is available is Pocatello, Idaho, 12 miles from the reservation. Transportation by air, bus, train, and truck is available there.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Fort Hall Reservation is served by the Fort Hall Water and Sewer District. The sewer system on the reservation was installed by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). The Intermountain Gas Company provides gas fuel for the area. Electricity is supplied by the Idaho Power Company. Medical care is available to tribal members at the USPHS clinic in Fort Hall.

RECREATION

The tribes' main celebration is the Festival, usually held the first week in August at Fort Hall. They also hold two or three Sun Dances each summer during July and August. The tribes also hold an all-Indian rodeo and traditional dance activities during holidays.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2,744
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,136
Unemployed:	398
Unemployment rate:	35%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	3

KOOTENAI RESERVATION

Boundary County, IDAHO
Kootenai Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805

Federal
Reservation

Population: 51 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 2,695 acres

Government Owned: 12 acres
Allotted: 2,683 acres

HISTORY

The Kootenai Tribe is one of the seminomadic Plateau Indian tribes whose livelihood was centered around a natural abundance of fish and forests. These people acquired horses in the early 1700's and rapidly became excellent horsemen, widely known for breeding and horsedealing. They bred the well-known appaloosa. In the spring of 1855, the Kootenai and other "horse" tribes were called together for a treatymaking. After expressing dissatisfaction with lands offered, the Kootenai and 16 other tribes were established on reservations and ceded vast areas of land in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington Territories.

CULTURE

The Kootenai ranged over the dry uplands of Idaho, eastern Oregon, and eastern Washington. All Plateau tribes were traditionally fishermen and hunters who wandered over the country in small, loosely organized bands searching for game, wild seeds, berries, and roots of camas. With basketry techniques that ranked among the best in North America, they wove the grasses and scrubby brush of the plateau into almost everything they used, including portable summer shelters, clothing, and watertight cooking pots. Having no clans, Plateau Indians counted descent on both sides of the family. There was little formal organization. The few tribal ceremonies centered around the food supply.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is not organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, but operates under a constitution which was approved on June 16, 1947. The tribal council is the administrative operating head of the tribe and consists of five members, one being a chief with life tenure.

KOOTENAI RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

This reservation lies in the northernmost part of Idaho, near the Canadian border. The temperatures here reach an average high of 80 in the summer and fall to an average low of −10 in the winter. Precipitation measures about 14 inches per year.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 95 runs north-south just west of the reservation. Commercial buses and trucks serve Bonners Ferry, 10 miles from Kootenai. The nearest commercial train stops in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, 85 miles south of the reservation. Spokane, Washington, which is located 115 miles southwest of the reservation, is served by commercial airlines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A hospital in Coeur d'Alene is available for the medical needs of the Kootenai Tribe.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	51
Labor Force:	
Total:	26
Unemployed:	23
Unemployment rate:	88%

NEZ PERCE RESERVATION

Nez Perce, Lewis, Clearwater, and Idaho Counties, IDAHO
Nez Perce Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Lapwai, Idaho 83540

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,485 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 87,496.92 acres

Tribally Owned: 34,185.50 acres
Allotted: 53,311.42 acres

HISTORY

The Nez Perce have always made their home in the northwestern part of the United States where the Lewis and Clark Expedition met them. Under the Treaty of 1855, the tribe ceded most of its territory and settled on lands in Idaho and Oregon. With the discovery of gold in the early 1860's, the area was overrun by prospectors. To Nez Perce demands for enforcement of treaty terms, the Indian Commissioners responded by calling another treaty council in 1863 to persuade the Nez Perce to "adjust the boundaries of the reservation." Subsequent negotiations divided the tribe into three factions. As none of the faction leaders would yield, the tribe decided to disband, leaving each leader free to negotiate treaties. One group signed an agreement reducing the size of the reservation by three-fourths in return for cash and new buildings, believing that those who did not sign would not be bound. White officials maintained that the treaty bound the entire Nez Perce Nation. In 1877, the Indians, under Chief Joseph the Young, were ordered to leave the Wallowa Valley; however, a small group rebelled and killed some settlers. The resulting Nez Perce War included some 18 encounters with United States troops as the Indians managed to outmaneuver them. This earned the Nez Perce fame in battle, and, as a result, Chief Joseph was the second American Indian to be placed in the National Hall of Fame of American Indians. Eventually defeated by superior numbers, the tribe settled on the present reservation.

NEZ PERCE RESERVATION

CULTURE

The Nez Perce were of seminomadic Plateau Indian culture ranging over the dry uplands of Idaho, eastern Oregon, and eastern Washington. All Plateau tribes were traditionally fishermen and hunters, who wandered over the country in small, loosely organized bands searching for game, wild seeds, berries, and roots of camas. With basketry techniques that ranked among the best in North America, they wove the grasses and scrubby brush of the plateau into almost everything they used, including portable summer shelters, clothing, and watertight cooking pots. Having no clans, Plateau Indians counted descent on both sides of the family. There was little formal organization. The few tribal ceremonies centered around the food supply. After the early 1700's, horses became prevalent among the tribesmen, and they became highly skilled horsemen.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is not organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, but operates under a constitution which was approved in 1958 and revised in 1961. The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee is the official governing body of the tribe, as authorized by the revised tribal constitution. The committee has a membership of nine persons who are elected at large, but distributed geographically to give the reservation wide representation.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal annual income is slightly more than $180,000. The Nez Perce operate a land lease enterprise and a revolving loan program. The rights to quarry limestone deposits are leased.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in the northwestern portion of Idaho near the Washington-Oregon border where the annual rainfall averages 15 inches. Temperature varies from a summer high of 85° to a winter low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 95 crosses the reservation north-south. U.S. Highway 12 runs east-west through the reservation. Train-, bus-, and trucklines have stops on the reservation. Lewiston, 11 miles from the reservation, is served by commercial airlines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Reservation residents draw their water from wells. Gas is provided by the Washington Water and Power Company. The same company and the Clearwater Power Company provide electricity to the reservation. Pacific Northwest Bell provides telephone service to the area. Health care is extended to the tribe at the Lewiston Community Hospital. The tribe has two community buildings for use of the residents.

RECREATION

The Nez Perce National Historical Park is a scenic area containing historical sites of early-day Nez Perce Indians and the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,485
Labor Force:	
Total:	398
Unemployed:	110
Unemployment rate:	28%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	20-25

Iowa

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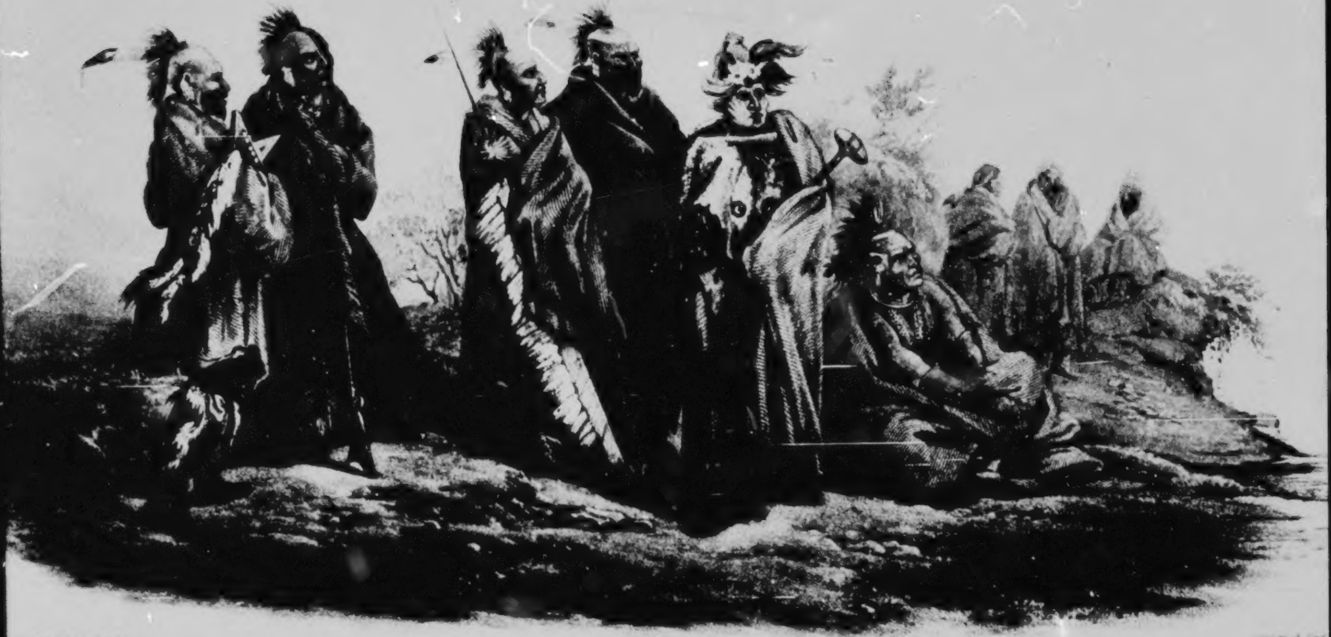

Sac and Fox Indians on Mississippi River shore

Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

SAC AND FOX RESERVATION

Tama County, IOWA
Sac and Fox (Mesquakie) Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Bureau of Indian Affairs School, Tama, Iowa 52339

Federal
Reservation

Population: 561 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 3,476 acres

Tribally Owned: 3,476 acres

In 1856, tribal leaders bought 80 acres of land in Tama County, Iowa, and placed them in trust with the Governor of Iowa. Additional land purchases increased the total acreage. In 1896, the Bureau of Indian Affairs assumed jurisdiction over the tribe, and the land is now held in trust by the United States Government. There have been no individual allotments. The people are scattered throughout the reservation.

HISTORY

The Sac and Fox once lived in the New England area and migrated west. They first encountered Europeans, the French, near present-day Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1635. Frequently at war with other tribes, the Sac and Fox maintained relatively peaceful relations with the whites. The two tribes joined together in a political alliance in 1734. Pressured by settlement in the east, the Sac and Fox Tribes moved south and west. Chief Black Hawk, a Sac, led the tribes in a war to preserve their land in Illinois. Ultimately they were driven across the Mississippi River into Iowa. Removed against their will to Kansas and faced with another removal to Oklahoma, several of their leaders purchased land in Iowa with money saved, supplemented by the sale of their ponies. The tribes returned to Iowa and settled.

CULTURE

The Fox call themselves "Mesquakie" or "Red Earth People"; the Sac call themselves "Osakiwug" or "People of the Yellow Earth." Both are Woodland tribes closely related to the Chippewa. They lived in permanent villages of rectangular houses and raised crops in the summer. In winter they followed the herds and lived in portable wigwams. The Sac and Fox, unlike other Woodland tribes, are patrilineal. Artwork includes ribbon applique in stylized designs, beadwork, silverwork, and weaving. The tribe values its traditions. The people speak their own language and learn English as a second language.

SAC AND FOX RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

Tribal politics are polarized along the issues of Indian or white practices. The traditional party prefers to retain much of the culture, own the land cooperatively, and reinstate the hereditary chief, while the other party wants to change the reservation to more closely resemble the surrounding towns. At present, the tribal council, composed of a chief, assistant chief, secretary, treasurer, and three council members, meets monthly. Elections are held every 2 years, and council membership is staggered. Members all live on the reservation and are elected at large.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal income averages $10,000 annually. It is derived from two leases to non-Indian farmers. The tribe does not have any full-time employees. All time is contributed to the tribe by its members. There is one commercial establishment on the reservation, Tamacraft, a part-time enterprise owned and operated by a tribal member. It employs two. There are no minerals on the reservation; however, the soil is rich for farming.

CLIMATE

Rainfall is approximately 31 inches per year. The average temperature is 50°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 30 passes east-west in the northern part of the reservation. U.S. Highway 63 is a north-south highway that runs to the east of the reservation. U.S. Highway 180 is 21 miles to the south. Commercial airlines are in Cedar Rapids (48 miles east), Waterloo, and Des Moines, Iowa. Two railroads have tracks running through the reservation, but the nearest freight siding is in Tama, 3 miles east. Bus- and trucklines serve Tama and Toledo.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water for residents comes from wells and springs. No gas is presently available to the reservation. The Rural Electrification Administration and the Iowa Power Company provide electricity. Septic tanks are the only provisions for sewage. A community hospital is located in Marshalltown, and the University of Iowa Hospital in Iowa City also provides medical care for the tribe. The U.S. Public Health Service operates a clinic in Tama and contracts with local doctors.

RECREATION

A variety of recreation programs are organized and held in the Bureau of Indian Affairs community building each year. The annual tribal powwow, planned and managed by tribal members, is held in August and includes Indian dances representing the tribe's history and tradition.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	561
Labor Force:	
Total:	145
Unemployed:	51
Unemployment rate:	35%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	11th

Kansas

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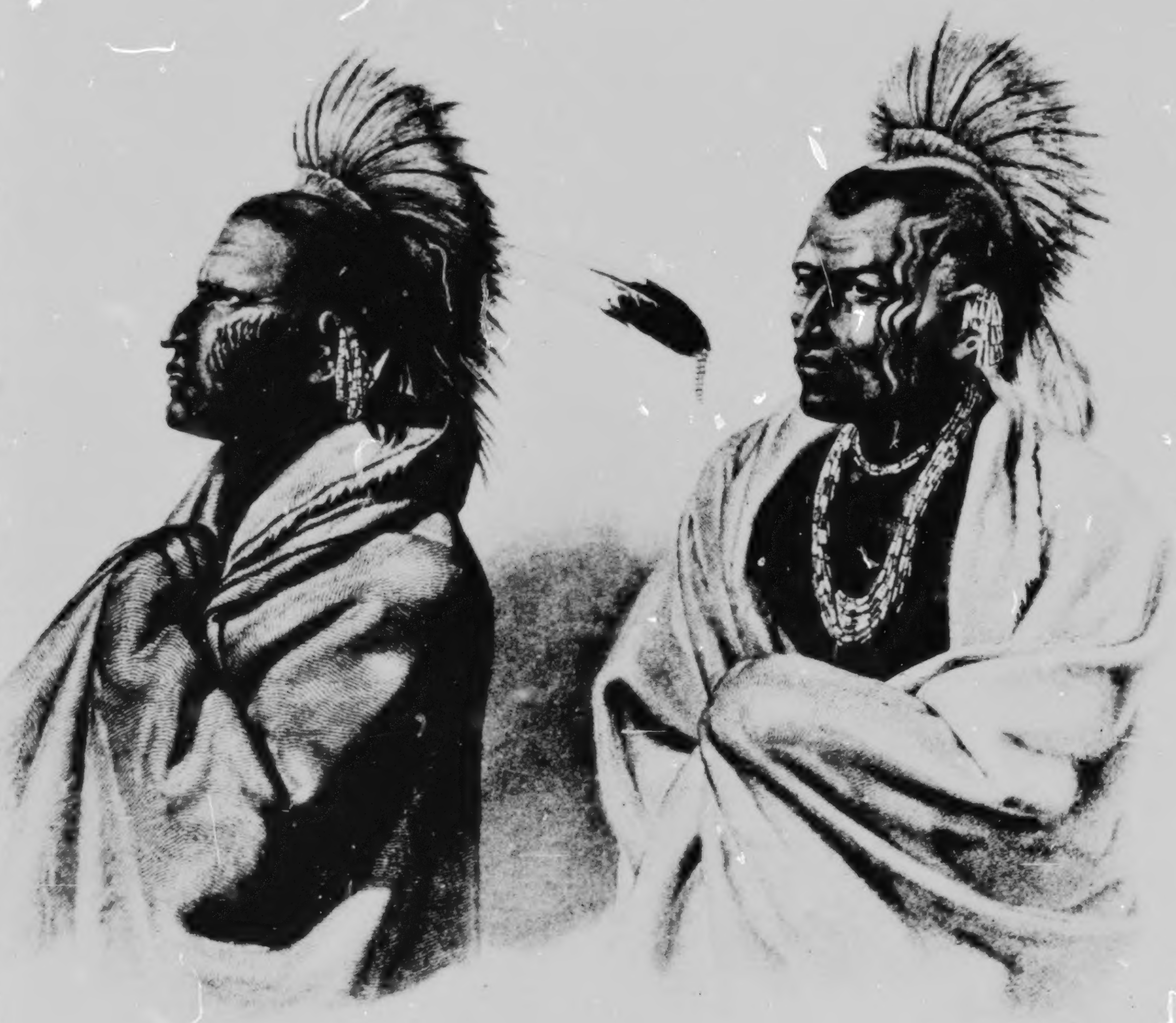

Massica, a Sac (left), and Wakusasse, a Fox

U.S. Signal Corps

IOWA RESERVATION

Richardson County, NEBRASKA
Brown County, KANSAS
Iowa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Horton, Kansas 66439

Federal
Reservation
Population: 770 (BIA 12/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 1,219 acres

Tribally Owned:	715 acres
Allotted:	504 acres

The original reservation area included 11,770 acres assigned to 143 individuals. Under a current agreement, individuals who are assigned land are required to pay 4 percent of the appraised value of the improvements to the land annually to the tribe. Thus far very little money has been paid to the tribe. Presently 634 acres of tribally owned land are assigned to 12 Indian farmers.

HISTORY

The Iowa are closely related to the Winnebago, Otoe, and Missouria Tribes. They are thought to have lived on the Mississippi River along the Upper Iowa River, moving later into northwestern Iowa and southwestern Minnesota. They later moved to Council Bluffs. About 1760, the Iowa moved east, settling along the Mississippi between the Iowa and Des Moines Rivers. In 1814, they were allotted lands in what was known as the Platte Purchase. They encountered difficulties with the Sioux and were defeated by the Sac warrior, Black Hawk, in 1821. In treaties signed in 1824, 1830, 1836, and 1837, they ceded all their claims to lands in Missouri and Iowa to the United States Government. In addition, claims to lands in Minnesota were surrendered in the Prairie du Chien Treaty of 1825. The original Iowa Reservation was established by the treaty of 1836 and was reduced by the treaties of May 17, 1854, and March 6, 1861.

CULTURE

The Iowa Tribe is a member of the Siouan linguistic family, specifically the Chiwere subdivision which included the Otoe and Missouria. Due to many years of intermarriage with non-Indians, the Iowa do not appear to be Indians. As a result, they have intermingled with non-Indians in nearby towns and encountered little discrimination.

IOWA RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. A constitution, charter, and bylaws were adopted in 1937. The governing body is the executive committee formed by a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer, and one councilman. Elections are held each July. The executive committee has broad powers and can act in all matters except tribal claims.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The reservation is in an area which has primarily an agricultural economy. The growing season extends from early May to early October. The nearby towns, Falls City, Nebraska, and Hiawatha, Kansas, are also dependent on agriculture. The one tract of tribal land not in the allotment program is leased to a member of the tribe to produce income for the expenses of the tribal government. The reservation resources produce income only from agriculture. Total income from leases is about $1,000 annually.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 32 inches per year. Temperatures average 54° and reach a high of 110° and a low of −20°.

TRANSPORTATION

All roads on the reservation are constructed and maintained by the counties. There is no bus or truck service on the reservation. However, there is adequate transportation in nearby Horton, Kansas, which has both bus and truck services. The nearest airport is in Topeka, Kansas.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water and sanitary facilities are available to all homes on the reservation, but several homes have no bathrooms. This is also true of homes in the surrounding area. All homes have electricity. U.S. Public Health Service maintains an Indian clinic in Horton, Kansas. All facilities are used by the population to the fullest extent.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	770
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	10th

KICKAPOO RESERVATION

Brown County, KANSAS
Kickapoo Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Horton, Kansas 66439

Federal
Reservation

Population: 825 (BIA 12/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 4,852 acres

Tribally Owned: 1,162 acres
Allotted: 3,690 acres

The original reservation was an area of 19,200 acres allotted to 237 individuals. The Kickapoo ceded their lands in Missouri for 768,000 acres in northeastern Kansas in 1832. In 1854, 618,000 acres were ceded to the United States for $300,000. Allotments to 351 individuals took place under the treaty of June 28, 1862. The reservation is now checker-boarded with non-Indian land.

HISTORY

In the early 17th century, the Kickapoo and related Sac and Fox moved into the Wisconsin area, pushed there by the Iroquois. By 1720, the Kickapoo ranged as far south as the Illinois River. About 1765, the Sac and Fox and Kickapoo partitioned the conquered area of southern Wisconsin. During this period, members of the Kickapoo Band settled near present-day Peoria, others moved east, and a third group migrated to Texas. In 1809 and 1819, the Kickapoo ceded their lands in Illinois to the United States Government. Between 1819 and 1824 they were moved from Illinois to Missouri. Due to difficulties with other tribes and squatters in Missouri, the Kickapoo petitioned for a new reservation in Kansas. This transaction was finalized in 1832. About 1852, a large party of Kickapoo, along with a few Potawatomi, went to Texas. Later, they moved to Mexico, where they became known as "Mexican Kickapoo." In 1863, another dissatisfied band joined them. By 1873, many "Mexican Kickapoo" were induced to return to Indian territory and the reservation in Kansas. Nearly half of the "Mexican Kickapoo" remained in Mexico and were granted a reservation in the Santa Rosa Mountains of eastern Chihuahua.

KICKAPOO RESERVATION

CULTURE

The Kickapoo are culturally and linguistically related to the Sac and Fox Tribes. The Kickapoo actively participate in several religious organizations. The Drum religion, entirely Indian, has the highest degree of participation. The Kanakuk religion also has a high degree of participation, although it is not as traditional as the Drum religion. Other religious organizations are the Native American Church and several Christian missions.

GOVERNMENT

The Kickapoo Tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and has a constitution and bylaws approved in February 1937, with subsequent amendments. A corporate charter was ratified on June 9, 1937. The tribal council is composed of seven members. Council members are elected by the tribe and, in turn, elect four officers from their own membership for 2-year terms. Matters pertaining to tribal claims and to the approval of membership applications can be acted upon only by the general council.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The area is agriculturally oriented, with a growing season of a full 5 months. Tribal income is almost $7,400 annually, much of which comes from agricultural leases to non-Indians. The only employment opportunities on the reservation are seasonal farm jobs. Residents generally find employment in the small nearby towns, while some commute to Topeka, Atchison, and the larger towns. There are garment factories and a foundry in the area. There are no commercial establishments on the reservation.

CLIMATE

The average annual rainfall is 34 inches. The average temperature is 53°, with a high of 110° and a low of −20°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 20 passes through the reservation running east-west. U.S. Highway 75 is 1 mile from the reservation's western border, connecting the reservation with Topeka, Kansas, and Omaha, Nebraska. Railheads are located only short distances from the reservation in Horton, Hiawatha, Powhattan, and Netawaka, Kansas. The nearest commercial airports are in Topeka, Kansas, and St. Joseph, Missouri, both 50 to 60 miles away.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

By mid-1969, with the aid of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Housing Improvement Program and the U.S. Public Health Service, approximately 80 percent of the homes on the reservation had running water. All homes have electricity, and a few have telephones. In many of the small reservation communities, sewer facilities are not available. The U.S. Public Health Service operates an Indian health clinic in Holton, Kansas, providing a wide range of health services.

RECREATION

The tribe has several powwows during the year, and many members participate in powwows in Kansas and the surrounding States.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	825
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	12th

POTAWATOMI RESERVATION

Jackson County, KANSAS
Potawatomi Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Horton, Kansas 66439

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,371 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 20,325 acres

Tribally Owned: 559 acres
Allotted: 19,766 acres

The original reservation covered 77,440 acres which were allotted to 812 individuals. Through sales, fee patents, and inheritances by non-Indians, the area has been reduced to its present size.

HISTORY

Southern Michigan is the ancestral home of the Potawatomi Tribe. By 1670, the Potawatomi had moved west of Lake Michigan into the Green Bay area of Wisconsin, partially under pressure from the Iroquois. From here they moved southward, reaching the Chicago area by the end of the century. After about 1765, they expanded into northern Illinois, southern Michigan, and the Lake Erie area. During the struggles of the new United States with England, the Potawatomi sided first with the French against the English and then with the English against the Americans until a general peace was achieved in 1815. In 1833, the United or Prairie Band of Potawatomi, Chippewa, and Ottawa were moved to the Platte Purchase of Missouri, according to treaty agreements. Some of the band members moved to Wisconsin, Michigan, and Canada. A few Potawatomi accompanied the Kickapoo to Mexico.

In 1837, they moved again, this time to a reservation near Council Bluffs, Iowa. During the same period a Mission Band of Potawatomi composed of Indiana and Michigan tribes moved to the Osage River Reservation in Kansas. In 1846, Federal agents persuaded the Mission and Prairie Bands to merge and move to the 33-square-mile Kaw River Reservation near Topeka, Kansas. By 1868, Mission Band allottees had sold their individual shares and moved to a new reservation in Indian Territory, where they became known as the Citizen Band of Potawatomi.

CULTURE

The name Potawatomi means "People of the Place of Fire." They are also known as the Fire Nation. The Potawatomi are members of the Algonquian linguistic family and are closely related to the Chippewa and Ottawa, both Woodland tribes.

GOVERNMENT

There is no present tribal government. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs withdrew approval of the tribal governing document and recognition of the business council on October 4, 1972. The tribe must reestablish tribal government pursuant to Section 16 of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The Potawatomi Reservation is located north of Topeka, Kansas. The land is well suited for agriculture.

CLIMATE

The climate favors agriculture, with rainfall averaging between 32 and 34 inches yearly. The average temperature is in the low 50's. Temperature extremes are a high of 110° and a low of −20°

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation is conveniently located along U.S. Highway 75, a north-south route connecting with Interstate Highways 75 and 35 in Topeka. The nearest commercial airport and bus, rail, and trucking companies are in Topeka.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Indian homes in Kansas compare favorably with those of non-Indians. Utilities are connected to most homes. Where sanitation facilities are inadequate, the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) assists the tribe in installing new facilities. Health care is made available by the USPHS clinic in Holton, Kansas. The same agency also provides for private contract health care.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,371
Labor Force:	
Total:	162
Unemployed:	15
Unemployment rate:	9%

SAC AND FOX RESERVATION

Brown County, KANSAS
Richardson County, NEBRASKA
Sac and Fox Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Horton, Kansas 66439

Federal
Reservation
Population: 43 (BIA 12/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 80 acres
Allotted: 80 acres

The reservation originally contained 7,924 acres in 131 allotments. However, most of the area has been lost to non-Indians since that time. The Indian lands are now scattered throughout the non-Indian community of the area.

HISTORY
The Sac and Fox once lived in the New England area and migrated west to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where they were first encountered by the French in 1635. Although frequently at war with other Indian tribes, the Sac and Fox maintained relatively peaceful relations with the whites. The two tribes joined together in a political alliance in 1734. Pressured by eastern settlements, they continued to move south and west. The Sac chief, Black Hawk, led the tribes in a war to preserve the tribal land in Illinois. However, they were ultimately driven across the Mississippi River into Iowa. In 1842, the Sac and Fox ceded their lands in Iowa for a tract in Kansas. By 1867, most of the Kansas land had been ceded, and the tribes moved to Indian Territory. A few tribal members returned to Iowa. In 1889, they took up land in severalty and sold surplus territories to the Government.

CULTURE
Both the Sac and Fox are Woodland tribes closely related to the Chippewa and speak an Algonquian language. They lived in permanent villages of rectangular houses and raised crops in the summer. In winter they followed the herds and lived in portable wigwams. The Sac and Fox, unlike other Woodland tribes, are patrilineal. Artwork includes ribbon applique in stylized designs, beadwork, silverwork, and weaving.

GOVERNMENT

The governing body is a tribal council consisting of five members elected on a staggered-term basis annually. Three members of the tribal council constitute a quorum. Due to the fact that the tribe has difficulty in securing a quorum of the general council at meetings, about 30 eligible voters, a holdover tribal council has been serving since 1964. The council has a long history of self-succession. The tribe adopted a constitution and bylaws in 1937 and ratified its charter in the same year. The constitution was written under the authority of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The reservation lies in northeastern Kansas about 1,000 feet above sea level. Most of the land is used for agriculture. There are no other significant resources. The growing season lasts from early May through early October.

CLIMATE

The temperature, which averages about 53°, reaches a high of 110° and a low of −20°. Rainfall measures 32 inches per year.

TRANSPORTATION

Roads are constructed and maintained by the counties. The nearest airport is in Topeka, Kansas. Bus and truck services are available in Horton and Hiawatha, Kansas.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water and sanitary facilities available to residents are equal to those of nonreservation families in the surrounding area. The homes of residents are fully modern. Medical and other forms of care are provided to Indian residents by the U.S. Public Health Service.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	43
Labor Force:	
Total:	5
Unemployed:	1
Unemployment rate:	20%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	11th

Louisiana

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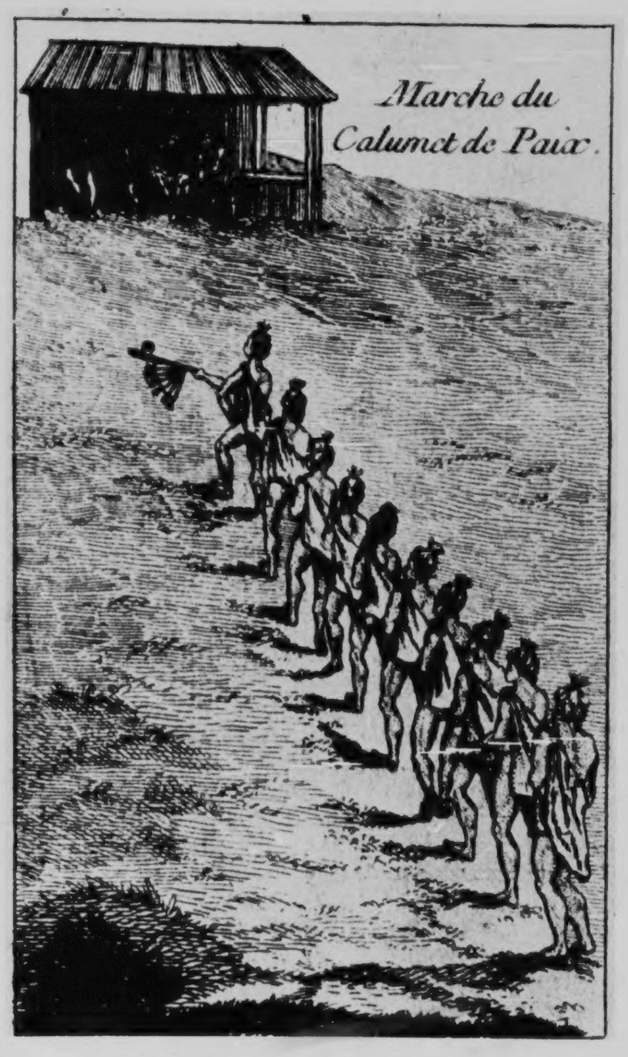
Marche du
Calumet de Paix.

Ceremony of the calumet, concluding peace between the Chitimacha and the French, 1718

Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

CHITIMACHA RESERVATION

Saint Mary Parish, LOUISIANA
Chitimacha Indian Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Charenton, Louisiana 70523

Federal
Reservation
(limited services)

Population: 268 (BIA 1962)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 262.23 acres

The Chitimacha obtained title to their land about 1830 and later divided the land among individuals, many of whom were unable to pay the taxes which were assessed. A friend of the tribe bought up the land when it was placed in a sheriff's sale, and the Federal Government then took over the mortgage and put the land in trust at the request of the tribe in 1935.

HISTORY

Indian settlement at Chitimacha dates back at least 6,000 years based on artifacts found in the area. About 800 B.C., the people were living in large villages of over 500 inhabitants with a well-developed political system. When the French arrived in Louisiana in the early 1700's, the Chitimacha were a peaceful people. However, when they were attacked by a band of Mississippi Indians in whose company was a French priest, they repelled the attack and killed the priest. French reprisals followed under the governor of New Orleans, Bienville, and protracted war continued for many years thereafter. With the help of Indian allies, the French nearly succeeded in decimating the Chitimacha Tribe. The settlement has survived in its present location since 1764 and has recently begun to grow. From only 35 residents in 1880, the tribe now numbers about 600 members.

CULTURE

The Chitimacha Indians lived by fishing and agriculture and were the most advanced of the Louisiana Indians in the arts of basketmaking and metalwork. They raised beans, pumpkins, melon, and corn. They constructed houses of wooden frames with roofs of mud and palmetto leaves. Community granaries protected the grain from mice. Chitimacha baskets, particularly the "double" basket where both the inside and the outside are intricately woven, are considered to be the finest ever produced. Unfortunately, the art was both time-consuming and difficult and is no longer practiced. The early Indians buried their dead in large mounds, some in the shape of flying birds, and placed food beside the graves for the ancestors to use. Their women had a strong voice in tribal affairs and were even elevated to the status of chief, an honor rare among American Indians.

GOVERNMENT

The Chitimacha Tribe is governed by a council of two members, a chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary, all elected for 2-year terms. It is presently preparing a constitution which will enable the tribe to function as a legal entity and to be so recognized by the Federal Government.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal income is approximately $1,200 a year, derived mainly from land leases. Most of the members of the tribe work in the oilfields, as workers, drillers, and foremen. On the reservation there are a gas station, a mechanic shop, and a garbage pickup service, all Indian owned. The women's cooperative, the Chitimacha Bead Association, has a small capital investment in beadwork and is planning to set up a trading post to sell crafts and to revive some of the traditional arts.

CLIMATE

Average annual rainfall is 58 inches. The average July temperature is 82°, and the average January temperature is 54°. The first frost comes in late December.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 90 runs northwest-southeast, south of the reservation about 10 miles. State Highway 19 runs southwest-northeast through the reservation. The nearest commercial airline is at Patterson, a distance of 40 miles, and the nearest train runs through Berwick, 45 miles distant. Bus- and trucklines serve Franklin, 10 miles away.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided both by wells and from a county waterline. Gas is available from the Glayco Company, and electricity is provided by Central Louisiana Electric. Sewage is treated in septic tanks. There are a private hospital and clinic services in Franklin. The only community building is the school.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	268
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

Maine

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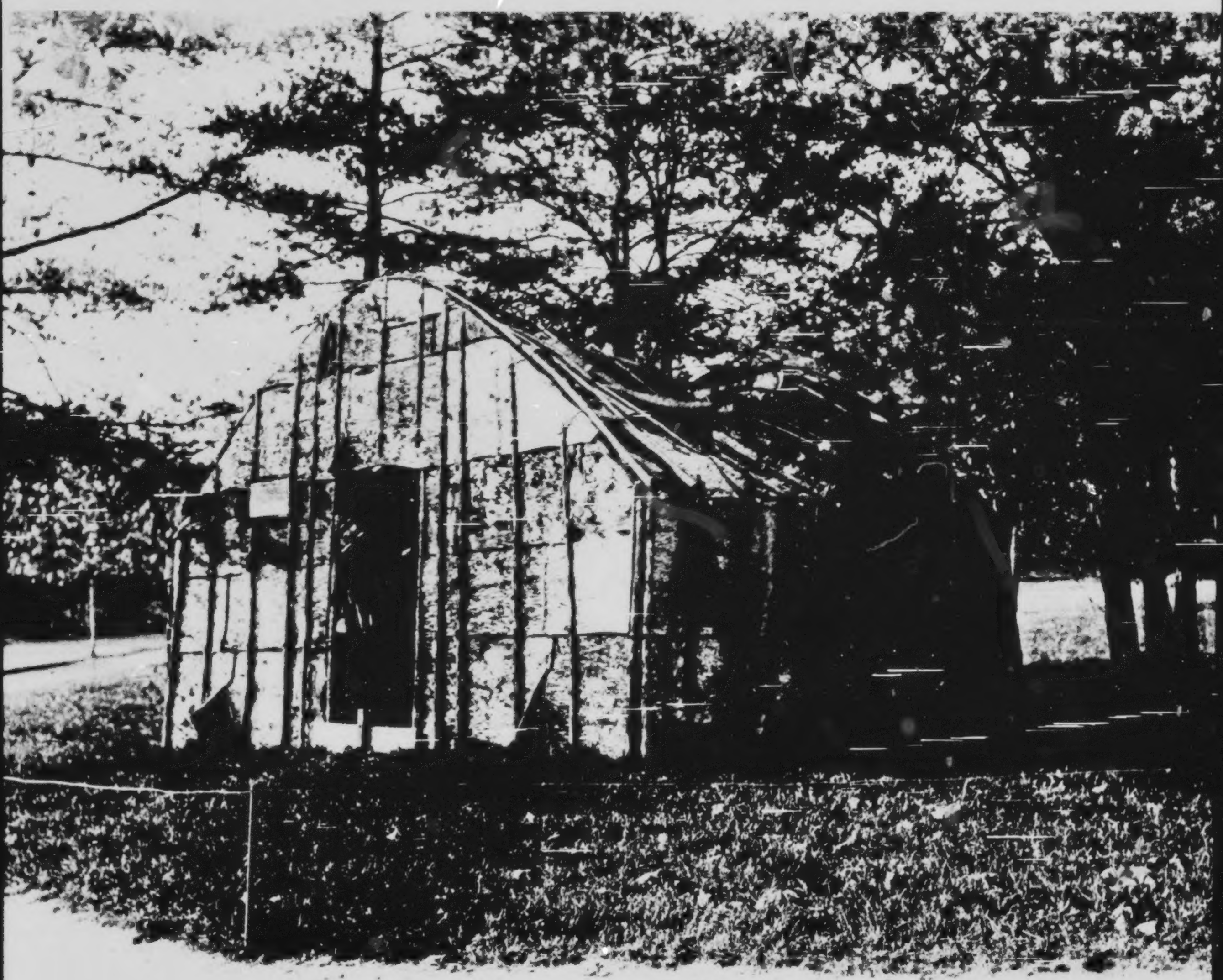

Birch bark lodge of the Passamaquoddy Tribe

Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

PENOBSCOT RESERVATION

Penobscot County, MAINE
Penobscot Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Indian Island, Old Town, Maine 04468

State
Reservation

Population: 425 (tribal est. 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 4,446 acres

Tribally Owned: 4,446 acres

None of the land is allotted, although land-use assignments have been made to individuals. The reservation consists of some 146 islands in the Penobscot River. These islands were included in the tribe's domain from precolonial times and today are the only lands within the State remaining to the tribe. Twenty-one of the islands were divided into individual lots in the mid-19th century. Only members of the tribe may legally hold interest in any of the reservation lands. At present, only Indian Island is inhabited year-round; at one time, schools and farms were located on some of the larger upstream islands.

HISTORY

Early treaties affecting the Maine Indians were made between the various colonial governments and the "Eastern Tribes" and between the tribes and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Upon achieving statehood in 1820, Maine agreed to assume these treaty obligations either through renegotiations with the tribes or through provisions in the Compact of Separation between Massachusetts and Maine. For some 30 years prior to 1966, the administration of programs for the Indians of Maine had been the responsibility of the State Department of Health and Welfare. Now the State Department of Indian Affairs is responsible for such programs. Maine's tribes, in common with some 100,000 other Indians in 22 States, have never had a relationship with the Federal Government, as the original treaties from which such relationships normally developed were negotiated between the tribes and the original colonies prior to the existence of the Federal Government.

CULTURE

The Maine Indians speak a Coastal version of the Algonquian language stock. Their culture is a combination of both Woodland and Coastal characteristics. The Penobscot were forced to move, whether by land or water, wherever food supplies were plentiful.

PENOBSCOT RESERVATION

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	425
Labor Force:	
Total:	100
Unemployed:	25
Unemployment rate:	25%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	2

GOVERNMENT

The Penobscot Tribe is governed by a governor, lieutenant governor, and a 12-member council, which is elected biennially by the tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual income of $1,000 is acquired completely from excise taxes. The revenue acquired from the sale of two townships is held in a trust fund by the State. The reservation has a housing authority, a planning committee, women's club, and Girl Scouts. Commercial establishments on the reservation include two arts and crafts shops, a small grocery store, and a snack shop, all privately owned by Indians.

CLIMATE

This area averages 43 inches of rainfall each year and 92 inches of snowfall. The average high temperature is 68°; the average low is 20°. Temperatures reach extremes of 100° and −35°.

TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 95 is a major north-south highway. U.S. Highway 2 also crosses the reservation east-west. Bangor, 12 miles from the reservation, is served by commercial air-, bus-, and trucklines. The nearest available train service is in Boston, Massachusetts, 275 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Old Town has adequate public facilities. As no natural gas is supplied to the reservation, residents purchase bottled gas. The Bangor Hydroelectric Company provides electricity to the area. Health care clinics are held in Old Town and Bangor through the State Department of Indian Affairs for low-income people only. Hospital care, under the same provisions, is available in Bangor.

RECREATION

The reservation community center and parish hall and several theaters are located in Old Town, the center of reservation activities. The tribe holds an annual Indian Pageant in July.

PLEASANT POINT AND INDIAN TOWNSHIP RESERVATIONS

Washington County, MAINE
Passamaquoddy Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Peter Dana Point, Maine 04668

State
Reservations

Population: 652 (tribal est. 1/73)
Pleasant Point: 410
Indian Township: 242

LAND STATUS Total Area: 23,100 acres

Pleasant Point: 100 acres
Indian Township: 23,000 acres

The Passamaquoddy Tribe is geographically and structurally divided into two groups living on separate reservations. The larger reservation, Indian Township, is near Princeton, Maine, and has two communities, one at the Princeton "Strip" and one at Peter Dana Point. The two reservations are 50 miles apart by road, with Calais, Maine, a midpoint economic and service center for the area. On the 23,000-acre Indian Township Reservation, 7,000 acres are alienated from the tribe. These lands are the subject of current litigation between the tribe and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. None of the tribal land has been allotted, although use assignments have been made.

HISTORY

Early treaties affecting the Maine Indians were made between the various colonial governments and the "Eastern Tribes" and between the tribes and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Upon achieving statehood in 1820, Maine agreed to assume these treaty obligations either through renegotiations with the tribes or through provisions in the Compact of Separation between Massachusetts and Maine. For some 30 years prior to 1966, the administration of programs for the Indians of Maine had been the responsibility of the State Department of Health and Welfare. Maine Indians, in common with some 100,000 other Indians in 22 States, have never had a relationship with the Federal Government. The original treaties from which such relationships normally developed were negotiated between the tribes and the original colonies prior to the existence of the Federal Government. Maine established a State Department of Indian Affairs in 1966.

PLEASANT POINT AND INDIAN TOWNSHIP RESERVATIONS

CULTURE

The Maine Indians speak a Coastal version of the Algonquian language stock. Their culture is a combination of both Woodland and Coastal characteristics. The Passamaquoddy were forced to move, whether by land or water, wherever food supplies were plentiful.

GOVERNMENT

Although divided into two geographic areas, there is only one Passamaquoddy Tribe. The two reservations function both individually and jointly as the occasion demands. Each reservation is governed by a biennially elected governor, lieutenant governor, and a six-member tribal council. At each tribal election, the combined tribal membership elects an Indian legislative representative, who serves as a delegate without a seat or vote. Since 1954, members residing on the reservations have been able to vote in Federal, State, and county elections, and, since 1967, in district elections for the House of Representatives. Maine was the last State in the Nation to enfranchise its Indian citizens. They were given the right to vote through Federal legislation in 1924.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe's income sources are an excise tax and timber sales. The tax totals $1,400 annually. The tribe receives as working income 40 percent of the timber sales, or $2,000. The remaining 60 percent is deposited in the tribal trust fund, held in trust by the State. The tribe has not been given an accounting, and the interest in the fund accrues to the State.

The tribe has organized a housing authority. The only natural resource on the reservation is timber, which is the basis of the tribe's economy.

CLIMATE

The reservations are located in the easternmost county of the United States. Temperatures average a high of 90° and a low of −25°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Route 1 passes through both reservations. This highway runs east along the southern portion of Maine and then swings north continuing along the Maine-Canada border. A bus stops in Perry just 2 miles from the reservation. Bangor, 125 miles distant, is served by commercial air- and trucklines. The nearest train service is located in Boston, Massachusetts.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water and sewer provisions are individual and local. A commercial water supply is located 7 miles from the reservation. Other water is drawn from lakes. The new housing units have small sewer systems. Electricity is available from the Eastern Maine Electric Cooperative and the Bangor Hydroelectric Company. Only bottled gas is used. Medical care for tribal members is provided through the State Department of Indian Affairs at the Eastport Community Hospital, and at Calais, Maine. Both reservations have community centers where tribal business is conducted.

RECREATION

This part of Maine has numerous campsites and attracts many visitors during the summer outdoor season. The Passamaquoddy Tribe has an annual Indian Ceremonial Day every August, a tribal powwow in which other Indians and non-Indians are welcome to share in the celebration of the Indian's heritage.

Vital Statistics

	Pleasant Point
Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	410
Labor Force:	
Total:	150
Unemployed:	75
Unemployment rate:	50%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th
	Indian Township
Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	242
Labor Force:	
Total:	108
Unemployed:	61
Unemployment rate:	57%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

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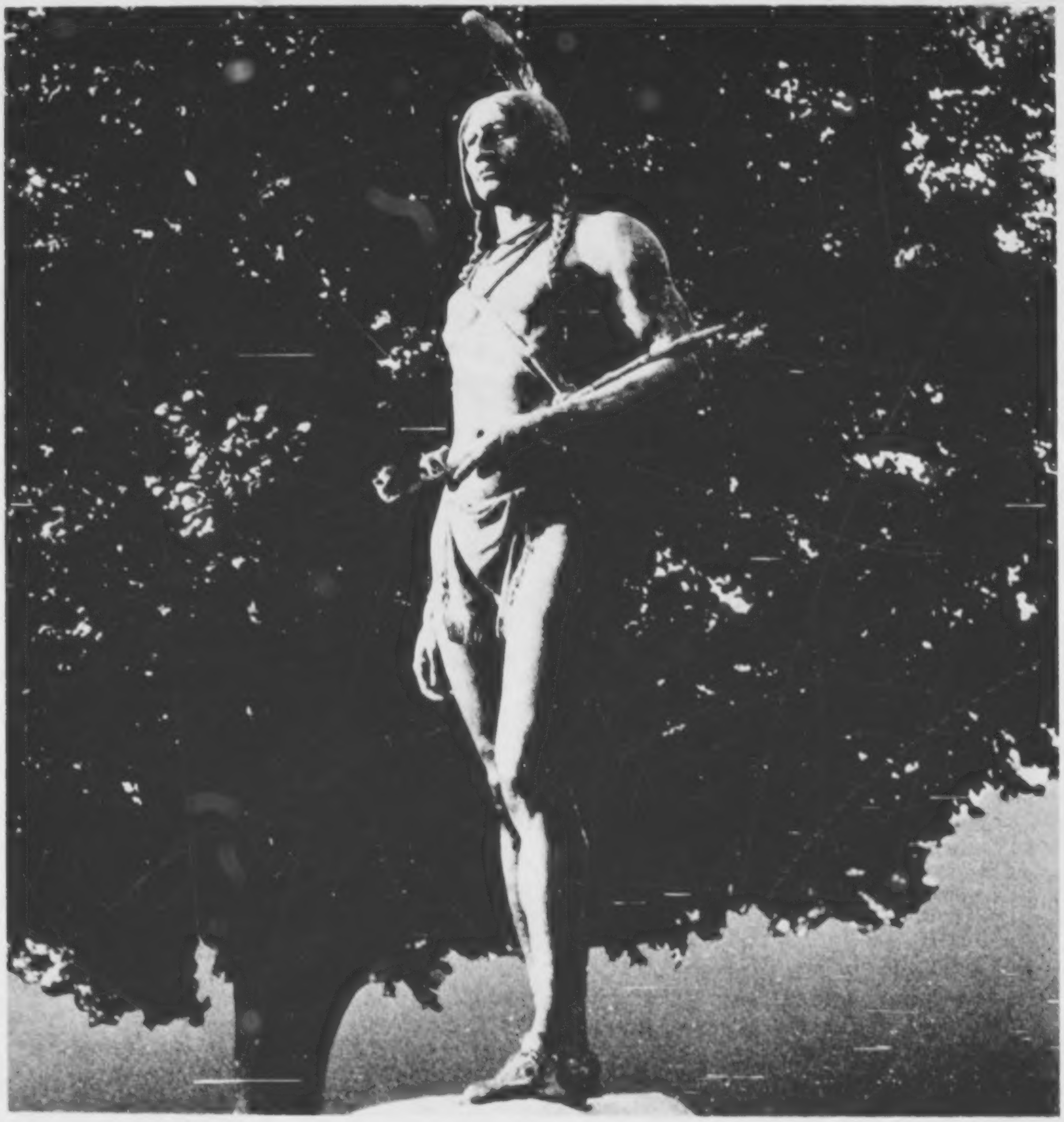
Massachusetts



Massasoit, Chief of the Wampanoags

Plimoth Plantation

HASSANAMISCO RESERVATION

Worcester County, MASSACHUSETTS
Hassanamisco-Nipmuc Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Grafton, Massachusetts 01519

State
Reservation

Population: 1 (tribal est. 8/72)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1
Labor Force:	
Total:	1
Unemployed:	0
Unemployment rate:	0%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	12th

LAND STATUS Total Area: 11.9 acres

Tribally Owned: 11.9 acres

This land was originally set aside for the use of James the Printer's family. About 20 direct descendants still remain.

HISTORY

The Hassanamisco Reservation prior to 1728 consisted of 8,000 acres. Members of the Massachusetts Bay Colony negotiated with the Indians to buy their land, but never paid them for it. Instead, the money was placed in a bank for the Indians. Later investigations revealed a portion of the money was invested in State bonds and was lost. The remainder was "borrowed" by a State official and never replaced. Finally, in 1848, 11.9 acres were set aside by the State as a reservation.

CULTURE

The Hassanamisco-Nipmuc were originally hunters, fishermen, and agronomists. They were noted for basketmaking, weaving, and the making of moccasins. Tribal arts and crafts are being revived. Traditional methods of hunting and fishing are followed.

GOVERNMENT

The sachem is the traditional leader of the tribe. However, since 1962, the tribe has been governed by a chairman and board of directors. All members over 18 years of age serve on the board of directors and are entitled to one vote each. According to tribal bylaws revised in 1969 and 1970, anyone of Hassanamisco-Nipmuc descent can be elected to the board.

TRANSPORTATION

Residents depend on automobiles for transportation. Worcester, 8 miles distant, provides bus and air services.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation depends on an artesian well and spring for water. Electricity and a sewer system are available.

RECREATION

Of interest to visitors are the craft sales, lectures, group visits, fair in July, Indian museum, old longhouse, and library.

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Michigan

Wooden effigy pipe bowl, Chippewa Tribe

Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

BAY MILLS RESERVATION

Chippewa County, MICHIGAN
Chippewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Brimley, Michigan 49715

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,006 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 2,189 acres

The area comprising the original Bay Mills Reservation was purchased by the Methodist Mission Society for the Indian community. The reservation land was acquired in accordance with the treaty of July 1, 1855, and the Indian Appropriation Act of June 19, 1850. Additional land was purchased under the Expandable Land Acquisition Project of the Indian Reorganization Act.

HISTORY

The Chippewa Tribe, a member of the Algonquian linguistic family, was once among the largest north of Mexico, with lands extending along both shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior and westward to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. Uniformly friendly with the French, the Chippewa utilized French weapons to drive the Sioux further westward. The Chippewa joined in Pontiac's Rebellion, which broke out against the British in May 1763. Every British-held post in the west except Fort Pitt and Detroit was overrun. Later, the Chippewa joined Tecumseh along with the Potawatomi, Winnebago, and other tribes. The defeat of Tecumseh and his death in 1813 ended the organized resistance, and the cession by the Indians of their lands quickly followed. In 1815, a treaty of peace was signed with the United States Government. The last great Indian battle in Michigan was fought in 1830 between the Sac and the Chippewa over hunting and fishing grounds. Over 4,000 Sac warriors were defeated by the Chippewa. The failure of the Great Lakes tribes to band together against the invading settlers meant the loss of their lands and their way of life. By treaties signed in 1815, the present Bay Mills Reservation of Chippewa was organized.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were a hunting and fishing people who practiced some agriculture and gathered fruits and wild rice. Their most important society was the Grand Medicine Society which conducted religious and magico-medical ceremonies in long

BAY MILLS RESERVATION

lodges. The people lived in dome-shaped bark or mat-covered lodges. They buried their dead in mounds. Hiawatha was their warrior-hero god, and the gods of thunder and lightning were believed to live in the caverns of the Upper Peninsula. When the white man arrived in the area, the fur trade became the main economic base of the Chippewa. Today hunting and fishing are still of importance. Some tribal members prefer to live in wigwams and tepees during the summer months.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. A five-member executive council is elected by the eligible voters of the tribe and holds office for 2-year terms. All eligible members of the tribe constitute the general tribal council.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

The average rainfall is 31 inches a year. Temperatures average 49.2° in the summer and 31.9° in the winter.

TRANSPORTATION

State Route 129, surfaced with tar and chips, runs north-south. The nearest airport is at Sault Ste. Marie, 21 miles from the reservation. Sault Ste. Marie is also the terminal for trains, buses, and trucks.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water comes from artesian wells. Gas for heating is obtainable from local bottled gas companies. Electricity is provided by the Rural Electric Company, and septic tanks provide sewage disposal. The nearest hospital is in Sault Ste. Marie and provides medical and social services through contract with the U.S. Public Health Service. There are community buildings on the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,006
Labor Force:	
Total:	319
Unemployed:	110
Unemployment rate:	34%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

HANNAHVILLE RESERVATION

Menominee County, MICHIGAN
Potawatomi Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Wilson, Michigan 49896

Federal
Reservation

Population: 159 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 3,408 acres
Allotted: 3,408 acres

The land was purchased by Congress, June 30, 1913, except for 39 acres added later in 1942 with Indian Reorganization Act funds.

HISTORY

When the first Europeans arrived in the Upper Great Lakes area, they found the Potawatomi, a numerous and powerful tribe, living along the shore of Lake Michigan. Their chief saved a band of LaSalle's men from starvation in 1680. When the Potawatomi ceded their lands in 1833 and agreed to move to the Iowa Territory, about 400 remained in Wisconsin. After the Black Hawk War in 1833, they lost the Nottawaseepe Reservation which amounted to over 73,000 acres. Several of their chiefs became famous. Chief Simon Pokagon became a lecturer of note in the 1850's. Another of their chiefs, who sold his tribe's reservation in 1833 for $10,000, was poisoned by his people when he attempted to persuade them to leave for the rich hunting grounds promised in Kansas. For years the survivors led a poverty-stricken existence. Their last properly designated chief died in 1934.

CULTURE

The Potawatomi shared the culture patterns of the Ottawa and Chippewa. They lived in agricultural groups in the summer and traveled in hunting bands in the winter. The bands appear to have been politically independent, each ranging through its own territory. The society was organized according to clans which carried animal names. Clothing was of deerskin and fur. They have continued to be isolated due to lack of transportation routes and facilities and the poor resources of the reservation. Hunting and fishing rights do not exist compared with other Indian reservations.

HANNAHVILLE RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The tribe was organized under the Indian Reorganization Act. A council composed of three council officers and nine council members governs the community. Elections for all members of the governing body are held annually.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income. There are no commercial or industrial establishments on the reservation.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 30 inches per year. Temperatures average a high of 52° in the summer and 32° in the winter.

TRANSPORTATION

State Route 41 serves the reservation. The road is hard-surfaced with tar and chips and runs north-south. The nearest commercial airline is in Escanaba, Michigan, 17 miles away. Commercial trains, buses, and trucks also serve Escanaba.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided by artesian wells. Local companies supply bottled gas for heating. Electricity is provided by the Rural Electrification Administration, and sewage is disposed of by septic tanks and outdoor privies. Medical and social services are available in Escanaba. The hospital contracts services through the U.S. Public Health Service. There is one community building on the Hannahville Reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	159
Labor Force:	
Total:	53
Unemployed:	43
Unemployment rate:	81%

HURON POTAWATOMI BAND, INC.

Calhoun County, MICHIGAN
Potawatomi Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Athens Township, Michigan 49011

State
Reservation
Population: 50 (tribal est. 2/73)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 120 acres

Tribally Owned: 120 acres

On June 8, 1845, President James K. Polk conveyed 40 acres of land to John S. Barry, Governor of Michigan, to be held in trust for a certain band of Indians of which Mo-gwa-go was chief. In addition, William and Louisa Booth conveyed to the Governor of Michigan 80 acres of land to be held in trust for Chief Mo-gwa-go and his band.

HISTORY

The Potawatomi belong to the Algonquian linguistic family, being most closely affiliated with the Chippewa and Ottawa. The members of the Huron Potawatomi Band, Inc., are descendants of a band of Indians led by Chief Mo-gwa-go. In 1840, the United States Government attempted to move Mo-gwa-go and his band to Kansas. They refused to go. Forced by U.S. troops, the Potawatomi left for Kansas in the Spring. Mo-gwa-go and several of his band, protesting the removal, escaped and returned to Michigan.

GOVERNMENT

There is no tribal government.

Vital Statistics

Population:
  Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation: 50
Education:
  (tribal estimates)
  Average grade level achieved: 12th
  Number graduated from college in 1972: 6

ISABELLA RESERVATION

Isabella County, MICHIGAN
Saginaw Chippewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Mount Pleasant, Michigan 48858

Federal
Reservation

Population: 450 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,184 acres

Tribally Owned: 506 acres
Allotted: 678 acres

Isabella Reservation is located in the north-central part of the Lower Peninsula, 3 miles east of the city of Mount Pleasant, Michigan.

HISTORY

In the mid-17th century, the Chippewa Tribe, a member of the Algonquian linguistic family, was among the largest north of Mexico, with lands extending along both shores of Lake Superior and westward to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. Uniformly friendly with the French, the Chippewa utilized French weapons to drive the Sioux further westward. The Chippewa joined in Pontiac's Rebellion, which broke out against the British in May 1763. Every British-held post in the west except Fort Pitt and Detroit was overrun. Later, the Chippewa joined Tecumseh along with the Potawatomi, Winnebago, and other tribes. The defeat of Tecumseh and his death in 1813 ended the organized resistance, and the cession by the Indians of their lands quickly followed. In 1815, a peace treaty was signed with the United States. The last great Indian battle in Michigan was fought in 1830 between the Sac and the Chippewa over hunting and fishing grounds. Over 4,000 Sac warriors were defeated by the Chippewa. The failure of the Great Lakes tribes to band together against the invading settlers meant the loss of their lands and their way of life. By treaties signed in 1864 and 1865, the Isabella Reservation was established for the Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River Bands of Indians.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were a hunting and fishing people who practiced some agriculture, principally the gathering of fruits and wild rice. Their most important society was the Grand Medicine Society which conducted religious and magico-medical ceremonies in long lodges. The people lived in dome-shaped bark or mat-covered lodges. They buried their dead in mounds. Hiawatha was their warrior-hero god, and the gods of thunder and lightning were believed to live in the caverns of the Upper Peninsula. When the white man arrived, the fur trade became the main economic base of the Chippewa. Today hunting and fishing are still of importance. Some tribal members prefer to live in wigwams and tepees during the summer months.

GOVERNMENT

The governing body of the tribe is a 10-member tribal council elected at large from all eligible voters on the reservation for a 2-year term of office. The members of the tribal council are known as "headmen."

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income. There are no commercial or industrial establishments on the reservation.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 31 inches a year. Temperatures average 56° in the summer and 34° in the winter.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 20 runs east-west and serves the reservation. The nearest commercial airline is at Mount Pleasant, 3 miles away. Trains, buses, and trucks also serve Mount Pleasant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided by the city of Mount Pleasant. Gas is sold in bottled form by local companies. Electricity is provided by the Rural Electrification Administration, and septic tanks handle sewage disposal. Medical and social services are available in Mount Pleasant through contract with the U.S. Public Health Service. There is one community hall in Mount Pleasant.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	450
Labor Force:	
Total:	135
Unemployed:	49
Unemployment rate:	36%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

KEWEENAW BAY RESERVATION

Baraga County, MICHIGAN
Lake Superior Band, Chippewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Baraga, Michigan 49908

Federal
Reservation

Population: 404 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 13,750 acres

Tribally Owned:	1,610 acres
Allotted:	8,124 acres
Government Owned:	4,016 acres

HISTORY

The Chippewa Tribe, a member of the Algonquian linguistic family, was once among the largest north of Mexico, with lands extending along both shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior and westward to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. Uniformly friendly with the French, the Chippewa utilized French weapons to drive the Sioux further west. The Chippewa joined Pontiac's Rebellion, which broke out against the British in May 1763. Every British-held post in the west except Fort Pitt and Detroit was overrun. Later, the Chippewa joined Tecumseh along with the Potawatomi, Winnebago, and other tribes. The defeat of Tecumseh and his death in 1813 ended the organized resistance, and the cession by the Indians of their lands quickly followed. In 1815, a peace treaty was signed with the United States Government. The last great Indian battle in Michigan was fought in 1830 between the Sac and the Chippewa over hunting and fishing grounds. More than 4,000 Sac warriors were defeated by the Chippewa. The failure of the Great Lakes tribes to band together against the invading settlers resulted in the loss of their lands and their way of life. The present reservation site was recognized by the treaty of 1854 between the Chippewa and the United States.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were a hunting and fishing people who practiced some agriculture, principally the gathering of fruits and wild rice. Their most important society was the Grand Medicine Society which conducted religious and magico-medical ceremonies in long lodges. The people lived in dome-shaped bark or mat-covered lodges. They buried their dead in mounds and used some copper tools, carrying on a widespread trade in copper. Hiawatha was their warrior-hero god, and the gods of thunder and lightning were believed to live in the caverns of the Upper Peninsula. With the arrival of the white man in the area, the fur trade became the main economic base of the Chippewa.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by a 12-member council, elected by the eligible voters of the tribe for 3-year terms. The terms of office are staggered.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income. No commercial or industrial establishments are located on the reservation.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 32 inches per year. Temperatures average 51° in summer and 30° in winter.

TRANSPORTATION

Interstate Highway 41 runs north-south through the reservation. The nearest airport is at Houghton, Michigan, a distance of 33 miles. Train and truck services are available at Marquette, Michigan, 73 miles away, and commercial buslines run into L'Anse, Michigan, 3 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is supplied from artesian wells, and bottled gas is sold by local companies for heating. Electricity is provided by a local cooperative, and septic tanks and outdoor privies provide sewage disposal. Hospital and social services provided through the U.S. Public Health Service are available at L'Anse. There are two community buildings, Zeba Community Hall, located about 3 miles north of L'Anse, and the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community Center, located in Baraga.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	404
Labor Force:	
Total:	114
Unemployed:	34
Unemployment rate:	30%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

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Minnesota

Midwewinind (One-Called-From-A-Distance), Chippewa from White Earth Indian Reservation

Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

FOND DU LAC RESERVATION

Carlton and Saint Louis Counties, MINNESOTA
Mississippi Band of Chippewa
Tribal Headquarters: Cloquet, Minnesota 55720

Federal
Reservation

Population: 680 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 40,000 acres

Tribally Owned:	4,213 acres
Allotted:	17,154 acres
Non-Indian:	18,633 acres

HISTORY

The Chippewa, or Ojibway, were one of the largest Indian nations north of Mexico and controlled lands extending along both shores of Lakes Huron and Superior and westward into North Dakota. Their migration to this area was influenced by Iroquois pressure from the northeast. Drifting through their native forests, never settling on prized farmlands, the Chippewa were little disturbed by the first onrush of white settlers. They maintained friendly relations with the French and were courageous warriors. In the early 18th century, the Chippewa drove the Fox out of northern Wisconsin and then drove the Sioux across the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers. By this time they were also able to push back the Iroquois, whose strength and organization had been undercut by settlers. The Chippewa of the United States have been officially at peace with the Government since 1815 and have experienced less dislocation than many other tribes.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were nomadic Timber People traveling in small bands, engaging primarily in hunting and fishing, sometimes settling to carry on a crude form of agriculture. These foods were supplemented by gathering fruits and wild rice. Their wigwams of saplings and birchbark were easily moved and erected. Birchbark canoes were used for journeys, but other travel was usually by foot. The tribe was patrilineal, divided into clans usually bearing animal names. Although tribal social organization was loose, the powerful Grand Medicine Society controlled the tribe's movements and was a formidable obstacle to Christianizing attempts of missionaries. A mysterious power, or manitou, was believed to live in all animate or inanimate objects. The Chippewa today are largely of mixed blood, including French and English.

FOND DU LAC RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

This reservation is one of six Chippewa reservations in the State that are organized to form the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. Each reservation has a local reservation business committee of five members elected on a staggered basis to 4-year terms. The chairman and secretary of the local reservation business committees form the 12-member tribal executive committee of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The only natural resources found on the reservation are sand, gravel, and peat. The forest timber has been overcut. The annual tribal income averages $1,900. Ninety percent of this comes from the forestry industry. Most of the remainder is earned in farming. The tribe has organized a reservation housing authority. Many different types of commercial and industrial establishments are located in the reservation communities of Brookston, Sawyer, and Paupor, and in the bordering city of Cloquet.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies in an area which averages 70 inches of snowfall each year. The annual precipitation measures 22 inches. The average summer high temperature is 66°; the average winter low is 9°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Route 2 runs east-west through the reservation. U.S. Highway 210 is a second east-west highway. Minnesota Route 33 crosses the reservation north-south. Duluth is served by commercial airlines. Railroad and buslines stop on the reservation. Truck companies serve Cloquet.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The communities on the reservation have water and sewer systems. Rural areas use wells and septic tanks. The Northwestern Power and Gas Company sells natural gas to the reservation area. Electricity is provided by the Minnesota Power and Light Company. Tribal members contract for medical care through the U.S. Public Health Service. Hospitals are located in Cloquet and Duluth.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	680
Labor Force:	
Total:	133
Unemployed:	85
Unemployment rate:	64%
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	8th

GRAND PORTAGE RESERVATION

Cook County, MINNESOTA
Chippewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Grand Portage, Minnesota 55605

Federal
Reservation

Population: 189 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 44,752 acres

Tribally Owned:	37,390 acres
Allotted:	7,283 acres
Government Owned:	79 acres

The Chippewa, or Ojibway, were one of the largest Indian nations north of Mexico and controlled lands extending along both shores of Lakes Huron and Superior and westward into North Dakota. Their migration to this area was influenced by Iroquois pressure from the northeast. Drifting through their native forests, never settling on prized farmlands, the Chippewa were little disturbed by the first onrush of white settlers. They maintained friendly relations with the French and were courageous warriors. In the early 18th century, the Chippewa drove the Fox out of northern Wisconsin and then drove the Sioux across the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers. By this time they were also able to push back the Iroquois, whose strength and organization had been undercut by settlers. The Chippewa have been officially at peace with the Government since 1815 and have experienced less dislocation than many other tribes.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were nomadic Timber People traveling in small bands, engaging primarily in hunting and fishing, sometimes settling to carry on a crude form of agriculture. They supplemented these foods by gathering fruits and wild rice. Their wigwams of saplings and birchbark were easily moved and erected. Birchbark canoes were used for journeys, but other travel was usually by foot. The tribe was patrilineal, divided into clans usually bearing animal names. Though tribal social organization was loose, the powerful Grand Medicine Society controlled the tribe's movements and was a formidable obstacle to Christianizing attempts of missionaries. A mysterious power, or manitou, was believed to live in all animate or inanimate objects. The Chippewa today are largely of mixed blood, including French and English.

GOVERNMENT

This reservation is one of six Chippewa reservations in the State that are organized to form the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. Each reservation has a local reservation business committee of five members elected on a staggered basis to 4-year terms. The chairman and secretary of the local reservation business committees form the 12-member tribal executive committee of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The only natural resources on the reservation are timber and a small amount of gravel. The tribe operates a trading post under the Grand Portage Trading Post Association and the Grand Portage Boat Marina. A cafe, tavern, shopping center, and service station located on the reservation are privately owned.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies on the shore of Lake Superior in the extreme northeast corner of Minnesota, approximately 150 miles northeast of Duluth. Average annual precipitation measures 37 inches. The average high temperature is 83°; the average low is −14°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 61 bisects the reservation along the north shore of Lake Superior. The nearest commercial air and train services are located in Duluth. Bus and truck services are available 35 miles from the reservation at Grand Marais. Rail, bus, truck, and shipping facilities also are available at the Canadian cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, 35 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

In 1970, a new water and sewer system was completed to service most of the community. Electricity is provided by the Rural Electrification Administration, and Pickens Gas Services supplies the area with gas. The community hospital in Grand Marais is the nearest such facility. The school district community building serves as a center for tribal business.

GRAND PORTAGE RESERVATION

RECREATION

The reservation is located in one of the most scenic settings of the Lake Superior shoreline. The Grand Portage National Monument, established by Congress, is being developed. Headquarters are located in Grand Portage where visitors may embark on trips to Isle Royale National Park. The band holds Summer Rendezvous Days annually, a 2-day celebration.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	189
Labor Force:	
Total:	61
Unemployed:	27
Unemployment rate:	44%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

LEECH LAKE RESERVATION

Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, MINNESOTA
Chippewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Cass Lake, Minnesota 56633

Federal
Reservation
Population: 2,846 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 26,766 acres

Tribally Owned:	14,069 acres
Allotted:	12,693 acres
Non-Indian:	4 acres

The reservation was ceded by treaty to the Chippewa Nation in 1854. Though originally encompassing almost a million acres, the area was gradually reduced in size by Congressional acts, including the Allotment Act of 1921, and by Executive orders.

HISTORY

The Chippewa Tribe was among the largest north of Mexico, with lands extending along both shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior and westward through Minnesota to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. They migrated to this area in the mid-17th century, having been driven by the Iroquois from an area further to the northeast. The Chippewa, in turn, pushed the Sioux west, forcing their adaptation from Woodland People to the dominant tribe of the plains. The Chippewa in the United States have been at peace with the Government since 1815 and have experienced less dislocation than many other tribes. Their reservations are parts of their traditional homelands.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were Timber People of the Algonquian linguistic family, living in family groups and small bands, who engaged primarily in hunting and fishing. They supplemented these occupations with the gathering of fruits and wild rice, and practicing some simple agriculture. They lived in wigwams and traveled in birchbark canoes and on foot. The Grand Medicine Society controlled the tribe's movements and deterred efforts to Christianize the Chippewa. Today, many Chippewa are of mixed blood, including French and English.

GOVERNMENT

This reservation is one of six Chippewa reservations in the State that are organized to form the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. Each reservation has a local reservation business committee of five members elected

LEECH LAKE RESERVATION

on a staggered basis to 4-year terms. The chairman and secretary of the local reservation business committees form the 12-member tribal executive committee of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Several businesses on the reservation are Indian owned. These include a cab company, a few retail and service stores, and a small resort. A variety of small resorts are owned by non-Indians, as are several small sawmills and a prefabricated housing firm.

CLIMATE

There are four distinct seasons. Rainfall averages 25 inches per year.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 2 and State Highway 34 cross the reservation east-west. Trains, buses, and trucks serve Cass Lake on the reservation. The nearest air service is located in Bemidji, 17 miles from Leech Lake.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Some areas of the reservation have municipal water and sewer systems. Only bottled gas is available. Electricity is supplied by the Ottertail Power Company. The U.S. Public Health Service operates a hospital at Cass Lake for tribal members. The tribe is building a community facility; in addition, there are two tribal halls.

RECREATION

Leech Lake is popular for most outdoor activities. Hunting is excellent, and there are numerous lakes and beautiful scenery. Several resorts have already been established. The tribe plans to participate in the tourism business and is planning several resort and recreation facilities. Ball Club is the setting for the annual July powwows.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2,846
Labor Force:	
Total:	804
Unemployed:	322
Unemployment rate:	60%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

LOWER SIOUX RESERVATION

Redwood County, MINNESOTA
Eastern or Mississippi Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Morton, Minnesota 56270

Federal
Reservation
Population: 104 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,743 acres
Tribally Owned: 1,743 acres

HISTORY

The Sioux and the Chippewa were rivals for the territory now known as Minnesota. Decisive engagements occurred before 1750 in which the Chippewa defeated the Sioux-Fox near St. Croix Falls and then destroyed Sioux villages at Sandy Lake and Mille Lacs. Under the Treaty of Washington, 1837, the Sioux began the sale of their Minnesota lands and agreed that the proceeds should go to pay off their debts to traders. Deprived of hunting grounds and reduced to semistarvation, the Sioux, under Little Crow, staged an uprising in 1862. Congress abrogated all Minnesota Sioux treaties and declared their lands and annuities forfeit. Approximately $200,000 of their funds was expropriated to pay off claims by whites. Between 1887 and 1893, Congress moved to alleviate the desperate conditions by appropriating funds to buy back land for the tribe.

CULTURE

The economic life of the Minnesota Sioux was based on hunting and gathering, with periodic trips onto the plains to hunt the buffalo. Their society was complex and highly organized with the high level of group loyalty and intelligence characteristic of the Sioux people. Most of the Sioux moved west and obtained horses, but the Minnesota Sioux, after fleeing to Canada in 1862, returned to Minnesota. They have now assimilated to a moderate degree, and their standard of living has improved. Reservation members find employment on farms and construction work, sometimes traveling as far as Duluth.

GOVERNMENT

The reservation was organized under the Indian Reorganization Act. The tribal constitution and bylaws were approved in 1936, and the corporate charter was ratified by members in 1937.

LOWER SIOUX RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income of $4,000 per year is largely from farm and gravel permits. About one-quarter of the income is profits from farming. Gravel is the only marketable natural resource.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies 1 mile south of Morton, Minnesota, near the Minnesota River, where the rainfall averages 24 inches annually. The average July high is 75°, and the average January low is 13°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S., State, and county roads run in all directions. Redwood Falls, which lies 6 miles from the reservation, is served by commercial air-, train-, bus-, and trucklines. The bus also stops at Morton.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Sanitary facilities are poor. Water is drawn from private wells. Oil and wood rather than gas are used for fuel. The Northern States Power Company supplies electricity to the reservation. Medical care and hospitalization, either through personal or welfare payments, are available at Redwood Falls. There is one community building on the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	104
Labor Force:	
Total:	44
Unemployed:	13
Unemployment rate:	30%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

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MILLE LACS RESERVATION

Mille Lacs, Aitkin, and Pine Counties, MINNESOTA
Chippewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Onamia, Minnesota 56359

Federal
Reservation

Population: 748 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 3,620 acres

Tribally Owned: 3,552 acres
Allotted: 68 acres

This reservation was established in 1855 by a treaty with the U.S. Government. Most of the original Indian land has passed from Indian ownership. The major Indian community is at Vineland, Minnesota.

HISTORY

The Chippewa, or Ojibway, were one of the largest Indian nations north of Mexico and controlled lands extending along both shores of Lakes Huron and Superior westward through Minnesota to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. Their migration to this area resulted from Iroquois pressure from the northeast. Drifting through their native forests, never settling on prized farmlands, the Chippewa were little disturbed by the first onrush of white settlers. They maintained friendly relations with the French and were courageous warriors. In the early 18th century, the Chippewa drove the Fox out of northern Wisconsin and then forced the Sioux across the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers. Vineland was the location of the Sioux village of Kathio, the oldest known village name in Minnesota. Kathio was the location of major battles between the resident Sioux and invading Chippewa tribes. By this time they were also able to push back the Iroquois whose strength and organization had deteriorated and had been undercut by the settlers. The Mille Lacs area was the first west of the Great Lakes to be penetrated by white men. The Chippewa of the United States have been officially at peace with the Government since 1815, and have experienced less dislocation than many other tribes.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were nomadic Timber People, traveling in small bands, engaging primarily in hunting and fishing, sometimes settling to carry on a crude form of agriculture. They supplemented these foods by gathering fruits and wild rice. Their wigwams of saplings and birchbark were easily moved and

MILLE LACS RESERVATION

erected. Birchbark canoes were used for journeys, but other travel was by foot. The tribe was patrilineal, divided into clans usually bearing animal names. Although social organization was loose, the powerful Grand Medicine Society controlled the tribe's movements and was a formidable obstacle to Christianizing attempts of missionaries. A mysterious power, or manitou, was believed to live in all animate or inanimate objects. The Chippewa today are largely of mixed blood, including French and English.

GOVERNMENT

This reservation is one of six Chippewa reservations in the State that are organized to form the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. Each reservation has a local reservation business committee of five members elected on a staggered basis to 4-year terms. The chairman and secretary of the local reservation business committees form the 12-member tribal executive committee of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Efforts are being made to improve the economy. The tribe has organized the Reservation Business Enterprise which does contract work for IBM. Numerous commercial and industrial enterprises are owned and operated by non-Indians in the communities located in the former reservation area. Deposits of sand are used locally, while the gravel and granite are used commercially. There are also peat bogs which are not presently being cut.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies in east-central Minnesota approximately 100 miles north of the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area and enjoys a variable and seasonal climate. Temperatures range from an average summer high of 60° to an average winter low of 12°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 169 runs north-south through the reservation. North Central Airlines serves Brainerd, 45 miles from Mille Lacs. The Soo Line Railroad serves Princeton, Minnesota, 30 miles from the reservation. Buses and trucks schedule stops in towns on the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Mille Lacs Water and Sewer Association serves the reservation's infrastructure. The new public housing units all have a central sewer system. Residents purchase bottled gas. Electricity is provided by the Mille Lacs Region Power Cooperative. Tribal members contract for medical care through the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) at the municipal hospital in Onamia. The USPHS operates a hospital in Vineland.

RECREATION

The Mille Lacs Reservation lies in the center of a major outdoor recreational area for the Twin Cities population. Lakes and wild game are abundant in the area. The Chippewa Tribe holds an annual Fourth of July celebration, an opportunity to see Indian dancing and displays of crafts.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	748
Labor Force:	
Total:	219
Unemployed:	92
Unemployment rate:	42%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

NETT LAKE RESERVATION

Koochiching and St. Louis Counties, MINNESOTA
Chippewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Nett Lake, Minnesota 55772

Federal
Reservation
Population: 662 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 105,284 acres

Tribally Owned:	30,035 acres
Allotted:	11,744 acres
Government Owned:	5 acres
Non-Indian:	63,500 acres

HISTORY

The Chippewa, or Ojibway, were one of the largest Indian nations north of Mexico and controlled lands extending along both shores of Lakes Huron and Superior westward through Minnesota to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. They migrated to this area after having been driven by the Iroquois from land further to the northeast. Drifting through their native forests, never settling on prized farmlands, the Chippewa were little disturbed by the first onrush of white settlers. They maintained friendly relations with the French, and were courageous warriors. In the beginning of the 18th century, the Chippewa drove the Fox out of northern Wisconsin and then moved against the Sioux, forcing them across the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers. By this time they were also able to push back the Iroquois whose strength and organization had deteriorated through confrontation with the settlers. The Chippewa of the United States have been officially at peace with the Government since 1815 and have experienced less dislocation than many other tribes.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were nomadic Timber People, traveling in small bands, engaging primarily in hunting and fishing. Their foods were supplemented by gathering fruits and wild rice. Occasionally the Chippewa settled briefly to carry on a rudimentary form of agriculture. Their wigwams, made of saplings and birchbark, were easily moved and erected. Birchbark canoes were used for journeys; otherwise travel was by foot. The tribe was patrilineal and divided into clans usually bearing animal names. Although social organization was loose, the powerful Grand Medicine Society controlled the tribe's movements and was a formidable obstacle to Christianizing attempts by missionaries. A mysterious power, or manitou, was believed to live in all animate or inanimate objects. The Chippewa today are largely of mixed blood, including French and English.

GOVERNMENT

This reservation is one of six Chippewa reservations in the State that are organized to form the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. Each reservation has a local reservation business committee of five members elected on a staggered basis to 4-year terms. The chairman and secretary of the local reservation business committees form the 12-member tribal executive committee of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Nett Lake is located in a sparsely populated timbered region about 60 miles south of the Canadian border. The land is generally level, and there are numerous swamps and lakes. The area is poorly adapted to agriculture. Most of the tribal income is earned in forestry. Other income is derived from the wild rice crop and lease payments. The tribe has organized a wild rice cooperative to harvest, process, and sell the wild rice which grows abundantly on the reservation.

CLIMATE

About two-thirds of the average annual rainfall of 22 inches falls between May and September. The area's snowfall averages 50 inches each winter. The average July high temperature is 66°; however, it sometimes reaches 100°. The January average is 15°, with occasional winter readings as low as −50°.

TRANSPORTATION

A gravel-surfaced county road, No. 65, crosses the reservation southeast-northwest. International Falls, 80 miles from Nett Lake, is served by North Central Airlines. The city of Orr, 20 miles distant, has commercial train and bus services. The nearest truckline stops in Cook, 36 miles from the reservation.

NETT LAKE RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) provides the reservation's sewer system. Water is drawn from individual wells. Residents purchase bottled gas, and electricity is supplied through the Rural Electrification Administration. The Northwestern Bell and Spring Creek Telephone companies supply telephone service. Tribal members contract for medical care through the USPHS at the Cook Community Hospital. The Cook County Public Health Service sponsors a clinic at Nett Lake. Community and tribal affairs are conducted at the community center in Nett Lake.

RECREATION

The Nett Lake Chippewa hold an annual Fourth of July celebration on the reservation. The harvesting of wild rice, a major event for both employment and recreation, takes place from September through November. Lake Vermilion is a developed resort area. Visitors are attracted to the water recreation and excellent hunting and other outdoor activities.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	662
Labor Force:	
Total:	233
Unemployed:	113
Unemployment rate:	48%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

PRAIRIE ISLAND RESERVATION

Goodhue County, MINNESOTA
Eastern or Mississippi Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Welch, Minnesota 55089

Federal
Reservation

Population: 89 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 534 acres

Tribally Owned: 534 acres

HISTORY

The Sioux and Chippewa were rivals for the territory now known as Minnesota. Decisive engagements occurred before 1750 in which the Chippewa defeated the Sioux-Fox near Saint Croix Falls and then destroyed Sioux villages at Sandy Lake and Mille Lacs. Under the Treaty of Washington, 1837, the Sioux began the sale of their Minnesota lands and agreed that the proceeds should go to pay debts to traders. Deprived of hunting grounds and reduced to semistarvation, the Sioux, under Little Crow, staged an uprising in 1862. Congress abrogated all Minnesota Sioux treaties and declared their lands and annuities forfeit. Approximately $200,000 of their funds was expropriated. Between 1887 and 1893, Congress moved to alleviate the desperate conditions by appropriation of funds to buy back land for the tribe. The land on this reservation has never been allotted.

CULTURE

The economic life of the Minnesota Sioux was based on hunting and gathering food, including wild rice, with periodic trips to the plains to hunt buffalo. Their society was complex and highly organized with the high level of group loyalty and intelligence characteristic of the Sioux. Most of the Sioux moved farther west and obtained horses, but the Minnesota Sioux, after fleeing to Canada in 1862, returned to Minnesota. They have been assimilated to a moderate degree, and their standard of living has improved. Reservation members generally find employment on farms or construction work in nearby Minneapolis-St. Paul. Residents receive a crop share rental from the farming of their assigned homesites.

PRAIRIE ISLAND RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The reservation was organized under the Reorganization Act of 1934. Its constitution and bylaws were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on June 30, 1936. The corporate charter was ratified on July 23, 1937, by the tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

Precipitation averages 30 inches per year. Temperatures range from 106° to −36°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 61 is 3½ miles to the southwest of the reservation. County roads serve the reservation. The nearest airport is in Minneapolis-St. Paul, 50 miles away. Trains and commercial bus- and trucklines serve Red Wing, 14 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided by individual wells. There are no gas- or sewerlines. The Dakota County Electric and Power Company supplies electricity. There are no Government-owned buildings or Federal employees stationed on the reservation. In Red Wing there are a community hospital and a clinic which provide service through the welfare department. There is one community building on the reservation.

RECREATION

An annual powwow is held in the area in July.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	89
Labor Force:	
Total:	36
Unemployed:	17
Unemployment rate:	47%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

PRIOR LAKE RESERVATION

Carver County, MINNESOTA
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Prior Lake, Minnesota 55372

Federal
Reservation

Population: 59 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 258 acres

Tribally Owned: 258 acres

Reservation lands were acquired pursuant to acts of Congress approved March 2, 1888, June 29, 1888, and August 19, 1890.

HISTORY

The Sioux and Chippewa were rivals for the territory now known as Minnesota, much of the fighting being over who controlled the wild rice beds around Prior Lake and other lakes. Under the Treaty of Washington, 1837, the Sioux began the sale of their Minnesota lands and agreed that the proceeds would go to pay debts to traders. Soon they were reduced to semistarvation and suffered injustices at the hands of both officials and settlers. Under Little Crow, they rose against the whites in 1862 in an uprising which took more than 480 lives. Congress abrogated all Minnesota Sioux treaties and declared their lands and annuities forfeit. The Sioux were driven into Canada. Between 1887 and 1893, Congress appropriated new funds to buy back land for the tribe. The Prior Lake Reservation was part of the Lower Sioux Reservation until November 28, 1969, when its constitution was approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

CULTURE

The Minnesota Sioux culture was based on hunting and gathering. The society was complex and highly organized with the high level of group loyalty and intelligence characteristic of the Sioux. Most of the Sioux people moved farther west, but the Minnesota Sioux, after fleeing to Canada following the uprising of 1862, returned to Minnesota. They are now moderately assimilated, and their standard of living has improved. Reservation members generally find employment on farms and construction work, sometimes traveling as far as Duluth.

PRIOR LAKE RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The tribal constitution was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, November 28, 1969. The first election of the business council was held on December 14, 1969. The general council is composed of all persons qualified to vote in community elections. The business council chairman, vice chairman, and secretary perform duties authorized by the general council. They are elected to a 1-year term.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

The reservation is north of Prior Lake. Precipitation is 37 inches per year. The high temperature is 94°; the low is −22°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 13, U.S. Highway 169, and County Highway 16 serve the reservation. The nearest airline is in Minneapolis-St. Paul, 20 miles from the reservation. The Shakopee and Prior Lake Railway goes through Indian land. There are commercial buses and trucks at Shakopee and Prior Lake, 3 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided by individual wells and heating by bottled gas. There is no sewer system. Northern State Power Company supplies electricity. The nearest hospital and clinic, 3 miles away in Shakopee, is a private facility.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	59
Labor Force:	
Total:	26
Unemployed:	9
Unemployment rate:	35%

RED LAKE RESERVATION

Beltrami and Clearwater Counties, MINNESOTA
Chippewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Redlake, Minnesota 56671

Federal
Reservation
Population: 2,761 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 636,964 acres
Tribally Owned: 564,426 acres
Non-Indian: 72,538 acres

Upper and Lower Red Lakes form over one-third of the reservation's surface area. The tribe owns scattered holdings up to the Canadian border totaling 156,690 acres in addition to the reservation area.

HISTORY

The Chippewa Tribe was among the largest north of Mexico, with lands extending along both shores of Lakes Huron and Superior and westward through Minnesota to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. They migrated to this area in the mid-17th century, having been driven by the Iroquois from an area further to the northeast. The Chippewa, in turn, pushed the Sioux west, forcing their adaptation from Woodland People to the dominant tribe of the plains. The Chippewa in the United States have been at peace with the Government since 1815 and have experienced less dislocation than many other tribes. Their reservations are parts of their traditional homelands.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were Timber People and engaged primarily in hunting and fishing. They supplemented these occupations with the gathering of fruits and cultivation of wild rice. They lived in wigwams and traveled in canoes. Although social organization was loose, the powerful Grand Medicine Society controlled the tribe's movements and was a formidable obstacle to Christianizing attempts by white missionaries. The Chippewa today are largely of mixed blood, mostly French and English.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal governing body is the Red Lake Tribal Council consisting of 11 members. This includes a chairman, secretary, and treasurer who are elected at large, and eight councilmen elected, two each, from the four districts.

RED LAKE RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The average annual tribal income is $351,000, over 95 percent of which is derived from forestry. Timber is the primary natural resource of the reservation. Quantities of ferrous metals, marl, and peat also exist, but are not presently being exploited. The tribe also owns several commercial and industrial enterprises.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 23 inches annually; snowfall averages 72 inches each winter. The mean high temperature is 67°; the mean low is 15°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 1 is the east-west route through the reservation. State Highway 89 crosses the reservation north-south. Commercial air, train, bus, and truck services are readily available in Bemidji, 32 miles from Red Lake.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Wells supply the water for the reservation. Only bottled gas is available to residents. Electricity is provided by the Beltrami Electric Cooperative Association. Hospital care is available in the U.S. Public Health Service hospital in Redlake, and at other hospitals in nearby towns.

RECREATION

Hunting and fishing are excellent throughout the area. Attractions include St. Mary's Mission and Indian Handicraft, a tribal arts and crafts store. An annual fair is held on the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2,761
Labor Force:	
Total:	871
Unemployed:	342
Unemployment rate:	39%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

UPPER SIOUX RESERVATION

Yellow Medicine County, MINNESOTA
Eastern or Mississippi Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Granite Falls, Minnesota 56241

Federal
Reservation
Population: 55 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 746 acres

Tribally Owned: 746 acres

HISTORY

The Sioux and Chippewa were rivals for the territory now known as Minnesota. Decisive engagements occurred before 1750 in which the Chippewa, with the help of French arms, defeated the Sioux-Fox at St. Croix Falls and then destroyed Sioux villages at Sandy Lake and Mille Lacs. Under the Treaty of Washington, 1837, the Sioux began the sale of their lands and agreed that the proceeds should go to pay debts to traders. Deprived of hunting grounds and reduced to semi-starvation, the Sioux, under Little Crow, staged an uprising in 1862. Congress abrogated all Minnesota Sioux treaties and declared their lands and annuities forfeit. Approximately $200,000 of their funds was expropriated. In 1938, the Secretary of the Interior proclaimed certain lands purchased for the use and benefit of the Upper Sioux Indian community in Minnesota to be an Indian reservation.

CULTURE

The economic life of the Minnesota Sioux was based on hunting and food gathering, including wild rice, with periodic trips to the plains to hunt buffalo. Their society was complex and highly organized with the high level of group loyalty and intelligence characteristic of the Sioux. Most of the Sioux moved farther west and obtained horses, but the Minnesota Sioux, after fleeing to Canada in 1862, returned to Minnesota. There is no employment on the reservation, and residents must find employment in nearby communities, largely in farming or construction work.

GOVERNMENT

The reservation has not been formally organized. The community members do, however, elect five of their number to serve as a board of trustees. This board is elected for a 4-year term.

UPPER SIOUX RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

Precipitation averages 23 inches per year. Temperatures range from −35° to 110°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 67 runs through reservation land. There is no nearby airport. Railroad and commercial bus and truck facilities are at Granite Falls, 3 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided from individual wells and heat from oil, wood, and propane gas. The Minnesota Valley Cooperative and the Rural Electrification Administration provide electricity. There is no sewer system. A hospital in Granite Falls is available through welfare or private payment of fees. One community building is on the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	55
Labor Force:	
Total:	23
Education:	
(tribal estimate) Average grade level achieved:	8th

WHITE EARTH RESERVATION

Mahnomen, Becker, and Clearwater Counties, MINNESOTA
Chippewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: White Earth, Minnesota 56591

Federal
Reservation

Population: 2,546 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 835,200 acres

Tribally Owned:	25,568 acres
Allotted:	1,993 acres
Non-Indian:	779,084 acres
Government Owned:	28,555 acres

Only 6.7 percent of the original reservation is now tax-exempt Indian land or U.S. Government Farm Security Administration (FSA) or resettlement land. The fragmented pattern of land ownership poses problems in the best utilization of the land and resources. The FSA-resettlement land was acquired during the 1930's by the U.S. Government for the use of the Indians on the White Earth Reservation. While this Government-owned land was improved to some degree by the Indian people, the tribe is reluctant to invest in the area since it does not have title to the land.

HISTORY

The Chippewa, or Ojibway, were one of the largest Indian nations north of Mexico and controlled lands extending along both shores of Lakes Huron and Superior and westward into North Dakota. Their migration to this area was influenced by Iroquois pressure from the northeast. Drifting through their native forests, never settling on prized farmlands, the Chippewa were little disturbed by the first onrush of white settlers. They maintained friendly relations with the French and were courageous warriors. In the early 18th century the Chippewa drove the Fox out of northern Wisconsin; this time they were also able to push back the Iroquois whose strength and organization had been undercut by settlers. The Chippewa of the United States have been officially at peace with the Government since 1815 and have experienced less dislocation than many other tribes.

WHITE EARTH RESERVATION

CULTURE

The Chippewa were nomadic Timber People, traveling in small bands, engaging primarily in hunting and fishing, sometimes settling to carry on a crude form of agriculture. These foods were supplemented by gathering fruits and wild rice. Their wigwams of saplings and birchbark were easily moved and erected. Birchbark canoes were used for journeys, but other travel was usually by foot. The tribe was patrilineal, divided into clans usually bearing animal names. Although social organization was loose, the powerful Grand Medicine Society controlled the tribe's movements and was a formidable obstacle to Christianizing attempts of missionaries. A mysterious power, or manitou, was believed to live in all animate or inanimate objects. The Chippewa today are largely of mixed blood, including French and English.

GOVERNMENT

This reservation is one of six Chippewa reservations in the State that are organized to form the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. Each reservation has a local reservation business committee of five members elected on a staggered basis to 4-year terms. The chairman and secretary of the local reservation business committees form the 12-member tribal executive committee of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Most of the tribal income is earned in forestry. One-third is farming profits, and the remainder is business revenues. The tribe runs a small forestry and sawmill operation.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies in northwestern Minnesota where precipitation averages 23 inches per year. Temperatures average highs of 68° and lows of 5°.

TRANSPORTATION

There are all-weather hard-surface roads giving access to all directions. Trains, buses, and trucks have scheduled stops at various towns on the reservation. The nearest airport served by a commercial airline is at Detroit Lakes, 12 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Each community has a water and sewer system. No natural gas is supplied to the area. Electricity is provided by the Wild Rice Cooperative. The U.S. Public Health Service holds clinics in White Earth, Ponsford, and Naytahwaush. There is a county hospital in Mahnomen. The only community building is located in Rice Lake.

RECREATION

Theaters provide entertainment in Mahnomen. The tribe has a swimming program.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2,546
Labor Force:	
Total:	841
Unemployed:	303
Unemployment rate:	36%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

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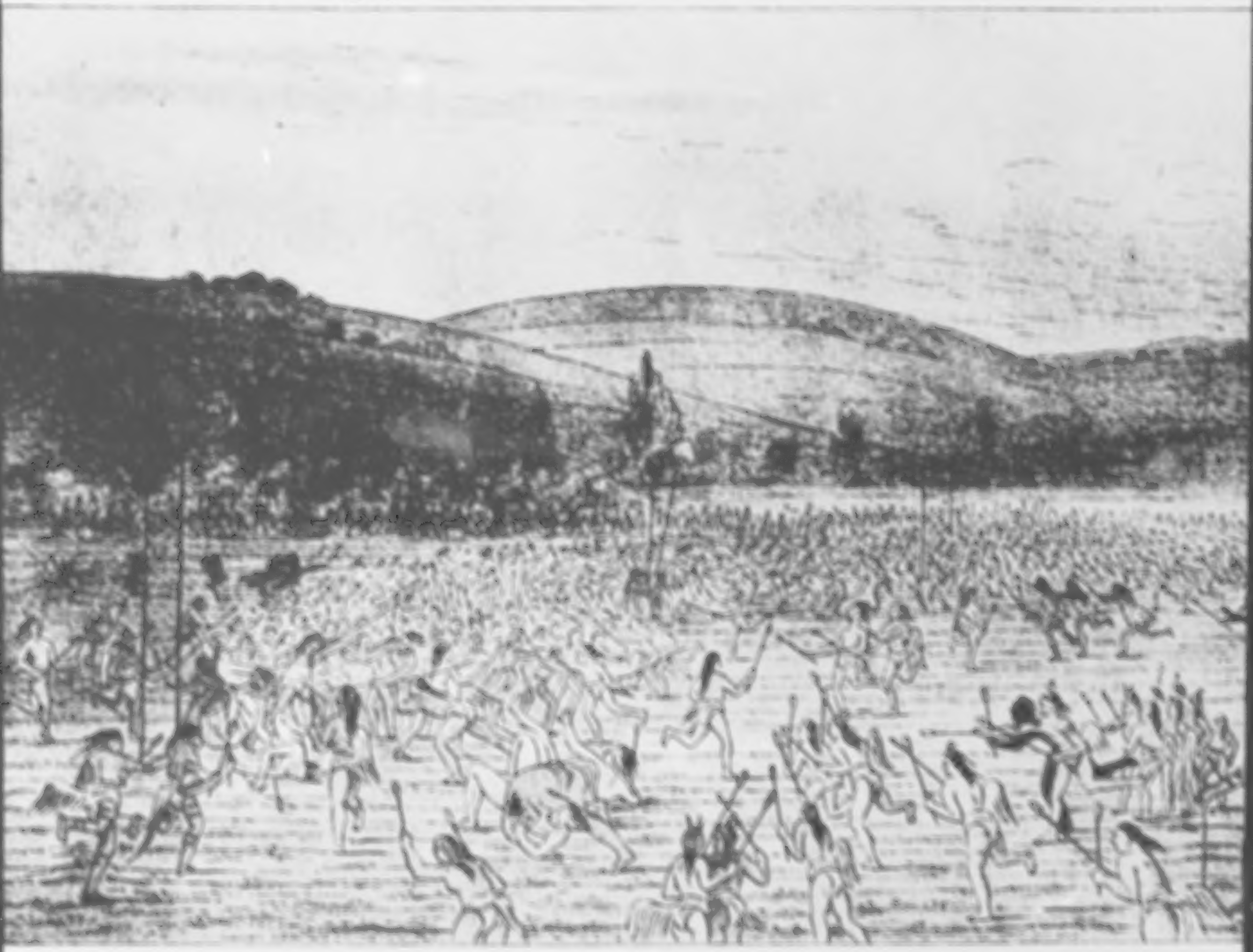

Choctaw playing stickball

Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

CHOCTAW RESERVATION

Neshoba, Newton, Leake, Scott, Jones, Attala, Kemper,
and Winston Counties, MISSISSIPPI
Choctaw Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Pearl River, Neshoba County, Mississippi 39350

Federal
Reservation

Population: 3,294 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 17,819 acres

Tribally Owned:	17,381 acres
Allotted:	209 acres
Government Owned:	229 acres

Reservation lands are checkerboarded with non-Indian lands. At the time of the 1830 removal of the Choctaw to Oklahoma, 104,320 acres were awarded to those remaining. By 1918, only one of the 163 sections remained in Indian ownership. The U.S. Government sponsored a land-purchase program and acquired 16,805 acres in seven counties. The title is held in trust by the United States. The tribe is continuing its effort to purchase additional land.

HISTORY

The Choctaw were one of the most powerful tribes in what is now the Southeastern United States. The first white man to encounter them, Hernando de Soto, fought a fierce battle with the Choctaw in 1540. The Indians, although defeated, terrorized the Spanish. After 1700, the Choctaw Tribe was caught between and cleverly divided by the French and English. After 1780, the tribe was caught in a similar situation between United States and Spanish interests. Between 1763 and 1830, the Choctaw signed a series of eight treaties which ceded most of their land to the United States. The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, in 1830, provided for the removal of the tribe to Oklahoma, including a provision allowing those so choosing to remain in Mississippi. The last group to move left Mississippi in 1903, and, from then until 1916, the remaining Choctaw were largely forgotten. A series of epidemics brought the tribe to the attention of the U.S. Senate, which prompted an investigation resulting in appropriation of Federal funds for schools and services to the tribe.

CHOCTAW RESERVATION

CULTURE

The tribe is and has been predominantly agricultural, raising crops typical of the area: squash, beans, and corn. The Choctaw dislike war and prefer to settle disputes over the table. Their game of stickball, an often deadly sport, was used to settle differences between tribes. The tribe is democratic and places women in a prominent, rather powerful, position. A part of the Mound Builders' culture, the Choctaw are the builders of the famous "Nanih Waiya," or Mother Mound, from which the first Choctaw are said to have been born. Choctaw all learn their own language first and English in school so that most of the tribe is at least bilingual.

GOVERNMENT

The Choctaw Tribe adopted a constitution in 1945 under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. A 16-member council representing the seven major towns on the reservation is elected every other year. This council elects a chairman and a vice chairman, not necessarily from its own members. A secretary-treasurer is also elected. The council meets four times annually, with additional meetings called when necessary. The chairman is a full-time employee of the tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The reservation land consists of low, rolling sandy hills. Most of the land, 13,900 acres, is forest land. The remainder is used for agriculture and homesites. The tribal income is derived primarily from forestry and usually averages about $40,000 annually. The tribe organized a land enterprise which operated under tribal authority to develop and utilize land. It is now a profitmaking organization. Indians go to nearby towns for shopping and consumer services. The Choctaw operate an arts and crafts shop in Philadelphia.

CLIMATE

In the mild Mississippi climate, rainfall for the area averages 53 inches per year. The average summer high temperature is 78 ; the average winter low is 51 .

TRANSPORTATION

All local communities are linked by paved roads, with some paved and dirt roads extending through the reservation. Interstate 20 runs east-west through Meridian and Jackson. Two other Interstates, 55 and 59, run north-south through Jackson and Meridian to New Orleans. State Highway 19 connects Meridian and Philadelphia with Pearl River. The nearest air services are located in Meridian and Jackson and provide regularly scheduled service. Train, bus, and truck services are all available in Philadelphia, with no scheduled service to the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Gas and electricity are provided to most of the homes for domestic use. Water and sewer services are inadequate for domestic purposes. The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) maintains a 28-bed hospital in Philadelphia next to the Bureau of Indian Affairs agency. The USPHS also contracts with the hospital in Philadelphia for additional services. Several doctors, a dentist, and field nurses provide medical care for the Choctaw. The community building at Pearl River is used for educational and recreational activities.

RECREATION

The school at Pearl River is used for sports and community events. Non-Indians may obtain hunting and fishing permits for the reservation from the tribe. The Choctaw Tribe holds an annual fair each August, providing recreational events and tribal exhibits.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	3,294
Labor Force:	
Total:	988
Unemployed:	101
Unemployment rate:	10%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	4th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	20

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Montana

Blackfeet warriors

Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

BLACKFEET RESERVATION

Glacier and Pondera Counties, MONTANA
Blackfeet Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Browning, Montana 59417

Federal
Reservation
Population: 6,216 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS		Total Area: 950,643.24 acres
Tribally Owned:	119,805.72 acres	
Allotted:	775,412.52 acres	
Government Owned:	11,223 acres	
Non-Indian:	44,192 acres	

HISTORY

The present-day Blackfeet are descendants of a confederacy of Piegan, Blood, and Siksika, all of Algonquian linguistic stock. Until confined to a reservation in the late 19th century, Blackfeet held most of the territory from the North Saskatchewan River in Canada to the southern headstreams of the Missouri River in Montana. The first treaty signed between the United States and Blackfeet set aside a vast area for the tribe, but 4 years later part of the land was designated by the Government as common hunting grounds. These were to be shared by the Blackfeet, Flathead, Gros Ventre, and Assiniboine. In 1888, the Blackfeet were gathered onto their present reservation.

CULTURE

The seminomadic culture of the Blackfeet was that of the Plains tribes generally. The Sun Dance was important, as were the All Comrades, a series of 12 or more war societies in which membership was based on age. The Blackfeet were famous horsemen, hunters, and warriors who were greatly feared by their enemies.

GOVERNMENT

The Blackfeet Tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, with a constitution and bylaws. The governing body is the popularly elected Blackfeet Tribal Business Council consisting of nine members elected for 2-year terms.

BLACKFEET RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Average annual tribal income is $500,000. Ninety percent of this income is derived from minerals and 10 percent from miscellaneous sources. There are several industrial enterprises on the reservation, including a pencil manufacturer and a lumber cut-stock plant, providing employment for tribal members and income to the tribe.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages about 14 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 85° to a low of −20°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 89 runs southeast-northwest, and U.S. Highway 2 runs east-west through the reservation. Train, bus, and truck services are available on the reservation at Browning, while commercial air service is available at Great Falls, 125 miles away.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A large community building is available at Browning for various tribal activities. A modern library with 3,000 volumes was recently completed. The water system at Browning is municipally owned. Electricity is furnished by Glacier Cooperative and natural gas by Montana Power Company. The U.S. Public Health Service hospital at Browning provides medical care for tribal members.

RECREATION

Browning, gateway to Glacier National Park, is the principal reservation shopping center. This is also the site of the Museum of the Plains Indians, a nationally known repository of Indian artifacts. North American Indian Days are celebrated annually with dances, ceremonies, and a rodeo. In addition to Glacier National Park, reservation recreation areas include Lower St. Mary's Lake, Duck Lake, and other such areas.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	6,216
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,353
Unemployed:	495
Unemployment rate:	37%

CROW RESERVATION

Big Horn, Yellowstone, and Treasure Counties, MONTANA
Crow Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Crow Agency, Montana 59022

Federal
Reservation
Population: 4,208 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 1,554,253.87 acres
Tribally Owned: 344,304.69 acres
Allotted: 1,209,949.18 acres

HISTORY

The Crow Tribe, known to other Indians as the Absarokee or Children of the Large-beaked Bird, was formerly a northeastern tribe. Pressures of colonial expansion forced it to move westward where it became nomadic and was affected by the Plains culture. The friendliness of the Crow to the white man dates as far back as 1825 when they joined United States soldiers in fighting other Indian tribes with whom the Crow were at war. The treaty signed at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, in 1851, gave the Crow 38.5 million acres in Montana. By 1888, the Crow were confined to their present reservation which is also the site of the Custer Battlefield National Monument.

CULTURE

The early ancestors of the Crow lived in the eastern forests. They practiced agriculture and achieved a high level of civilization. As they were forced westward into the wilderness, they gradually became more and more dependent upon the hunt. By the time of their settlement in the West, their agricultural pursuits were limited to the planting of corn and squash. Soon after their separation from the main tribe, the Crow abandoned agricultural ways and became a nomadic people. They were always on the move after game and in constant warfare with other tribes of the plains and mountains. This manner of living came to an end in 1878 when reservation life began.

GOVERNMENT

The Crow Tribe is governed by a general council composed of all male members of the tribe 21 and over, and all female members of the tribe 18 and over. The tribal executive committee consists of 14 members and represents all of the districts on the reservation. Administrative officers are selected by the council. Various commissions have been appointed to assist in specific areas of endeavor. These include industrial development, recreational development, and water and utilities.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Primary sources of income include surface leases, coal, oil, and gas royalties and bonuses. The 1972 tribal income is estimated at $720,000. The tribe is pursuing a program of industrial and tourism development. A carpet manufacturing plant currently employing 65-70 people is negotiating expansion. The tribe's Sun Lodge provides a complete tourist facility of motel, tepee village, racetrack, and related facilities for visitors in the area. In addition, the tribe is negotiating with the National Park Service for development of the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area. Facilities will include camping and trailer facilities, marina, and other services.

CLIMATE

Average annual rainfall is 15.3 inches at Crow Agency. The reservation rainfall varies from less than 7 inches in Garvin Basin to over 30 inches on the mountain summit. Temperature ranges from a maximum of 110° to a minimum of −50°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 212 traverses the reservation east-west and Interstate 90, north-south. Rail, bus, and truck services are available. Air service is available at Billings, 63 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The community facilities available at Crow Agency include the Crow Tribal Office, the Sun Lodge Motel (restaurant, pool) located ½ mile west of Custer Battlefield, 2 grocery stores, and a service station. The town of Lodge Grass has two grocery stores, three service stations, and a community hall. The remaining villages of Wyola, Saint Xavier, Blacklodge, and Pryor have their own community halls or centers.

RECREATION

A major tourism complex includes a motel, restaurant, tepee village, heritage village, and grandstands. Other areas of interest include the Custer Battlefield National Monument, Yellowtail Dam, and Big Horn Canyon. Tribal Sun Dances, Custer Battle Re-Enactment, and the Crow Fair and Rodeo are annual summertime events.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	4,208
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,251
Unemployed:	334
Unemployment rate:	27%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	12

FLATHEAD RESERVATION

Flathead, Lake, Missoula, and Sanders Counties, MONTANA
Salish and Kootenai Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Dixon, Montana 59831

Federal
Reservation

Population: 2,833 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,243,968 acres

Tribally Owned:	562,277 acres
Allotted:	50,752 acres
Government Owned:	1,017 acres
Non-Indian:	629,922 acres

The reservation was established by the Hellgate Treaty of July 16, 1855, which ceded most of Montana to the United States in exchange for 1,234,969 acres. A succession of acts followed that dissipated tribal holdings through land allotment and non-Indian homesteading. About one-half the land within the reservation, including almost all of the better agricultural land located in the valley bottoms, is non-Indian owned. The mountains, upland range, and valuable forest lands are Indian-owned.

HISTORY

The Salish and Kootenai occupied western Montana, eastern Washington, southern British Columbia, and northern Idaho when the Europeans reached the continent. The Indians moved in groups to other areas for visits and usually maintained friendly relations with the tribes to the north, south, and west. However, as the Plains tribes were confined by the westward expansion of the Europeans, conflicts with the neighboring Blackfeet increased.

CULTURE

The two tribes are from different linguistic families, but both are related to other Pacific Northwest tribes. The Salish were originally fisheaters, but in time acquired horses and many of the characteristics of the Plains Indians.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal government consists of a 10-man council elected from five districts. Five members are elected to 4-year terms in biennial elections. Following the election, a chairman and vice chairman are chosen by the council, and a secretary and treasurer are selected at large by the council.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has an annual income of $3 million, almost all of which is earned from forest industry. Approximately 50 persons are employed in various tribal enterprises. The tribe owns and operates the Blue Bay Lodge and the Hot Springs Bathhouse. Tribal members own five separate logging operations; 10 or more are owned by non-Indians. The two major sawmills and a number of retail and service stores on the reservation are all owned by non-Indians. There are deposits of silver, iron, potassium, and aluminum on the reservation. Abundant clear water resources are provided by the lakes and rivers.

CLIMATE

Rainfall measures between 8 and 40 inches per year, varying with the elevation. The average high in July is 67; the average January low is 25 in the valley.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Route 93 is the major north-south highway passing through the reservation. U.S. Route 2 is an east-west highway. Polson, which lies on the reservation, is served by commercial train- and buslines. The nearest truck service is located in Kalispell, 15 miles from the reservation. Missoula, which lies 28 miles from the reservation, is served by commercial airlines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The towns on the reservation have water systems and at least partial sewer systems. Residents buy bottled gas. Electricity is drawn from the Flathead Irrigation Project. The Indian Health Service contracts with the four hospitals located on the reservation to provide health care and hospitalization to tribal members. An old Bureau of Indian Affairs complex is now used as a community center. There are also community centers at Elmo, Arlee, and Saint Ignatius.

FLATHEAD RESERVATION

RECREATION

The Flathead Reservation is considered to be one of the most beautiful areas in western Montana, having spectacular mountain and lake scenery. The tribal resort, Blue Bay Lodge, is beautifully situated on a lake offering guests an excellent view. The tribe holds a 4-day powwow during the week of July Fourth.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2,833
Labor Force:	
Total:	962
Unemployed:	326
Unemployment rate:	34%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION

Blaine and Phillips Counties, MONTANA
Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Harlem, Montana 59526

Federal Reservation

Population: 1,938 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 616,047.66 acres

Tribally Owned:	162,932.63 acres
Allotted:	427,579.93 acres
Non-Indian:	25,535.10 acres

The Treaty of Fort Laramie ceded a large block of land to the Assiniboine north of the Missouri in the western two-thirds of Montana. This was divided into the Fort Peck and Fort Belknap Military Reservations in 1873. The Fort Belknap Indian Reservation was established in 1888. It was reduced to its present acreage in 1395. Under the Allotment Act of 1921, almost half a million acres were allotted to individuals.

HISTORY

The Assiniboine originated in the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg areas of Canada where they early became allied with the Cree. The Gros Ventre, on the other hand, probably came west from the Red River country at the eastern edge of the plains. In the 19th century the Gros Ventre lived in the Milk River area across northern Montana. They allied with the Blackfeet against the Crow and then with the Crow against the Blackfeet. In the 1880's, remnants of the Assiniboine and Gros Ventre within the boundaries of the United States were placed on the Fort Belknap and Fort Peck Reservations.

CULTURE

The Assiniboine speak a Siouan dialect while the Gros Ventre speak a language of the Algonquian family. Despite this basic difference, earliest recorded history indicates that these tribes occupied adjacent hunting grounds and followed a nomadic Plains culture centered on the buffalo. Both tribes also performed the Sun Dance.

GOVERNMENT

The Fort Belknap Community Council, which is the official governing body for the reservation, is composed of 12 members from four districts. The Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes have equal representation.

FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income averages about $100,000 each year, derived largely from land leases. The tribe employs four people full time. There are two small Indian-owned stores and a tribally owned utility commission. Gravel is presently being extracted. There are also large deposits of bentonite, gas, and oil; however, these have not been extracted commercially.

CLIMATE

The climate is semiarid, with temperatures averaging a summer high of 70° and a winter low of 9°. The relative humidity is quite low.

TRANSPORTATION

A major east-west highway, U.S. Highway 2, crosses the reservation, and State Highway 376 provides a north-south traffic axis. Harlem, 3 miles off the reservation, has train service. Transportation by air, bus, and truck is available in Havre, 47 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is piped from the Milk River to the northwest corner of the reservation. Other such facilities are presently inadequate and are being constructed. The Montana Power Company is the chief provider of natural gas and electricity. Also providing electric power are the Bureau of Reclamation and the Big Flat Cooperative. The U.S. Public Health Service operates a 15-bed hospital on the reservation. There are tribal halls at Fort Belknap, Hays, and Lodgepole

RECREATION

There is good fishing for trout and hunting for mule deer, whitetail deer, antelope, and some migratory waterfowl. Two major celebrations are held on the reservation, the Labor Day Indian Celebration and the Mid-Winter Fair in February. There are picnic and camping grounds in some parts of the reservation and overnight accommodations in Havre.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,938
Labor Force:	
Total:	669
Unemployed:	366
Unemployment rate:	55%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

FORT PECK RESERVATION

Valley, Roosevelt, Daniels, and Sheridan Counties, MONTANA
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Poplar, Montana 59255

Federal
Reservation
Population: 5,015 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 964,864.75 acres
Tribally Owned: 233,153.17 acres
Allotted: 645,114.20 acres
Government Owned: 86,597.38 acres

Under the 1908 Allotment Act, each tribal member received 320 acres in addition to 40 acres of irrigable land. Heads of families also received 20 acres of timberland. Remaining lands were opened to homesteading in 1916. In addition to the land held in trust, the tribe has control of 85,000 acres of submarginal land through a lease agreement with the Department of the Interior. Title to the Indian-owned land is complicated due to multiple inheritance. Indian lands are checker-boarded by non-Indian lands throughout the reservation.

HISTORY

The Assiniboine are a Siouan-speaking people who originally lived in northern Minnesota. The Assiniboine and many Sioux tribes moved westward into Montana because of pressure from the east exerted by the powerful Chippewa and the European settlers. Both tribes adapted to the Plains culture of their new environment. The Assiniboine participated actively in fur trading with both French and British companies. In an 1851 treaty, the Assiniboine in the vicinity of Fort Peck were granted hunting and fishing privileges in common with the Blackfeet, Gros Ventre, and other tribes in the area. By 1871, larger bands of Sioux had moved into this area. To accommodate these groups, the Fort Peck Reservation was established by an Executive order of 1873 as a home for both Assiniboine and Sioux tribes. The reservation boundaries were set by Congress in 1888.

CULTURE

Approximately one-half the reservation population is Sioux, one-third Assiniboine, and the remainder mixed blood. They live in two distinct tribal groups, the Assiniboine occupying the southwestern and the Sioux occupying the southeastern portions of the reservation. The tribes, once nomadic hunters

FORT PECK RESERVATION

of the buffalo, still adhere strongly to their Indian customs, although they have adopted many of the white man's ways. Family ties are strong, and tribal members still practice the Indian custom of sharing whatever they have with relatives and friends.

GOVERNMENT

The Fort Peck tribes did not accept the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. The tribes are governed by a 15-man council. Twelve members are elected from six geographic districts. The chairman, vice chairman, and sergeant-at-arms are elected at large. Each elected executive board member serves a 2-year term. The board operates under a constitution and bylaws revised in 1960. The board is empowered to act on all matters concerning the tribes subject to the powers of the general council. The general council may initiate or reject any action of the executive board as outlined in the constitution and bylaws.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Average annual tribal income aggregates $500,000. Tribal income is derived largely from farming, supplemented by mineral income, and permits and licenses. Several people are employed full time by the tribe, principally through tribal associations and cooperatives which operate tribal business enterprises and planning programs. There are an Indian-owned commercial enterprise and several others, non-Indian-owned, on the reservation. Oil is currently being utilized on the reservation. Deposits of lignite coal, salt, bentonite, gravel, and clay are also known to exist in sizeable amounts.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 13 inches per year, and the climate is rather dry. The temperature averages a summer high of 72° and a winter low of 0°. Snowfall is usually light.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 2 runs east-west through the reservation. Commercial air, train, and bus services are available at Wolf Point on the reservation. The nearest truckline is located in Glasgow, Montana.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water and sewer systems are provided through the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) and city utility companies, where individual Indians are assessed a monthly fee. USPHS hospitals serve both Indians and non-Indians in Wolf Point and Poplar.

RECREATION

No facilities exist at present. Hunting of small and large game is widespread. Indian dances and other special events are held during the summer.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	5,015
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,299
Unemployed:	623
Unemployment rate:	48%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	6th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	2

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION

Big Horn and Rosebud Counties, MONTANA
Northern Cheyenne Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Lame Deer, Montana 59043

Federal
Reservation
Population: 2,683 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS	Total Area: 433,594.21 acres
Tribally Owned:	262,295.63 acres
Allotted:	171,297.90 acres
Government Owned:	.68 acre

The Northern Cheyenne Reservation was established by Executive order in 1884. In recent years, the tribe has successfully conducted a program to consolidate allotted holdings, purchase non-Indian holdings, and to discontinue non-Indian leases in favor of leases of family-sized ranch tracts to tribal members.

HISTORY

The Cheyenne originally lived in the Minnesota area and later moved west and settled on the Cheyenne River, in what is now North Dakota, and the upper Missouri watershed. Pushed southwestward by the Sioux, the Cheyenne located in the Black Hills near the headwaters of the Cheyenne River in South Dakota. During the early part of the 19th century they moved to the headwaters of the Platte. When Bent's Fort was built on the upper Arkansas in 1832, a large part of the tribe decided to establish themselves near it, but the remainder continued to live near the headwaters of the North Platte and the Yellowstone. This separation in the tribe was made permanent by the Treaty of Fort Laramie in 1851, the two sections being known respectively as Southern and Northern Cheyenne. The Cheyenne actively opposed the advance of the frontier and the wholesale destruction of the buffalo, resulting in clashes with the United States Army. Following the decisive defeat of Custer at Little Big Horn in 1876 by the Sioux and Cheyenne, efforts to subjugate the Cheyenne were intensified. Finally subdued, they were taken prisoner to Fort Reno, Oklahoma, for resettlement. Led by Chiefs Little Wolf and Morning Star, the Northern Cheyenne escaped. Pursued by 1,000 soldiers, they made their way back to Montana in the dead of winter with enormous loss of life due to battles and the cold. Refusing to return to Oklahoma, they finally were allowed to remain and were given lands adjacent to the Crow Reservation in 1884. Until post-World War II, the tribe held a deep distrust of the non-Indian and the neighboring Crow.

CULTURE

The Cheyenne, who speak an Algonquian language, migrated from the Minnesota area where their culture had been forest-oriented and agricultural. Gradually substituting the buffalo hunt and gathering wild fruits and vegetables for growing food crops, the Cheyenne had developed a Plains Indian life style by the time of contact with the Europeans. Life was nomadic, based upon the horse and the buffalo. The Cheyenne religious tradition is distinguished by the Sun Dance and their treasured sacred bundle, their "Ark of the Covenant," which was carefully protected and deeply revered.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by a 10-member council headed by a president who is elected at large. Both members and president serve terms of 4 years, the members being elected on a staggered basis.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Most of the annual tribal income of $300,000 is a product of the reservation's mineral resources. The remainder is earned through farming. The tribe employs over 20 persons. Tribal organizations formed to increase and strengthen reservation resources include the Land Acquisition Enterprise, the Steer Enterprise, the Cheyenne Livestock Association, and the Northern Cheyenne Arts and Crafts Association. The tribe is also a member of the Big Horn Economic Development Corporation, which includes the remainder of Big Horn County and the Crow Indian Reservation. Tribal members find work in a variety of industries on the reservation. Guild Arts and Crafts, Inc., produces plastic jewelry and other items, employing approximately 120 persons. A post and pole company, a gas station, and an eight-unit motel and restaurant are owned by Indians and employ a total of 13. Two other establishments,

0296

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION

owned by non-Indians, a branch plant for the Glendive Upholstering Company, and two gas station complexes employ a total of 20. Mineral deposits include coal, which is being mined, and oil and gas, not presently exploited. Ponderosa pine is also found on the reservation.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages slightly over 12 inches annually. Temperatures reach seasonal extremes of 105° and −40°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 212 runs through the reservation east-west to junction with the soon-to-be-completed Interstate 90 at Crow Agency. Billings lies 98 miles to the northwest on Highway 212. Truck and air companies serve Billings. Truck, bus, and rail services are available at Crow Agency, 18 miles west of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe operates water and partial sewer systems in Lame Deer and Busby. Only bottled gas is available. Electricity is supplied by the Tongue River Rural Electrification Administration. The U.S. Public Health Service operates a hospital serving both the Crow and Northern Cheyenne Reservations at Crow Agency. Additional clinics are held at Lame Deer on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. A new community building has recently been completed at Lame Deer. There are also several small community buildings at Ashland and Busby, the latter serving also as a factory.

RECREATION

The reservation lies in a section of Montana known for its outdoor activities such as fishing and hunting. The Custer Battleground National Monument is located on the nearby Crow Reservation and attracts many visitors each year. Visitor facilities are generally campgrounds with trailer spaces and picnic areas. Motels are located in nearby towns.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2,683
Labor Force:	
Total:	949
Unemployed:	253
Unemployment rate:	27%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

ROCKY BOY'S RESERVATION

Chouteau and Hill Counties, MONTANA
Chippewa-Cree Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Box Elder, Montana 59521

Federal Reservation

Population: 1,244 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 107,612.76 acres

In April 1916, 56,035 acres were set aside by Congress for the Chippewa and Cree Bands of Chief Rocky Boy. Other lands were added later. None of this land has been allotted or sold though individual assignments have been made.

HISTORY

A band of Chippewa from Minnesota moved into northern Montana and nearby Canada in the latter part of the 19th century. During the same period, Cree, led by Chief Little Bear, were in the same area. Having no land base, both bands squatted on the fringes of Montana cities and reservations. They were officially but unsuccessfully deported to Canada in 1896 through action of Congress. In 1916, through the efforts of Chiefs Rocky Boy and Little Bear and prominent citizens, the reservation was established on part of the Fort Assiniboine Military Reserve by Executive order.

CULTURE

The Chippewa and Cree lived in small bands on both sides of what is now the Canadian border from the Great Lakes as far west as northern Montana and Saskatchewan, with the Cree generally living further north. These groups spoke languages of the Algonquian family. The Chippewa Band which settled at Rocky Boy's originated in Minnesota though it had adopted a Plains rather than Woodland culture in most respects.

GOVERNMENT

Organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of June 1934, the Rocky Boy's adopted a constitution in 1935 and ratified their charter in 1936. The governing body is the nine-member business committee elected by popular vote from the five districts.

ROCKY BOY'S RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Three-fourths of the annual tribal income of $42,000 is earned through farming. Most of the remainder comes from mineral leases, hunting permits, and forestry. The tribe has organized the Chippewa-Cree Crafts Cooperative to produce the traditional patchwork quilts and beadwork. This organization is assisted by the Rocky Boy's Development Corporation. The only commercial establishments on the reservation are a general store and gas station owned by a non-Indian. Coal is currently being mined. Also existing in large quantities are natural gas, vermiculite, and columbium.

CLIMATE

Rainfall in this area averages 15 inches annually. The temperature reaches a high of 100° and a low of −35°.

TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 87 is the major north-south route passing through the reservation. Box Elder lies just one-quarter mile outside the reservation and has commercial train and bus services. The nearest air- and trucklines stop in Havre, Montana, 20 miles from Rocky Boy's.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The only public utilities are in the community of Rocky Boy's. Outlying areas use wells and septic tanks. Reservation residents have bottled gas. The Montana Power Company supplies electricity to the reservation. The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) provides health care at a clinic in Rocky Boy's, and at the USPHS hospital in Harlem, Montana, 60 miles from the reservation. There is also a private hospital in Havre. A large community building and training center has been completed. There is also a small tribal office building.

RECREATION

Excellent fishing and hunting are available on the reservation. The tribe owns and operates the Baldy Butte Inn offering restaurant and lounge facilities. The annual Sun Dance is held in July.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,244
Labor Force:	
Total:	416
Unemployed:	249
Unemployment rate:	60%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th

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Nebraska

Pawnee family at lodge entrance, Loup

Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

OMAHA RESERVATION

Thurston County, NEBRASKA
Omaha Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Macy, Nebraska 68039

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,367 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 39,413 acres

Tribally Owned: 11,553 acres
Allotted: 18,860 acres
Disputed: 9,000 acres (pending court action)

What is now Thurston County, Nebraska, was the Omaha Indian Reservation as determined by the treaty of March 16, 1854, which called for the ceding of 93 million acres to the United States. By the treaty of March 6, 1865, the Omaha sold the northern half of their reservation to the Winnebago Tribe. Non-Indians own about half the original reservation acreage.

HISTORY

The traditional home of the Omaha was centered around the confluence of the Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers at present-day Sioux City, Iowa. After the arrival of the Europeans on the continent and before the establishment of the reservation, the Omaha were in frequent conflicts with the Sioux, to the north and west. The Omaha Tribe was decimated by smallpox in 1802. The Omaha and Winnebago, with a similar language, were traditional friends.

CULTURE

As early as 1690, the Omaha lived in the vicinity of the present-day city of Omaha. Their homes were of earth construction, and skin tents were used when on the move. They farmed, hunted buffalo, and made pottery and a variety of household and culinary items. Their language is shared with four tribes: Ponca, Osage, Kaw, and Quapaw. They had a complex social structure, strict in moral code.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized as a Federal corporation under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The constitution and bylaws were ratified by the tribe and the Secretary of the Interior in early 1936 and revised in 1966. The tribal council is composed of seven members, including a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer. The council is elected at large by majority vote for a 3-year term and elects its own officers.

OMAHA RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe earns $40,000 a year from lease income and $80,000 interest on judgment funds. Ten people are full-time employees of the tribe. The tribe operates the Omaha Tribal Farm, which raises livestock, and the Chief Big Elk Park, a recreation area. The tribe is also a member of the Nebraska Inter-Tribal Development Corporation, together with the Winnebago and the Santee Sioux, and has formed the Omaha Tribal Opportunities Corp. Two industries, owned by non-Indians, are located on the reservation.

CLIMATE

Rainfall on the reservation averages just under 29 inches per year. The temperature ranges from an average high of 76° to an average low of 19°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highways 77 and 73 cross north-south through the reservation, while Nebraska Routes 51 and 94 run east-west. Bus- and trucklines stop in all towns on the reservation. Rail freight service is available in Walthill and Rosalie. The nearest commercial air service is in Sioux City, Iowa, 33 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Walthill and Macy have community water and sewer systems. Other areas obtain water from underground wells. Gas is provided by the Iowa Electric Light and Power Company; electricity by the Consumer Public Power District. The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) operates a hospital in Winnebago. Tribal members can also secure medical care through a USPHS contract and private hospitals in Omaha and Sioux City.

RECREATION

The reservation lies along the Lewis and Clark Trail. All towns have parks. Indian dancing is held weekly in Macy. An annual powwow is held in August at Macy. A county fair takes place in the last week of August. There is good hunting and fishing.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,367
Labor Force:	
Total:	592
Unemployed:	372
Unemployment rate:	63%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

SANTEE RESERVATION

Knox County, NEBRASKA
Santee Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: R.R. #2, Niobrara, Nebraska 68760

Federal
Reservation
Population: 357 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 5,791 acres

Tribally Owned: 3,599 acres
Allotted: 2,192 acres

HISTORY

The Santee Sioux, unlike their neighbors the Yankton Sioux, were inclined to battle, and in 1862, most of the warriors were killed at the New Ulm Massacre. In 1863, the remaining tribal members, mostly old men, women, and children, were moved from Minnesota to Crow Creek from whence they moved in 1866 to the present reservation.

CULTURE

The Santee Sioux, including the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Mdewakanton, and Wahpekute Bands, is a relatively small group of the Sioux family. They have the cultural characteristics of the mainstream Sioux. They were migratory, aggressive, and dependent upon wild game and plantlife for their sustenance.

GOVERNMENT

The Santee Sioux Tribe is organized as a Federal corporation having a constitution and bylaws ratified in 1936. The tribal charter was ratified in August of 1936. The tribe is governed by a council of 12 members. Regularly scheduled tribal meetings are held four times a year. Councilmen are elected to a 3-year term on a staggered basis, with four new members elected each year. The council elects a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer from its own membership.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income of less than $3,000 per year comes from leases granted by the tribe. The Santee Tribe is a member of the Nebraska Indian Inter-Tribal Development Corporation together with the Omaha and Winnebago Tribes. There is one resort on the reservation owned by non-Indians. A gas station and shoe repair shop have recently been established, both Indian owned. Lime, gravel, and sand deposits exist, but are not being exploited to any appreciable extent.

SANTEE RESERVATION

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 23.5 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 95° to a low of 10°.

TRANSPORTATION

Highway 12 runs east-west. Highway 14 runs north-south. The nearest commercial air and rail services are 30 miles distant in Yankton, South Dakota. Bus service is available at Niobrara.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A community facilities center is under construction. This building will house such things as a gym, tribal offices, restaurant, day care center, and related tribal activities. A recreational park is presently under construction. This facility will contain water, sewer, and electrical hookups for trailer-campers, in addition to providing campsites, and paved driveways. A housing project of 36 units was completed in the fall of 1972. Emergency hospitalization is provided for the Santee in Creighton, Nebraska. Regular care is provided by the U.S. Public Health Service at Wagner, South Dakota. Wagner also operates a biweekly clinic at Niobrara, Nebraska.

RECREATION

The potential is great for recreation and tourism development since the reservation is located immediately adjacent to the Lewis and Clark Lake and the Devil's Nest Development Area on the Missouri River.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	357
Labor Force:	
Total:	119
Unemployed:	71
Unemployment rate:	60%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	11th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	4

WINNEBAGO RESERVATION

Thurston County, NEBRASKA
Winnebago Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Winnebago, Nebraska 68071

Federal
Reservation

Population: 877 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 27,468.85 acres

Tribally Owned: 3,040.67 acres
Allotted: 24,414.92 acres
Government Owned: 13.26 acres

HISTORY

The Winnebago Tribe lived in the Lake Winnebago and Green Bay areas of Wisconsin when the Europeans first arrived on this continent. Through smallpox, struggles with the white man, and hostile tribes, the Winnebago subsequently were decimated. They moved constantly until 1865, when 1,200 were settled near their old friends and allies, the Omaha, in Nebraska.

CULTURE

The Winnebago are a Timber People with houses, dress, and most crafts similar to the Sac and Fox and Menominee. Their language is a Siouan dialect intimately related to the Otoe, Iowa, and Missouria groups. The tribe was traditionally divided into four Upper, or Air Clans, and eight Lower, or Earth Clans. Marriages between Upper and Lower individuals were required. The Thunderbird and Bear Clans were the most prominent, respectively, of the two groups. The two most important religious ceremonies are the Summer Medicine Dance and Winter Feast.

GOVERNMENT

The 1936 constitution and bylaws were amended in 1968. The tribe is a Federal corporation. The nine-member council is elected at large by secret ballot from tribal membership. The chairman, vice chairman, and secretary are elected by the council from its own membership to serve for 1 year. The treasurer and lesser officers are appointed. The council meets monthly.

WINNEBAGO RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income of $42,600 is composed entirely of lease rental monies. The tribe is a member of the Nebraska Inter-Tribal Development Corporation together with the Omaha and the Santee Tribes, and is also a member of the Winnebago (village) Industrial Development Corporation. Winnebago Pet Food, owned by a non-Indian, employs all Indians. There are also two groceries, a feedstore, a hardware dealer, and gas stations, all owned by non-Indians. Limestone is being quarried for agricultural use. A new industry on the reservation is Winnebago Cedar Timber Building, Inc., 49 percent owned by the Winnebago Tribe, 49 percent owned by Thomas J. Dalhasen and Associates, and 2 percent held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.

CLIMATE

Rainfall measures 24 inches annually. Temperatures range from an average July high of 76° to an average January low of 20°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highways 77 and 73 and State Highway 9 cross north-south through the reservation. Commercial bus- and trucklines stop on the reservation. Rail freight service is available in Rosalie and Walthill on the reservation. For air service, Winnebago residents must drive 23 miles to Sioux City, Iowa.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Winnebago has a community water and sewer system. Other areas on the reservation obtain water from deep wells. The Iowa Electric and Power Company provides gas to the area. A 34,500 volt feed of electricity is supplied by the Consumer's Public Power District. Hospital care for residents is available at the U.S. Public Health Service hospital in Winnebago and at private hospitals in Omaha and Sioux City through contracts. The tribe has an old community building and a tribal office building. The tribe owns a new office building that it leases to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

RECREATION

Hunting, fishing, and boating along the Missouri River are popular. The Lewis and Clark Trail passes through the reservation. The annual Indian powwow is held in Winnebago.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	877
Labor Force:	
Total:	417
Unemployed:	253
Unemployment rate:	61%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	2

Nevada

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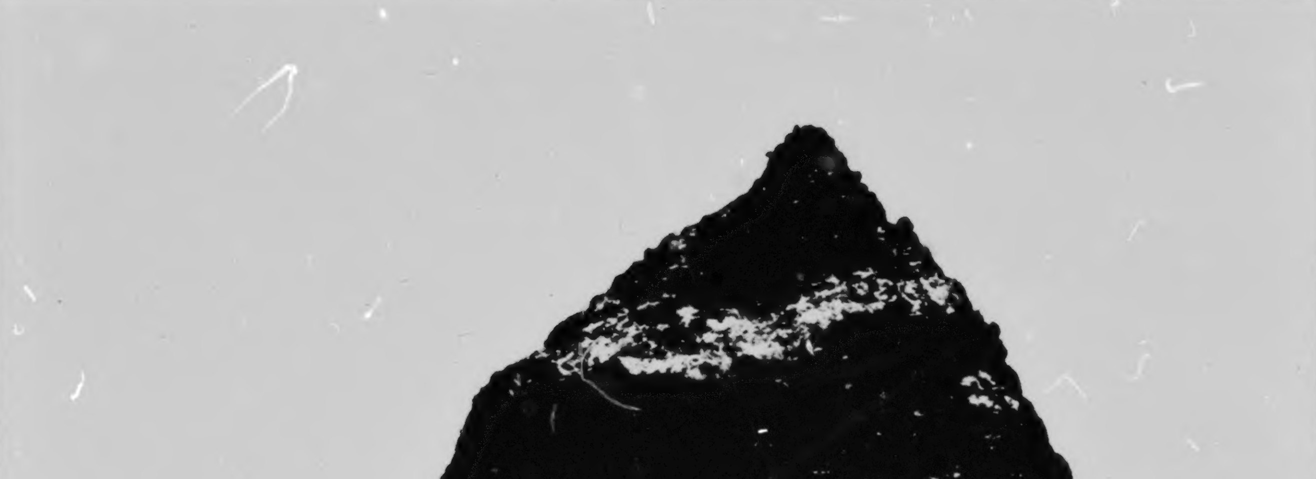

The Pyramid—Pyramid Lake Reservation

ALPINE COLONY

Alpine County, CALIFORNIA
Washoe Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Nevada Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Stewart, Nevada 89437

Federal
Reservation

Population: NA

LAND STATUS Total Area: 80 acres
Tribally Owned: 80 acres

Under Public Law 91-362, July 31, 1970, the Secretary of the Interior set aside 80 acres of land in Alpine County, California, for the use of members of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. Title to the land is held in trust by the U.S. Government.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

BATTLE MOUNTAIN COLONY

Lander County, NEVADA
Shoshone Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820

Federal
Reservation

Population: 159 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 688 acres

Tribally Owned: 688 acres

HISTORY

In 1847, due to a great influx of non-Indians, the food supply on which the Indians depended became scarce. The angered Indians fought with the military forces sent there to maintain peace. Major peace treaties were agreed upon in 1863, and, by 1880, the area was generally peaceful. The Battle Mountain Colony was established by Executive order in 1917 for the Shoshone Indians. This band claims descent from the Western Shoshone Indians as they were closely affiliated with Chief Te-Moak, allegedly the grandson of the Chief Te-Moak who signed the Treaty of 1863, resolving the differences between the Indians and the United States military. As part of the peace settlement, qualified Indians could select land for assignment.

CULTURE

The Shoshone, who lived in the Great Basin area, have been called the "Digger Indians" because of the way in which they obtained their food. They gathered nuts and berries, dug for roots and other edibles, and hunted small game in an area offering only sparse subsistence. Because food was difficult to obtain, they traveled in small bands of 25 to 30 persons, usually the extended kin group, moving on when they had gleaned all they could from an area. Only simple social organization and crafts were developed. The Shoshone readily adopted the horse and developed a new life style typical of the Plains Indian hunters. Very few Indian arts and crafts are practiced today. The language is spoken by the majority of the tribe; however, little of the cultural tradition otherwise is practiced.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is informally organized and is governed by the general council and a tribal council of six members.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has no income. It is a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, an organization formed to promote the development of, and opportunities for, Nevada reservations.

CLIMATE

Rainfall in this arid region of Nevada averages only 6 inches per year. The temperature varies from a high of 90° to a low of 15°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 40 runs east-west through the reservation. The nearest commercial air service is in Elko, 60 miles from the colony; however, trains, buses, and trucks serve the town of Battle Mountain, 1 mile from the colony.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe has its own water and sewer system. Electricity can be purchased from the Sierra Pacific Power Company. There is a tribal community building on the reservation. Health care for tribal members is available in the U.S. Public Health Service clinic at Elko and at the Battle Mountain General Hospital.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	159
Labor Force:	
Total:	25
Unemployed:	12
Unemployment rate:	48%

CARSON COLONY

Ormsby County, NEVADA
Washoe Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Carson City, Nevada 89701

Federal
Reservation

Population: 157 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 160 acres

Tribally Owned: 160 acres

HISTORY

The Washoe were among the nomadic tribes living in the Nevada area before the arrival of the white man. Traditional enemies of the Paiute and Shoshone, the Washoe regarded the white men as saviors. As a result of skirmishes with the Northern Paiute in the early 1860's, the Washoe lost their lands. They now live primarily in three communities near Reno.

CULTURE

Some of the tribal arts and crafts are still practiced, and the language is spoken by the elders. For the most part, the Indian heritage of the people is retained, but the life style is necessarily altered from the mobile hunting and gathering economy they once had.

GOVERNMENT

Carson Colony is part of the Washoe Tribal Council, a body of nine members governing the three Washoe communities. The constitution and bylaws were written under the Indian Reorganization Act, approved in 1936 and revised in 1966. The Carson Community Council is a subcouncil of five members.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 8 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 100° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 395 runs north-south through the reservation. Commercial trains and airlines serve Reno, 34 miles from the colony. Buses and trucks stop in Carson City, 2 miles away.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water and sewage disposal are provided by the tribe. Electricity is available from the Sierra Pacific Power Company. Health care through the Bureau of Indian Affairs is available in Stewart.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

DRESSLERVILLE COLONY

Douglas County, NEVADA
Washoe Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Dresslerville, Nevada 89410

Federal
Reservation

Population: 152 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 40 acres

Tribally Owned: 40 acres

In March 1917, the United States purchased with $10 in gold the 40 acres of land for the use and benefit of the Washoe Indian Tribe with the stipulation that if the lands are not employed by the United States for the use and benefit of the Washoe Indian Tribe, the land would revert to and become the property of the seller, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dressler. Adjacent to the Dresslerville Colony, the Washoe Tribe of Nevada owns 794.57 acres of land known as Washoe Ranches. No Indians live on this land, but much of it has been leased for farming and grazing purposes.

HISTORY

Before the gold rush days in California and Nevada, the Washoe lived quietly in the valleys and watersheds of the Truckee and Carson Rivers in southwest Nevada, near Lake Tahoe and the Sierra Mountains in California. The advent of the prospectors and settlers diminished the Indians' natural food supply, causing the Indians to expand over a wider area in search of food. In this way, they came to the Washoe Valley about 1860. Land not suitable for agriculture was allotted to them in 1895. A 40-acre tract was purchased for their agricultural use in 1917.

CULTURE

The Washoe Tribe lived in the Nevada and California area, gathering all edible food for subsistence. Their social organization was simple. The scarcity of food and resources forced the people to expend all their energies on survival. Most of their crafts products were designed for practical use, such as the seed-gathering baskets. Today, very few of the people speak their Indian language. Traditional customs and arts and crafts are virtually no longer practiced.

GOVERNMENT

The Dresslerville Community Council governs the reservation. It is a subcouncil of the Washoe Tribal Council.

DRESSLERVILLE COLONY

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has an income of $400 per year, which is derived from the interest from the tribal treasury. The tribe owns and operates a ranch, where it grows and harvests hay.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 7 inches per year. The temperature varies from a high of 95° to a low of 10°.

TRANSPORTATION

Highway 395 runs north-south through the reservation. Commercial bus and truck services are located in Gardnerville, Nevada, 4 miles from the reservation. To obtain air or train transportation, residents must drive 60 miles to Reno.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water and sewer systems on the reservation were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). The reservation is not connected to any commercial gaslines, but electric power is provided by the Sierra Pacific Power Company. Health care for the Washoe Indians is provided in the USPHS hospital in Schurz, Nevada, and at a clinic in Gardnerville. Tribal activities are headquartered in two quonset huts, which are used as office space and a community center.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	152
Labor Force:	
Total:	47
Unemployed:	20
Unemployment rate:	43%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

DUCK VALLEY RESERVATION

Elko County, NEVADA
Owyhee County, IDAHO
Shoshone and Paiute Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Owyhee, Nevada 89832

Federal
Reservation

Population: 877 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS		Total Area: 293,674 acres
Tribally Owned:	289,819 acres	
Nevada:	144,274 acres	
Idaho:	145,545 acres	
Government Owned:	3,855 acres	

The reservation is held in tribal trust status. Most of the land is tribally owned and was never allotted. It may be assigned to members of the Shoshone and Paiute Tribes.

HISTORY

The Duck Valley Reservation was established by Executive order in 1877 for the Western Shoshone. In 1886, a group of Paiute, by Governor's order, settled the north side of Duck Valley Reservation. These two groups were combined and organized into one tribe in 1938 under the Indian Reorganization Act. The reservation today has been enlarged by subsequent Executive orders.

CULTURE

There is no grouping according to cultures, but rather a grouping according to standards of the community. There is a marked difference in home environment, ranging from the poorest to the very well off. Because of mixed marriages, the public school system, and overall acceptance of the non-Indian student, the Indian culture is slowly disappearing and is now almost nonexistent.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal constitution and bylaws were prepared under the Indian Reorganization Act and approved in April of 1936. The governing body is the business council composed of seven members elected to 3-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages slightly over 13 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 108° to a low of −34°.

DUCK VALLEY RESERVATION

TRANSPORTATION
State Highways 11 and 51 pass north-south through the reservation. Public transportation and shipping facilities by air, train, truck, and bus are located in Elko, 100 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The water and sewer systems are extended to individuals by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). The Idaho Power Company makes electricity available to the reservation. Hospital and health care through USPHS can be obtained by the Indians in Owyhee.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	877
Labor Force:	
Total·	282
Unemployed:	119
Unemployment rate:	42%

DUCKWATER RESERVATION

Nye County, NEVADA
Shoshone Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Duckwater, Nevada 89314

Federal
Reservation

Population: 78 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 3,785 acres

Tribally Owned: 3,785 acres

A Department of the Interior proclamation of November 13, 1940, declared the various purchases of 1940 through 1944 to be an Indian reservation for the use and benefit of Shoshone of Duckwater and other Indians of southern Nevada.

HISTORY

The original white settlement in the Duckwater Valley was in 1868. The white settlers homesteaded on land that the Shoshone had maintained was rightfully theirs. The Shoshone Tribe had lived in this area long before the Europeans settled on the American continent and had developed their own system of recognizing land rights. Most of the Shoshone who lived here are now located in Idaho and the Western Shoshone Duck Valley Reservation in Nevada and Idaho.

CULTURE

The Shoshone lived in the Great Basin area, traveling in small groups of 25 to 30. Land resources were barely sufficient for the tribes to maintain a subsistence level, while making use of every edible food in the area, such as nuts, roots and berries, and wild game. Social organization was of necessity very simple. The bands were usually an extended kin group led by the oldest able male. Their religion was shamanistic. The majority of the people today still speak their language; however, they retain very little else of their culture.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal constitution and bylaws prepared under the authority of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 were approved in November 1940. The constitution provides for a governing body, the tribal council, which is composed of five members elected to serve staggered terms.

DUCKWATER RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has no income of its own. It is a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, organized by the tribes to promote the development of, and opportunities for, the reservations in the State. There are no significant resources on the reservation land.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages about 6 inches annually. The temperature reaches a high of 105° and a low of −10°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 20 runs northeast-southwest through the reservation. Ely, 40 miles from the reservation, is the major location for transportation by air, truck, or bus in the area. The nearest commercial train service is in Elko, 160 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

All facilities for water supply and waste disposal are individually owned. There are presently no commercial sources of power supplied to the reservation. Health care for the Duckwater Shoshone is provided at the Steptoe Hospital in Ely, Nevada.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	78
Labor Force:	
Total:	11
Unemployed:	2
Unemployment rate:	18%

ELKO COLONY

Elko County, NEVADA
Shoshone Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Elko, Nevada 89801

Federal
Reservation
Population: 327 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 193 acres
Tribally Owned: 193 acres

Residents of this colony are the descendants of the Shoshone who selected their allotments near the town of Elko.

HISTORY
The Indians of Nevada were first encountered by whites in the 1820's. The influx of traders, miners, and settlers began rapidly to restrict the Indians' life style, and, by 1850, there was friction between the two groups. After several major battles, the United States Government and Nevada tribes signed a series of treaties in 1863. The area was generally peaceful by 1880. Bands of Indians began living near towns, such as the group of Elko. The Elko Colony, however, was not established until 1918 by an Executive order.

CULTURE
The Shoshone, who lived in the Great Basin area, have been called the "Digger Indians" because of the way in which they gathered their food. They gathered nuts and berries, dug for roots and other edibles, and hunted small game in an area offering only sparse subsistence. Because food was difficult to obtain, they traveled in small bands of 25 to 30 persons, usually the extended kin group, moving on when they had gleaned all they could from an area. Only simple social organization and basic crafts were developed. Most Indians still speak their language. The Indians are proud of their heritage, although they practice few traditions.

GOVERNMENT
Elko Colony is a member of the Te-Moak Western Shoshone Council, a governing body having total jurisdiction over all matters concerning lands of member reservations. The council is an active organization which meets at least monthly. The local councils have retained sovereignty over all matters other than land. The Elko governing body is a council of six members who are elected to 2-year terms.

ELKO COLONY

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has no income of its own and consequently has no independent projects. The tribe is a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, an organization to promote the development of opportunities for Nevada reservations.

CLIMATE

The reservation is in an arid climate which averages only 6 inches of rain per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 90° to a low of 10°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Route 40 crosses east-west through the reservation. The city of Elko, 2 miles from the colony, is served by commercial trains, buses, trucks, and airlines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The colony is connected with the Elko water and sewer system. The California Pacific Utility Company provides both gas and electricity. Health care for the Indian is available at the Elko General Hospital.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	327
Labor Force:	
Total:	50
Unemployed:	23
Unemployment rate:	46%

ELY COLONY

White Pine County, NEVADA
Shoshone Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Ely, Nevada 89301

Federal
Reservation

Population: 159 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 9.95 acres
Tribally Owned: 9.95 acres

All the land is tribally owned in trust with the United States Government. The land was conveyed to the United States in 1931 for the Ely Shoshone. This purchase was made for these Indians since they did not have tribal rights on any established reservation.

HISTORY

The Shoshone lived as mobile bands in the eastern part of Nevada. When horses became available they adopted a Plains Indian life style. The influx of white settlers and prospectors beginning in the 1830's drastically altered their way of life. After some friction with the settlers and the United States military, the Shoshone and the United States agreed to treaties in 1863, and by 1880, Nevada was peaceful. The Indian bands frequently settled near the new towns and adopted many facets of white culture. Small purchases of land were made for these groups in the late 19th and early 20th centuries so they could share the Indian's right to special land privileges and Government services.

CULTURE

The Shoshone were a "Digger Indian" group, traveling in small bands in search of the scarce food in their region, making use of every edible plant and animal. They readily adopted the horse and the Plains culture; they thus had more contact and friction with other tribes than their neighbors, the Paiute. However, with the settlement of the area, the basis for their living pattern was eliminated, and they were forced to adapt to the new culture. All Indians on this reservation are Shoshone. Most speak the Shoshone language. Some individuals still do traditional craft work.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe adopted a constitution and bylaws in 1966 under the Indian Reorganization Act.

0322

ELY COLONY

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has an annual income of $30 from the rental of a building. The tribe is a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, an organization formed by the tribes to promote the development of the Nevada reservations.

TRANSPORTATION

Highway 50 runs east-west through the reservation. The north-south highway is Nevada 6. Commercial air, bus, and truck services are located in Ely, between 1 and 4 miles from residents' homes. Commercial airlines serve Wells, 138 miles from the colony.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The colony is connected with the city of Ely water and sewer system. The city also provides electric power and gas to the colony. The White Pine Hospital in Ely provides medical care for the tribe. The Steptoe Hospital and the Eastern Nevada Medical Center, also in Ely, provide additional medical care. There is a community building on the colony where tribal activities are centered.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	159
Labor Force:	
Total:	25
Unemployed:	12
Unemployment rate:	48%

FALLON COLONY AND RESERVATION

Churchill County, NEVADA
Paiute and Shoshone Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Fallon, Nevada 89406

Federal
Reservation

Population: 224 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS	Total Area 5,540 acres
Tribally Owned on Reservation:	840 acres
Tribally Owned on Colony:	60 acres
Allotted on Reservation:	4,640 acres

Inheritance to allotted lands is a problem because many heirs may be attached to one lot. As a result, lease, sale, and management of these lands is impeded. The land is held in trust patent for the tribe by the United States Government.

HISTORY

As a result of the General Allotment Act, 196 allotments were made to a band of Paiute living in the Sink and Stillwater area. In 1906, an agreement was reached between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Fallon Indians to trade acreage for water rights. In 1917, 840 acres were added as tribal trust land. After a number of sales and exchanges, the present reservation acreage was reached. Sixty acres were added in 1917 to establish the Fallon Colony at Rattlesnake Hill.

CULTURE

Before the formation of the reservation, the Paiute and Shoshone moved about in small bands utilizing natural foods and game in the area. Crafts that have survived include beadwork, cradleboard making, and some basket weaving. Fishing and hunting are now pursued more for recreation than from necessity.

GOVERNMENT

The governing body of the Fallon Paiute and Shoshone Tribes, the Fallon Business Council, consists of five members elected by tribal members. They serve a term of 2 years or until they are replaced. Members elect from among themselves a chairman, vice chairman, and secretary-treasurer. The constitution and bylaws, approved in 1964, cover the duties and privileges of these members.

FALLON COLONY AND RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual average tribal income of $1,000 is derived entirely from lease payments. Tribal associations and cooperatives include Tribal Industries, Inc., Nevada Indian Rodeo Association, and Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages almost 5 inches per year. The temperature varies from a high of 73° to a low of −39°.

TRANSPORTATION

Interstate Highway 80 now crosses east-west through the reservation, and U.S. Highway 50 is also an east-west route. U.S. Highway 95 runs north-south. Commercial air and train services are located in Reno, 71 miles from the reservation. Bus- and trucklines serve Fallon, 13 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Sierra Pacific Power Company supplies water, gas, and electricity to the Fallon Reservation. The sewer system was installed by U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). Hospital care is located in Fallon at the Churchill Public Hospital, in Schurz, Nevada, at the Schurz Indian Hospital, and at the Walker River USPHS hospital.

RECREATION

The tribe's activities such as sports, dances, and dinners are usually held in the community hall or the Senior Citizens Building.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	224
Labor Force:	
Total:	57
Unemployed:	20
Unemployment rate:	35%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	11th

FORT MCDERMITT RESERVATION

Humboldt County, NEVADA
Malheur County, OREGON
Paiute and Shoshone Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: McDermitt, Nevada 89421

Federal
Reservation

Population: 378 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 34,810 acres

Tribally Owned—Nevada:		16,396 acres
Allotted—Oregon:		18,269 acres
	Nevada:	145 acres

HISTORY

This reservation was established as a military post in 1867 and abandoned some years later. The site was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive order in 1889, making the area public domain land. The act of August 1, 1890, authorized disposition of this land under the Homestead Law. In 1892, allotments of this land were made to the Indians under the General Allotment Act of 1887.

CULTURE

With the exception of speaking the Paiute language, participation in a distinctly Indian culture is practically nonexistent here.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act, with a constitution and bylaws approved in 1936. The governing body is the tribal council, whose eight members are elected to serve 4-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 6 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a July average high of 70° to a January average low of 26°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 95 passes in a north-south direction through the reservation. Commercial air and train service are located in Winnemucca, some 75 miles from the reservation. Buses and trucks serve the reservation.

FORT MCDERMITT RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water and sewer systems are tribally operated. Electricity is provided by the Harney Electric Company. The Humboldt General Hospital is located in Winnemucca.

RECREATION

Tribal activities are held in the reservation community building.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	378
Labor Force:	
Total:	117
Unemployed:	91
Unemployment rate:	78%

LAS VEGAS COLONY

Clark County, NEVADA
Paiute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Las Vegas, Nevada 89114

Federal
Reservation

Population: 105 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 10 acres
Tribally Owned: 10 acres

The land of the colony was purchased in 1911 for the use of the Paiute.

HISTORY

The Paiute were a peaceful tribe living in Nevada until their way of life was changed by the arrival of the settlers and prospectors during the decades beween 1820 and 1850. The Paiute attempted to prevent the influx to retain their old way of life and met with the U.S. military in several battles. By 1880, however, they had recognized the futility of their efforts and tried instead to adapt to the new way of life imposed upon them. Bands of Paiute settled near towns and adopted some of the imported culture. The Government eventually purchased small sections of land for these bands to use as reservations.

CULTURE

The Paiute traveled in small bands, usually the extended kin group. As the food supply was meager, they had to make use of every edible plant and animal, moving on to new areas when one could no longer support them. Because it was necessary to devote almost all their energies to simple survival, the Paiute rarely engaged in frictions with other tribes or bands. Their social organization was simple; the bands were led by the oldest able male. Their religion was shamanistic, and the Paiute attributed great importance to dreams and to the powers of the shaman or medicine man. As in most colonies in the State, the manifestations of Indian culture are rarely evident. Arts and crafts are not produced; the traditions are no longer observed. The Paiute have intermarried with Indians of Arizona, so very little of the language is spoken.

LAS VEGAS COLONY

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under its Articles of Association which were approved in January 1966. The governing body is the colony council formed of three members. The council is supported by the advisory board of four members.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe as an organization has no income. It is a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, an organization formed by the tribes to promote the development of the Nevada reservations. Because of the colony's location in the Las Vegas area, the economic activities of individuals are integrated with the economy of the city.

CLIMATE

The Las Vegas area is extremely arid, but popular as a resort and vacation location because of the clear weather which is prevalent most of the year. The rainfall averages barely over 1 inch per year, and the temperature shows seasonal extremes of 111° and 15°.

TRANSPORTATION

Interstate Highway 15 and U.S. Highway 91 cross Las Vegas northeast-southwest, connecting the area with Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. U.S. Highway 93 junctions with the Interstate and runs north through Nevada and southeast to Interstate 40 and Phoenix. U.S. Highway 95 runs northwest and south of the city. All types of commercial transportation are available in the city of Las Vegas. Bus, truck, and train stations are no more than 3 miles from the colony, while the airport is 6 miles away.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The colony is connected to the Las Vegas water and sewer infrastructure. The Nevada Power Company provides electricity. Health care for the Paiute of Las Vegas is available at the Southern Nevada Memorial Hospital in Las Vegas and through the District Health Department of Clark County, also in the city. A private doctor runs a clinic in the city which treats the Indian population. The tribe maintains a community building for tribal activities.

RECREATION

The colony is located in one of the most active cities in the State. Nevada is popular as a resort State because of the weather and the natural environment and the legalization of gambling.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

LOVELOCK COLONY

Pershing County, NEVADA
Paiute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Lovelock, Nevada 89419

Federal
Reservation
Population: 117 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 20 acres

Tribally Owned: 20 acres

There are no heirship claims. The entire acreage is used for residential purposes by tribal members.

HISTORY

The Paiute Tribe was first encountered by white traders in 1825. From that time, whites moved to and through Nevada in increasing numbers until, by the time of the gold rush of 1849 and Nevada's Statehood, the Indian life style was severely inhibited. The Indians expressed their frustration and attempted to regain the past in the Paiute War, which was primarily two battles in 1860-61. This led to a series of treaties with the United States in 1863. The Lovelock Colony was not established until November 1, 1907, when the Secretary of the Interior allotted 20 acres for the use of the Lovelock Band of Indians.

CULTURE

The Paiute are from the Great Basin cultural group, where the daily life was so taxing that social organization and culture remained simple and uncomplicated. The Indians made use of every edible, including roots, berries, and wild game. They traveled in small bands of about 30 people, moving to new areas when the food where they were became sparse. The strictly Indian culture no longer exists among them due to their proximity to the non-Indian community; however, a large portion of the people do speak Paiute.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act. The constitution and bylaws were approved in March 1968. The governing body is the Lovelock Colony Council composed of five members.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has no income. However, it is a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, organized by the tribes to promote the development of the Nevada Indian reservations.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages only 4½ inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 68° to a low of 29°.

TRANSPORTATION

A major east-west highway, U.S. 40, crosses the reservation. Commercial trains, trucks, and buses stop in Lovelock, 1 mile from the colony; however, residents must drive 92 miles to Reno for air transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The colony is served by the city water and sewer system. Electricity is purchased from the Sierra Pacific Power Company. Health care for tribal members is provided by the U.S. Public Health Service in Lovelock. The tribe has a community hall, where sports and social events are scheduled.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

MOAPA RIVER RESERVATION

Clark County, NEVADA
Paiute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Moapa, Nevada 89025

Federal
Reservation

Population: 138 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 1,174 acres

Tribally Owned: 1,174 acres

The present reservation was finalized in 1875 by an Executive order for the Paiute. Approximately 616 acres were allotted to Indian residents; however, in 1941, all allotted lands were restored to tribal status through relinquishment by the owners.

HISTORY

The Paiute lived in Nevada relatively peacefully until their way of life was altered during the decades between 1820 and 1850 by the arrival of settlers and prospectors in increasing numbers. The Paiute attempted to drive the whites out of their area and met them in several skirmishes or battles known as the "Paiute War." There were several treaties in 1863, and most of the friction had disappeared by 1880. The Paiute then adopted some of the customs of the new settlers and began to live in permanent settlements and learn new ways to provide food and shelter for themselves.

CULTURE

The Paiute had been a peaceful tribe, traveling in small bands searching for food. Because of the meager food supply, they made use of all edible plants and animals. Their total attention was put to survival, and they rarely concerned themselves with war. Social organization was necessarily simple, the leader of the band usually being the oldest able male. Religion was shamanistic, and great emphasis was placed on the importance of dreams and the powers of the shaman or medicine man. Today, the Indians on the Moapa Reservation still observe the Indian wake or burial service in conjunction with church services. They do the traditional beadwork. A majority of the tribe speak the Paiute language.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe adopted a constitution and bylaws in 1942 under the authorization of the Indian Reorganization Act. The constitution provides for the Moapa Business Council as the governing body. The six council members are elected to 3-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe's income is $5,000 per year from a farming lease. The tribe has formed a farming cooperative.

TRANSPORTATION

Highways 7 and 14 and U.S. 93 provide north-south transportation facilities. A trainline stops at Moapa, 3 miles from the reservation. Buses and trucks service Glendale, 7 miles from the reservation. The nearest commercial airlines are located in Las Vegas, a 55-mile drive from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe has its own water supply, the Overton Water Company. The tribe also provides septic tanks. Individuals buy bottled gas and obtain electricity from the Overton Power Company. Health care is available in the U.S. Public Health Service hospital in Schurz, Nevada, and the Memorial Hospital in Las Vegas. Clinics are held in Las Vegas by the local welfare department. The tribe has one community building where tribal activities take place.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	138
Labor Force:	
Total:	44
Unemployed:	20
Unemployment rate:	45%

PYRAMID LAKE RESERVATION

Washoe County, NEVADA
Paiute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Nixon, Nevada 89424

Federal
Reservation

Population: 414 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 475,085.55 acres
Tribally Owned: 475,085.55 acres

The reservation is in trust status with the U.S. Government. Several lots in the township of Wadsworth and several ranches within the boundaries of the reservation are owned in fee by non-Indians. Pyramid Lake lies in the center of the reservation.

HISTORY

The reservation was created by Executive order of 1874 for Paiute and other Indians residing there. The tribe is incorporated and owns the land. The Paiute never signed a treaty with the United States.

CULTURE

As most of the school children attend public schools away from the reservation, there is a resulting drift away from the old Indian culture. About the only remaining facets of Indian culture are the small amount of beadwork being done by a few and the native tongue spoken by the majority of residents.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act, with a constitution and bylaws approved in 1936. The Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal Council is the governing body and performs the minor administrative functions of the tribe. It is composed of 10 members.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The average annual tribal income is $47,700. Tribal associations and cooperatives include the Cattlemen's Association, The General Store, and Pyramid Lake Arts and Crafts. There is a combination trading post and service station, which is owned by an Indian. No known mineral deposits are to be found on the reservation.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 7 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 92° to a low of 31°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highways 33 and 34 run along the west and east sides of the reservation to connect with Interstate 80, a major east-west highway. Commercial transportation of all types is available in Reno, 40 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water system is operated by the tribe. Electricity is provided by the Sierra Pacific Power Company. Hospital care is available to Pyramid Lake residents at the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) in Schurz, Nevada. Tribal members may also contract for medical care through the USPHS in Sparks. Monthly clinics are held on the reservation.

RECREATION

The tribe organizes various sports in the tribal gym and community hall. Pyramid Lake, from which the reservation derives its name, has been a major recreation attraction for tourists; however, the water level has been lowered to supply water to California and Nevada.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	414
Labor Force:	
Total:	119
Unemployed:	53
Unemployment rate:	45%

RENO-SPARKS COLONY

Washoe County, NEVADA
Washoe and Paiute Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Reno-Sparks, Nevada 89431

Federal
Reservation

Population: 564 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 28.38 acres

Tribally Owned: 28.38 acres

The entire acreage is held in trust for the tribe by the United States Government. The water rights for the reservation have been lost. The land is divided into small lots assigned to individual members.

HISTORY

The U.S. Government, through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, set aside 19.58 acres for displaced Nevada Indians in 1917. In 1924, an additional 8.8 acres were added to the original purchase. The reservation is now almost entirely surrounded by various types of industry.

CULTURE

Indian arts and crafts have diminished to practically nothing. The Indian languages are spoken by a few of the older people; however, most of the younger members speak only English. Customs and traditions have all but vanished.

GOVERNMENT

The colony is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act. The constitution and bylaws, approved in 1936, provide for a six-member Reno-Sparks Indian Council. Members serve for a 2-year term.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The average annual tribal income is $400, which is derived entirely from the rental of office space.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 7.5 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 100° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 40 passes east-west through the colony. U.S. Highway 395 is a north-south route. All means of commercial transportation are readily available in Reno, 1 mile or less from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

All public utilities on the reservation are provided by the Sierra Pacific Power Company. Health care for Indian residents is available in the Washoe Medical Center in Reno. Additional contract medical care in Reno is arranged by the U.S. Public Health Service.

RECREATION

Colony activities are centered in the community building. Additional recreation is readily at hand in Reno.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

RUBY VALLEY RESERVATION

Elko County, NEVADA
Shoshone Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: c/o Nevada Indian Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Stewart, Nevada 89437

Federal Reservation

Population: 40 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 120 acres

Allotted: 120 acres

Land was allotted under the Allotment Act of February 8, 1887. Trust patent was issued to allottee June 4, 1970.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

SOUTH FORK AND ODGERS RANCH RESERVATIONS

Elko County, NEVADA
Shoshone Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Lee, Nevada 89829

Federal
Reservation
Population: 93 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 15,036.56 acres
Tribally Owned: 15,036.56 acres

This reservation was established by Executive order in 1941 under the Indian Reorganization Act. Approximately 9,500 acres of land purchased in 1938 and 1939 in connection with the land acquisition program were proclaimed as an Indian reservation for the use of the Te-Moak bands of Western Shoshone. Subsequent land purchases have been added to the reservation.

HISTORY
The Western Shoshone originally roamed over parts of Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and California, constantly searching for food. With the coming of prospectors and settlers, trouble broke out between the Indians and whites. Military forces were sent to restore peace and order. Several Shoshone groups refused to move to lands set aside for them in the peace treaties of 1863. One of these groups was still living in the headwaters of the Reese River when lands in that area were purchased for their use in 1937.

CULTURE
The Shoshone have been called the "Digger Indians" because of the way in which they gathered their food. The Utah and Nevada Great Basin area where they lived offered only a sparse subsistence. The Indians gathered nuts and berries, dug for roots and other edibles, and hunted small game. Because food was difficult to obtain, they traveled in small bands of 25 to 30 people, usually the extended kin group, moving to a new area when they had gleaned all they could where they were. Only simple social organizations and basic arts were developed. Very few of the Indian arts and crafts are practiced on the reservation today. The language, however, is still spoken by most.

SOUTH FORK AND ODGERS RANCH RESERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT

The South Fork Reservation, together with Elko Colony, formed the Te-Moak Western Shoshone Council, a governing body for the Te-Moak Western Shoshone bands having total jurisdiction over all matters concerning land. The local councils retain sovereignty over all other matters. The Te-Moak Western Shoshone Council is an active organization which meets monthly. The South Fork Community Council, a subcouncil of the Te-Moak Western Shoshone Council, is the local government for the South Fork Reservation. Six tribal members are elected to serve 2-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has no income and, as a result, sponsors no economic activities. It is a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada and, through this organization, is making efforts to improve the economy of the reservation.

CLIMATE

The climate in this area is typical of central Nevada and Utah. It is relatively dry, averaging only 6 inches of rain each year. The temperature is usually seasonable with a high of 90° in the summer and a low of 15° in the winter.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 40 crosses east-west through the reservation. The city of Elko, 28 miles from the reservation, is served by commercial air, bus, train, and truck transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Residents provide their own water and sewer facilities. Health care is available at the Elko General Hospital and at the U.S. Public Health Service clinic, also in Elko. There is one community building on the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	93
Labor Force:	
Total:	42
Unemployed:	5
Unemployment rate:	12%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

SUMMIT LAKE RESERVATION

Humboldt County, NEVADA
Paiute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: c/o Nevada Indian Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Stewart, Nevada 89437

Federal Reservation

Population: 1 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 11,054.27 acres

Tribally Owned: 10,289.33 acres
Allotted: 764.94 acres

HISTORY

The old Camp McGarry Military Reserve was a part of this reservation. The land for this reservation was withdrawn from entry, sale, or other disposition by Executive order in 1913 and set aside for the Paiute, Shoshone, and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior might settle there. The Paiute Tribe has never concluded a treaty with the United States Government.

CULTURE

There is very little, if any, evidence of clinging to, or desire to retain, the Indian culture. As there is at present only one tribal member living permanently on the reservation, tribal organization and culture can have little function.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act. The constitution and bylaws were approved in 1965. These provide for a tribal council of five members elected to serve a 3-year term.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal income is limited to funds received from grazing rights. There are no cooperatives, tribal organizations, or industries on the reservation. There are no exploitable minerals on the reservation.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 10 inches per year. The temperature ranges from 70° to 25°.

TRANSPORTATION

There are no State or U.S. highways crossing the reservation. Air service is 75 miles from the reservation. Commercial train-, truck-, and buslines serve Alturas, California, 100 miles away.

SUMMIT LAKE RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are no provisions for water, sewage, or power on the reservation. For health care, the Paiute can go to a hospital in Cedarville, California, or in Nevada to U.S. Public Health Service clinics in Fort McDermitt and Winnemucca.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION

Churchill, Lyon, and Mineral Counties, NEVADA
Paiute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Schurz, Nevada 89427

Federal
Reservation

Population: 437 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 323,386.35 acres

Tribally Owned:	313,670.34	acres
Allotted:	8,751.78	acres
Government Owned:	964.23	acres

HISTORY

On November 25, 1859, there was recommended the establishment of a reservation for the Indians in the vicinity of Walker River. By Executive order of March 19, 1871, land was set aside for Paiute. Various resolutions following the original Executive order changed the land status of Walker River to its present area.

CULTURE

The distinctly Indian culture has all but disappeared from the everyday lives of the members of this tribe. They all speak English, and very few of the older members cannot read or write. Few among the younger generation speak their Indian language.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe drew up a constitution according to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. Both constitution and bylaws were approved in March 1937. The constitution established the Walker River Paiute Tribal Council as the governing body for the tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has an income of approximately $30,000 per year. Tribal members have formed a Cattlemen's Association. The tribe owns a bar, service station, and motel combination. There are large iron ore deposits on the reservation which are not currently being mined.

CLIMATE

Walker River lies in the western part of Nevada. Rainfall averages 6 inches annually, and temperatures reach a high of 100° and a low of −24°.

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation lies along the major north-south highway, U.S. 95. Reno, 100 miles from the reservation, is served by commercial trains and airlines. The nearest buses and trucks stop in Schurz.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe operates a water and sewer system which serves most of the reservation. Those individuals not served by the tribe provide their own facilities. The U.S. Public Health Service extends medical care to tribal members at the hospital in Schurz. The gym and tribal building is the focus of tribal business and recreational activities.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	437
Labor Force:	
Total:	159
Unemployed:	73
Unemployment rate:	46%

WINNEMUCCA COLONY

Humboldt County, NEVADA
Paiute and Shoshone Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

Federal
Reservation

Population: 30 (tribal est. 1/73)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 340 acres

Tribally Owned: 340 acres

HISTORY

The Indians of Nevada were first encountered by whites in the 1820's. Whites began rapidly to affect the Indians' life style, and by the 1850's, with the coming of the gold rush and Statehood, there was a great deal of friction between the two groups. The Paiute War, two battles in the early 1860's, and the extension of United States authority over the land resulted in the treaty settlements of 1863. The Winnemucca Colony was not established until 1917 when an Executive order set aside lands for homeless Shoshone. An act of May 21, 1928, authorized the purchase of land in the vicinity of Winnemucca to be used as an Indian colony, but did not specify a tribe.

CULTURE

The colony originally consisted mainly of Shoshone, of which there are now very few. The majority are Paiute from the Fort McDermitt Reservation. Most speak their language, but Indian arts, crafts, and traditions are almost nonexistent. These Indians are from the Great Basin cultural groups, also known as the "Digger Indians." They were able to live only at a subsistence level, digging for roots and other edibles in an area of scanty food supply. They traveled in small groups, as the food supply in a given area was not sufficient to supply more than an extended kin group. Of necessity, social organization and culture were simple.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is informally organized and is governed by a general council and a spokesman. The council meets monthly.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has no income of its own. It is a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, an organization formed by the tribes to promote the development of opportunities for the Indian reservations of Nevada.

WINNEMUCCA COLONY

CLIMATE

In this arid region, the rainfall averages 6 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 90 to a low of 15 .

TRANSPORTATION

A major east-west highway, U.S. 40, passes through the reservation. Commercial trains, buses, and trucklines serve the community of Winnemucca, 1 mile from the colony. The nearest commercial air service is located in Elko, Nevada, 130 miles from the colony.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The colony is served by the city water and sewer system and purchases electricity from the Winnemucca Light and Power Company. Health care through clinics is available in Winnemucca and at the Elko General Hospital.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
(tribal estimates) Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	30
Labor Force:	
Total:	20
Unemployed:	10
Unemployment rate:	50%
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	12th

WOODSFORD COLONY

Alpine County, CALIFORNIA
Washoe Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: c/o Nevada Indian Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Stewart, Nevada 89437

Federal
Reservation

Population: 82 (BIA 2/73)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 580 acres
Allotted: 580 acres

Land was allotted under the Allotment Act of February 8, 1887. Title is held in trust for allottees by the U.S. Government.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

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YERINGTON COLONY AND RESERVATION

Lyon County, NEVADA
Paiute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Campbell Ranch, Nevada 89447

Federal
Reservation

Population: 290 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 1,166 acres
Tribally Owned: 1,156 acres
Colony Area: 10 acres

All this land is tribally owned. Assignments are made on the reservation. Land purchases for the reservation were made in 1936 and 1941. The reservation land was originally a part of the Campbell Ranch. Land within the city limits of Yerington was purchased for nonreservation Indians in 1917 and is now the Yerington Colony. The colony was recently placed in trust status.

HISTORY

The Paiute bands had lived in the Nevada area long before arrival of the early European explorers. Their way of life, very basic in adjustment to the harsh environment, was not interrupted until the decades between 1820 and 1850 when white settlers and prospectors came to Nevada in great numbers. White settlers began using the land for agriculture, eliminating a large part of the scanty food supply for the Paiute, and owning it in a manner completely foreign to the Paiute system of land "ownership." The Paiute Wars, climaxing in 1860 and 1861, were the Indians' attempt to protest the change and regain their former life style. The treaty agreements in 1863 eventually brought peace as the Paiute recognized they could not keep whites out. By 1880 the entire State was in relative peace.

CULTURE

Because of the scarcity of food, the Paiute traveled in small bands gathering every edible food available such as roots, nuts and berries, and wild game. Social organization was, of necessity, simple, the group usually being an extended kin group led by the oldest able male. Few Paiute on the Yerington Reservation speak their language today, and very little of the Indian heritage and arts and crafts is retained.

GOVERNMENT

The constitution and bylaws for the tribe were approved in 1937. The constitution provides for a Yerington Paiute Tribal Council of seven members, which governs the tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has no income of its own. It is a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, an organization formed by the tribes to promote the development of the reservations in the State.

CLIMATE

The rainfall measures about 7 inches annually. The average high temperature is 70°, and the average low is 30°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Alternate Route 93, with access to U.S. Highways 95 and 50 and Nevada Route 3, provides highway transportation in all directions. Commercial buses and trucks stop in Yerington, 3 miles from the reservation. For commercial air and train service, residents must drive 82 miles to Reno, Nevada.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The colony is connected to the city water and sewer systems while the Campbell Ranch has a local water system. The Sierra Pacific Power Company provides electricity to both the colony and ranch. Individuals provide their own gas. Health care for the Indians is available through the U.S. Public Health Service at Schurz, Nevada, and at the Lyon Health Center in Schurz by contract with private doctors.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	290
Labor Force:	
Total:	74
Unemployed:	37
Unemployment rate:	50%

YOMBA RESERVATION

Lander County, NEVADA
Shoshone Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Austin, Nevada 89310

Federal
Reservation
Population: 44 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 4,718.49 acres
Tribally Owned: 4,718.49 acres

The reservation is composed of several old ranches and interspersed with non-Indian ranches. A dam constructed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs is a water source for irrigation. The lands are good for hay and grazing.

HISTORY

The Western Shoshone originally roamed over parts of Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and California, constantly searching for food. With the coming of prospectors and settlers, trouble broke out between the Indians and whites. Military forces were sent to restore peace and order. Several Shoshone groups refused to move to lands set aside for them in the peace treaties of 1863. One of these groups was still living in the headwaters of the Reese River when lands in that area were purchased for their use in 1937.

CULTURE

The Shoshone Tribes lived in the Great Basin area where they eked out a living from scanty resources. They traveled in small bands and gathered as food every available edible, moving on to new areas when food was too scarce. Social organization was, of necessity, simple, the group being led usually by the oldest able male. Though the Indians on the reservation still retain their Indian heritage and speak their language, Indian arts and crafts are not practiced to any great extent today.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe's constitution and bylaws were approved December 20, 1939, under the authority of the Indian Reorganization Act. The Yomba Tribal Council, the governing body, has a membership of six, two members elected each year to serve 3-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has no income of its own. It is a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, an organization formed by the tribes to promote the development of the Nevada Indian reservations.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 50 is the major transportation artery for the reservation, running east-west. Commercial air and train services are available in Reno, 180 miles from Yomba. Bus and truck services are more conveniently located in Austin, 35 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are no community facilities for water and waste disposal. Residents must provide their own water and septic tanks. Health care for tribal members is available in Fallon at the Fallon Clinic and the Churchill Public Hospital. There is a community building on the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	44
Labor Force:	
Total:	13
Unemployed:	3
Unemployment rate:	23%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

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New Mexico

Eagle dancers, Jemez Pueblo

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

ACOMA PUEBLO

Valencia County, NEW MEXICO
Keresan Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Acoma Pueblo, New Mexico 87031

Federal
Reservation
Population: 1,944 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 245,672 acres

Tribally Owned: 245,346 acres
Allotted: 320 acres
Non-Indian: 6 acres

The original Spanish land grant to the Pueblo of Acoma was made on September 20, 1689. Upon the recommendations of the Surveyor General, in his report of September 30, 1856, the Congress of the United States confirmed the grant to the pueblo by the act of December 22, 1858. A patent on this grant was issued to the pueblo by President Hayes on November 19, 1877.

HISTORY

The original residents of Acoma Pueblo inhabited the "Enchanted Mesa"; however, during a storm the only access path was destroyed. Tribal members who were not on the mesa at the time settled on a neighboring mesa. The Acoma Pueblo is regularly referred to as the "Sky City," because of its location on top of a 350-foot-high mesa. Acoma vies with Oraibi, a Hopi village, for the title of oldest continually inhabited city in the United States. From pottery shards found at Acoma, it has been determined that this site has been occupied for at least 1,000 years. It is mentioned as early as 1539 by Fray Marcos de Niza and was first visited by Coronado's army in 1540. The residents of Acoma joined in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Because of the inaccessibility of Acoma, the residents were not severely dealt with by the Spaniards.

CULTURE

The native religion is still very influential and powerful and continues to play a significant role in the overall behavior of pueblo residents. The people of Acoma are members of the western group of Keresan linguistic stock. The Keresan language is still widely spoken, but English is becoming more common, especially among the younger generation. Acoma residents, like those of other pueblos, are strongly communal; however, with increasing exposure to the white man's world, some of them are beginning to move away from the village.

ACOMA PUEBLO

GOVERNMENT

Originally, the government of Acoma was controlled by the caciques. The various functions of government, such as war and peace, witchcraft, hunting, husbandry, and the like, were regulated by representatives of the societies that pertained to that particular activity. However, with the advent of Spanish influence, the form of government was changed by establishment of a kind of elective system, and the control of strictly civil affairs was put in the hands of a governor, one or more lieutenant governors, and a council.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There are three small grocery-confectionery establishments on the reservation owned and operated by the pueblo. There are also small roadside businesses along U.S. Highway 66. Major shopping centers are located in Grants, 15 miles west, and Albuquerque, 65 miles east.

Deposits of clay, obsidian, and coal on the reservation are being exploited. Additional mineral deposits include building stone, lava, and limestone, but these are not presently quarried.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 10 to 12 inches annually. The temperature ranges from a high of 97° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 40-U.S. Route 66 passes through the reservation as the major east-west highway connecting the reservation with Albuquerque, Grants, and Gallup, New Mexico. The nearest regularly scheduled commercial airlines and trucklines serve Albuquerque, 65 miles from Acoma. Several bus-, truck-, and trainlines serve the reservation directly.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe's only water supply is from wells at Acomita and McCartys. Bottled gas is available. Electricity is purchased from the Continental Divide Cooperative Association. Hospital care for Acoma is provided at the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital in Albuquerque and at a weekly U.S. Public Health Service clinic at Laguna Pueblo. One community building is used for various economic and social program offices and council meetings, and a second community building is used for religious activities only.

RECREATION

Acoma is a popular tourist attraction. The pueblo itself, one of the two oldest in this country, is beautifully situated on a mesa overlooking the area surrounding it. The very old Spanish mission is widely known for its beauty and historic interest. Tribal members guide visitors on a tour of the pueblo.
The principal feast day is September 2, in honor of St. Stephen.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,944
Labor Force:	
Total:	840
Unemployed:	380
Unemployment rate:	46%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	5th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	4

ALAMO RESERVATION

McKinley and Valencia Counties, NEW MEXICO
Navajo Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Alamo, New Mexico 87825

Federal
Reservation

Population: 948 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 63,109 acres

Tribally Owned: 43,335 acres
Allotted: 19,774 acres

HISTORY

The Navajo migrated to the Southwest in wandering bands and settled in northern New Mexico during the 1500's. Within 2 centuries, they had spread over a large part of the plateau country. From the time the United States acquired this country in 1848, there was a great deal of friction between the Navajo and the U.S. Army. Because they lived in small bands in isolated areas and were relatively nomadic, the Navajo were difficult to subdue; however, in 1863 they were rounded up and sent to Fort Sumner. Here they were to be taught the skills and advantages of sedentary life. In 1868, recognizing the failure of this experiment, the Government concluded a treaty with the tribe, which established the Navajo Reservation. The present Alamo Reservation was founded by Navajo who settled there rather than continue the march to the main reservation.

CULTURE

The Navajo are members of the Athapascan linguistic family. They call themselves "Diné," or "The People." The Navajo, always quick to adopt from other cultures, learned many new ways from the Pueblo Indians among whom they lived. They learned to grow cotton, adopted the pueblo loom, and developed a distinctive weaving technique. From the Spanish they acquired horses, sheep and wool, and, later, silversmithing. Navajo religion, always primarily concerned with maintaining harmony with nature, includes many adaptations of pueblo ceremonials and rituals.

GOVERNMENT

The Navajo Tribe is governed by a council consisting of 74 members representing the 96 chapters which make up the reservation. The council includes representatives from the Alamo, Canoncito, and Ramah Reservations as well as the Eastern Administrative Area. All programs and projects are processed through the advisory committee before being submitted to the council. Chapter approval is required before the tribe can utilize any land within the chapter's boundaries. The popularly elected tribal chairman is the administrative head of the tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income for this reservation alone is minimal; however, the Alamo Reservation is included as a part of the main Navajo Reservation and has access to that treasury. Alamo's economy is much like that of any other chapter within the Navajo Reservation.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 10 to 12 inches annually. The temperature ranges from a high of 97° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

The Alamo Reservation lies just north of U.S. Highway 60, which runs in an east-west direction. Socorro, 30 miles from Alamo, is the nearest commercial center. Bus and truck services are available in Socorro. For air and train service, the Alamo residents must travel 110 miles to Albuquerque, New Mexico.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) has provided wells from which the residents obtain their water. Septic tanks are the only provision for waste disposal. The USPHS hospital in Albuquerque provides medical care for these Navajo. There is also a private hospital in Socorro.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	948
Labor Force:	
Total:	330
Unemployed:	294
Unemployment rate:	89%

CANONCITO RESERVATION

Bernalillo and Valencia Counties, NEW MEXICO
Navajo Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Canoncito, New Mexico 87026

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,160 (BIA 3/71)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 76,813 acres

Tribally Owned:	68,144 acres
Allotted:	8,629 acres
Government Owned:	40 acres

HISTORY

The Navajo migrated to the Southwest in wandering bands and settled in northern New Mexico during the 1500's. Within two centuries they had spread over a large part of the plateau country. From the time the United States acquired this area in 1848, there was a great deal of friction between the Navajo and the United States Army. Because they lived in small bands in isolated areas and were relatively nomadic, the Navajo were difficult to subdue. However, they were rounded up in 1863 and sent to Fort Sumner where they were taught the skills and advantages of a sedentary agricultural life. In 1868, recognizing the failure of this experiment, the Government concluded a treaty with the tribe, which established the Navajo Reservation. The present Canoncito Reservation was founded by Navajo who settled there rather than continue the march to the Navajo Reservation.

CULTURE

The Navajo are members of the Athapascan linguistic family. They call themselves "Diné," or "The People." The Navajo, always quick to adopt from other cultures, learned many new customs from the Pueblo Indians among whom they lived. They learned to grow cotton, adopted the pueblo loom, and developed a distinctive weaving technique. From the Spanish they acquired horses, sheep and wool, and, later, silversmithing. Navajo religion, always primarily concerned with maintaining harmony with nature, includes many adaptations of pueblo ceremonials and rituals.

GOVERNMENT

The Navajo Tribe is governed by a council consisting of 74 members representing the 96 chapters which make up the reservation. All programs and projects are processed through the advisory committee before submission to the council. The popularly elected tribal chairman is administrative head of the tribe. Chapter approval is required before the tribe can utilize any land within the chapter's boundaries.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Economic development on the reservation is minimal. Tribal economic activity is closely associated with the surrounding Indian and non-Indian areas. As part of the Navajo Tribe, the residents of Canoncito share this Navajo tribal income, largely revenue from mining and mineral sales. Although physically separate, the Canoncito economy is much like that of any other chapter within the Navajo Reservation.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 10 inches yearly. Temperatures range from a high of 91° to a low of 40°.

TRANSPORTATION

The Canoncito Reservation lies just north of Interstate 40, which runs west to Grants and Gallup and east to Albuquerque. Albuquerque, which lies 30 miles east of Canoncito, is a major transportation hub for central New Mexico. All forms of commercial transportation are available there.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water for reservation residents is drawn from wells. Southern Union Gas provides gas and the New Mexico Public Service Company provides electricity to the reservation. The U.S. Public Health Service hospital in Albuquerque provides medical care and hospitalization to tribal members.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to the reservation:	1,160
Labor Force:	
Total:	404
Unemployed:	356
Unemployment rate:	88%

COCHITI PUEBLO

Sandoval County, NEW MEXICO
Keresan Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Cochiti Pueblo, New Mexico 87041

Federal
Reservation
Population: 431 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 28,779 acres

Tribally Owned:	28,776 acres
Government Owned:	3 acres

There is no individually owned land; however, the Cochiti members are permitted use of land for residential and agricultural purposes as long as the land is used productively.

HISTORY

The Indians of Cochiti moved to the present site from areas north of the village including Frijoles Canyon, which is now Bandelier National Monument. Ruins of Cochiti villages can be found in nearby areas including the top of the Cochiti Mesa, an area accessible only by foot. Spanish explorers first visited the pueblo in 1540 and named it Mediana de Torre. Because Cochiti lies west of the Rio Grande away from the main routes, it was not visited often by the Spanish until after 1581.

CULTURE

Cochiti culture is presently a mixture of Spanish, Anglo, and Indian. The traditional culture continues to be predominant although increasingly affected by the Anglo culture. Most of the Indians are trilingual, speaking their native Keresan, Spanish, and English. Traditional daily attire is worn primarily by the older people; however, there is a strong current of revival of the old ways, which include wearing traditional cloth, practicing the native religion, and participating in the "secret dances" and the activities of the medicine men.

GOVERNMENT

Cochiti has two forms of government, the traditional Indian form and the system as introduced by the white man. The dual form of government has continued to the present day.

A governor, who is appointed to his office by the traditional leader, heads the civil government. The traditional government continues to dominate in power and influence, while the secular offices are primarily perfunctory.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual tribal income of $10,000 is 90 percent lease monies. The remaining 10 percent is earned through farming. The tribe has formed both a farm cooperative and a ranching cooperative. Cochiti has also formed a development committee. The $61,724,437 dam currently under construction 2 miles north of the village should attract and support a much greater level of economic activity. The Cochiti Development Company is actively working to take full advantage of this opportunity. Minerals currently being mined include turquoise, gypsum, and clay. There are also pumice deposits on the reservation.

CLIMATE

Temperatures reach a high of 98 in the summer and a low of 12 in the winter. Rainfall is minimal, measuring between 11 and 13 inches annually.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 22 crosses the southeast corner of the reservation. A train stops in Domingo, 7 miles from Cochiti. Santa Fe, which lies 30 miles to the north, is served by commercial air-, bus-, and trucklines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Cochiti has its own water system and sewage facilities provided by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). Gas is available from the Cotton Butane Company of Santa Fe. Electricity is supplied by the New Mexico Public Service Company. Hospitalization and medical care are offered at the USPHS hospital in Santa Fe and the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital in Albuquerque. A clinic sponsored by USPHS is held at Santo Domingo Pueblo. Two community buildings are used for meetings and court proceedings. Two kivas are used for ceremonial purposes.

RECREATION

The tribe's annual fiesta on July 14 is open to the public. There are many community events, especially during the Christmas holidays.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	431
Labor Force:	
Total:	120
Unemployed:	20
Unemployment rate:	17%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

ISLETA PUEBLO

Bernalillo and Valencia Counties, NEW MEXICO
Tano-Tigua Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Isleta, New Mexico 87022

Federal
Reservation
Population: 1,783 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 210,948 acres

Tribally Owned: 210,937 acres
Allotted: 11 acres

The U.S. Congress, recognizing the Spanish land grant to Isleta, confirmed the grant in 1858. President Lincoln issued a patent covering the grant of 109,464 acres in 1864. Further grants, purchases, exchanges, and awards have increased the reservation to its present area. The governor assigns land to individuals or families for use. Disputes are settled in tribal court.

HISTORY

The original pueblo was located at the site of the present pueblo when Coronado visited the area in 1540. The Spanish established the Mission of San Antonio de Isleta by 1613. Plains Indian raids caused the Pueblo Indians living east of the Manzano Mountains to move to Isleta around 1675. The Isleta Pueblo did not actively participate in the Pueblo Revolt against the Spanish in 1680 and became a refuge for Spanish settlers. In spite of this, Governor Otermin captured the pueblo in 1681 and took 400 to 500 prisoners with him to El Paso where they settled at Ysleta del Sur. The remaining population abandoned the Pueblo of Isleta and fled to Hopi country. They returned in 1716, bringing their Hopi relatives with them. The present pueblo was built around 1709 by scattered Tigua families. Most of the Hopi later returned to Arizona, but have retained their ties with Isleta. Residents of Acoma and Laguna migrated to Isleta in the early 1800's because of drought and religious differences at their home pueblos. Isleta has incorporated a variety of pueblo people.

CULTURE

Isleta demonstrates many similarities to the other New Mexico pueblos. Their contacts with Acoma, Laguna, and Hopi maximize these similarities. Agriculture was the primary means of livelihood. The Indians of Isleta irrigated their fields with water from the Rio Grande centuries before the arrival of the Spanish. The principal crop was corn. They lived in adobe houses of square architecture complementing the natural setting. These houses were grouped around the central plaza. The kiva, near the plaza, was the ceremonial building. The tribal clans, divided into the summer and winter moieties, are matrilineal and exogamous. The Spanish influenced Isleta life style, and the new religion was in some ways incorporated into the traditional religion. The native tongue and religion continue to shape behavior and philosophy. Many traditional activities remain an integral part of Isleta life. Isleta is known for the excellent pottery and cloth that its inhabitants produce.

GOVERNMENT

The sovereignty of Isleta was recognized by President Lincoln, who presented the governor with a silver-headed cane in 1863 as a symbol of the tribe's power of self-government. The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 gave Indian tribes the opportunity to organize themselves into tribal governments led by a governor.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has an annual income of $27,000. Two small grocery stores are situated in the pueblo, and the tribe operates a concession stand there. Minerals currently being used commercially include volcanic ash and sand and gravel. Other minerals present include copper, silver, lead, zinc, tungsten, quartzite, and limnite.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages only 8 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 100° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highways 45, 47, and 85 run through the reservation. Albuquerque lies just 15 miles north of Isleta and is a major transportation and commercial center for the area.

ISLETA PUEBLO

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) has installed a water and sewer system for the reservation. Natural gas is provided by the Southern Union Gas Company. The Southwest Public Service Company supplies electricity to the area. The telephone system is operated by the Mountain States Telephone Company. A clinic on the reservation is operated by the USPHS. Hospital care is available in Albuquerque at the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital. Many of the men obtain health care from the Veterans Administration.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,783
Labor Force:	
Total:	730
Unemployed:	190
Unemployment rate:	26%

JEMEZ PUEBLO

Sandoval County, NEW MEXICO
Tano-Jemez Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico 87024

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,448 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 88,866.93 acres
Tribally Owned: 88,860.22 acres
Government Owned: 6.71 acres

The original Spanish land grant to the pueblo was made on September 20, 1689. Upon the recommendation of the Surveyor General, in his report of September 30, 1856, the Congress of the United States confirmed the grant to the Pueblo of Jemez by the act of December 22, 1858. A patent covering this grant was issued to the pueblo by President Lincoln on November 1, 1864. The pueblo has purchased with its compensation funds three parcels of non-Indian land totaling 4.09 acres. In 1878, a Presbyterian Mission School was established on a small parcel of land at Jemez Pueblo. Within the grant, the United States owns 2.06 acres used for a day school for the Jemez children. The net Indian land within the original Jemez Pueblo grant is 17,313.85 acres.

HISTORY

According to history and legends of the Jemez people, the lands bordering the Jemez River and its tributaries have been their home for centuries. Residents of Jemez first encountered white men, in this case the Spanish explorers, about 1540. Although relations seemed amiable at first, the establishment of missions and resultant efforts to suppress the Indian religion, together with the encroachment on Indian land, caused the relationship to deteriorate rapidly. The Indians were forced to concentrate in fewer villages for defense, and, by 1622, Jemez and Jemez Springs were the only inhabited pueblos in the area. One of these was abandoned prior to the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Jemez took a prominent part in the Pueblo Revolt, attacking the Spanish again and again. They tell the story of a secret meeting attended by representatives of all 19 pueblos, at which they agreed to fight the Spanish on a certain day. The Spanish were driven to retreat to El Paso, and the pueblos were free of Spanish domination for the next 12 years. From

1680 to 1695, the people of Jemez fled to the nearby mesas several times for protection against the Spanish, and against the Navajo and Ute who were on the warpath during this period.

CULTURE

The Jemez Pueblo Indians are strongly communal. The native language and the native religion continue to play a vital role in the total behavior and attitudes of the people. The Catholic and Protestant Churches had and are continuing to have a strong influence on the Pueblo Indians of Jemez. In the past, each head of the family was dependent upon the tribal caciques for their assignments of land for either homesites or agriculture. However, in recent years pueblo members have received their lands through inheritance or by sale among themselves. There are still many activities, traditional in nature, which are a part of everyday life.

GOVERNMENT

Originally the government of the pueblos, including Jemez, was controlled by the caciques. Another important personage in the pueblo government was the war chief, who held his position for life and was responsible for overseeing the religious life of the pueblo. The various functions of government, such as war and peace, witchcraft, hunting, husbandry, and the like, were regulated by representatives of the societies that pertained to the particular activity. With the advent of the Spanish, the outward form of the government of most of the pueblos was changed, and the control of strictly civil affairs was put in the hands of a governor, two lieutenant governors, and a council of 12. At Jemez the council members are all former governors of the pueblo. Religious and ceremonial affairs are controlled by the caciques.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Local business establishments are limited to three small grocery-confectionery combinations, owned and operated by individual tribal members. The major shopping center for the pueblo is located in Albuquerque, some 45 miles to the southeast. A small toy manufacturing plant was established recently on the reservation. Deposits of sand and gravel, clay, and building stone are being quarried. Uranium and copper also exist in relatively large quantities, but are not yet exploited.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages between 11 and 13 inches at Jemez, which is located in the Jemez mountains well above the level of Santa Fe and Albuquerque. Temperatures range from a high of 97° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 44 connects the reservation with Albuquerque and Interstate 25 to the southeast and with Farmington to the northwest. State Highway 4 is a mountainous route to Los Alamos. Reservation residents pick up a busline in San Ysidro, 15 miles from the reservation. Commercial trainlines serve Bernalillo, 35 miles from Jemez. For air and truck service, Jemez residents must drive 45 miles to Albuquerque.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Jemez water system was installed by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS), and sewer and electricity are provided by the Jemez REA Cooperative. Residents also use bottled gas. Jemez Pueblo health needs are served by the Indian Division of the USPHS. One registered nurse serves the entire pueblo. A weekly visit is made by a doctor from the USPHS, and dental services are also available weekly. The nearest hospital is located in the city of Albuquerque. Modern medical assistance is minimal locally and limited to clinic services.

RECREATION

The tribal buildings are all used for traditional activities. An annual fiesta and other dances are held regularly, attracting tourists and visitors from other pueblos.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,448
Labor Force:	
Total:	360
Unemployed:	140
Unemployment rate:	39%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th

JICARILLA RESERVATION

Rio Arriba and Sandoval Counties, NEW MEXICO
Jicarilla Apache Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Dulce, New Mexico 87528

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,928 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 742,315 acres

Tribally Owned: 742,315 acres

The Jicarilla Apache Reservation was established in 1887 by Executive order. Amendments in 1907 and 1908 adjusted the western border that adjoins the Carson National Forest.

HISTORY

Long before the Spanish arrived in the Southwest, related Navajo and Apache tribes had made their way south to New Mexico and begun to drift apart culturally. The wandering Apache bands were divided into subtribes, subtribes into bands, and bands into groups made up of families related through the mother, with weak overall tribal linkages. The "small basket" or Jicarilla Apache lived in northern New Mexico, though their ancient lands included parts of Colorado and Oklahoma. Driven from this area in 1716 by the Comanche, they made new homes in northeastern New Mexico. Though they began to farm, the Apache held to their tradition as great hunters and fighters until captured and subdued by the U.S. Army in 1880. After several relocations, the Jicarilla Apache were settled on their existing reservation.

CULTURE

The Apache were nomadic raiders closely related to the Navajo. They usually lived in wickiups, easily constructed and easily moved. In cold weather, skins were laid over the walls to provide added protection. Apache clothing was also made out of skins. Jicarilla means "small basket," referring to the pitch-sealed small baskets used by the Jicarilla as drinking cups. Apache religion was shamanistic, and the tribe also developed a rich mythology. Mountain spirits were believed to possess great powers of good and evil over people. The Apache feared the influence of both witches and the dead.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by a president, vice president, and eight councilmen serving 4-year terms. The councilmen serve staggered terms. The tribal constitution has provisions for Federal relationships, territorial boundaries, tribal membership, civil rights, elected tribal government, the powers of the tribal council, an executive department, and law and order.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income, which averages $800,000 annually, is largely derived from mineral leases. The remainder, between 20 and 30 percent, is provided through tribal businesses. Fifty people are employed in tribal activities. The tribe owns and operates the Jicarilla Apache Tribal Industries for which a plant is being constructed, a leathercraft shop, cattle sales barn, a liquor store, and a tourism enterprise, which includes a store and campgrounds. Tribal members own a laundromat and garage. The tribe has formed the Jicarilla Arts and Crafts, Jicarilla Buckskin and Leathercraft, and Land and Forestry Improvement organizations. There are a variety of commercial establishments in Dulce. Minerals existing on the reservation include natural gas, oil, and timber. Coal deposits, although sizable, are not being mined.

CLIMATE

Temperatures average between 42° and 48°. The summer median temperature is 60°; the winter median is 32°. Rainfall averages 19 inches per year; snowfall averages 2 feet each winter.

TRANSPORTATION

New Mexico Route 44 crosses north-south through the reservation. New Mexico Route 17 is an east-west highway passing through the reservation. The only commercial transportation serving the reservation is a busline, which takes passengers to Chama, 28 miles away, for connections to other areas. Truck service is available in Pagosa Springs, Colorado, nearly 50 miles from Jicarilla. The nearest commercial air service is located in Farmington, New Mexico, 86 miles from the reservation, or in Durango, Colorado, 109 miles distant.

JICARILLA RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Jicarilla Reservation draws water from the Navajo River for industrial, domestic, and agricultural use. This is also the major source of electricity, together with the Utah Construction and Mining Company. Natural gas, a resource of the reservation, is purchased through the Southern Union Gas Company, or drawn from wells. Health care and clinics are offered through the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) at Dulce; however, the nearest hospital facilities for the tribe are at the USPHS hospital in Santa Fe, New Mexico, 125 miles from the reservation. The tribe has both a tribal office building and a community building.

RECREATION

Much of the reservation and the adjoining Carson National Forest has been preserved in its natural, healthy state. Having an abundant supply of game, this is one of the best hunting areas in the State. Mule deer are especially abundant. There are three annual deer hunts, a 3-day Little Beaver Roundup celebration in mid-July, a 3-day tribal feast at Stone Lake in September, and an annual rodeo. Numerous fishing and camping facilities are available for campers; overnight facilities can be found in Dulce for noncampers.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,928
Labor Force	
Total:	820
Unemployed:	375
Unemployment rate:	46%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th

LAGUNA PUEBLO

Valencia, Bernalillo, and Sandoval Counties, NEW MEXICO
Keresan Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Laguna, New Mexico 87026

Federal
Reservation
Population: 2,464 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS		Total Area: 454,453.78 acres
Tribally Owned:	412,211.50	acres
Allotted:	41,225.55	acres
Government Owned:	1,016.73	acres

Laguna Pueblo is located in west-central New Mexico between the cities of Albuquerque and Grants. The reservation lands are in three locations and total over 417,000 acres. The two smaller portions of Laguna land lie southwest and northeast of the main reservation area. The northeastern part is separated from the main reservation area by the Canoncito Reservation. The main reservation area adjoins Acoma Pueblo on the west and Isleta Pueblo on the east.

HISTORY
According to history, the Pueblo of Laguna is the youngest of the Keresan villages and the last of the present 19 pueblos to be established. However, Laguna legends describe migration from the north from whence the Laguna people trace their beginning. People of the pueblo believe that it was founded many years before Cubero discovered it in 1689, the pueblo having been bypassed by earlier Spanish expeditions. History tells us that Laguna was founded between 1697 and 1699 by people from Acoma, Zuni, Zia, Oraibi, and, according to tradition, from San Felipe, Sandia, and Jemez. There is much speculation about the original population, which is presumed to be closely related to the people of Acoma.

CULTURE
The Laguna Pueblo Indians have strong communal bonds. In addition to tribal bonds, the Laguna maintain close ties and friendships with other pueblo tribes. The tribal members still live in small communities, much as when first encountered by the Spanish, the main settlement being Old Laguna. The other communities are Casa Blanca, Encinal, Paraje, Mesita, Paguate, and Seama. The native language and the native religion continue to play a significant and vital role in the total behavior and outlook on life. The Catholic Church, as well as other non-Indian

LAGUNA PUEBLO

religions, have and are continuing to have a strong influence on the Pueblo Indians of Laguna. There are still many activities, communal and traditional in nature, which play an integral part in the everyday life of the Laguna Indians.

GOVERNMENT

The Tribal Council of Laguna derives its legal authority from the Amended Constitution of the Pueblo of Laguna, which went into effect on November 10, 1958. The amended constitution was adopted pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 18, 1934, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The tribal council has a total membership of 21, made up of 12 representatives elected from the individual villages and nine staff officers, elected at large. Three of the members of the council, the governor, the treasurer, and the secretary, serve full time.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income averages $1,175 yearly and is almost totally derived from mineral resources. Tribal business and recreation fees form a small part of the tribal income. The tribe employs 12 persons full time. There are approximately 15 individually owned Indian enterprises at Laguna Pueblo. The Santa Fe Railroad operates a section on tribal lands and also employs Laguna Indians. Deposits of uranium, clay, and sand and gravel on the reservation are currently being utilized. Marble is also present in large quantities, but is not being quarried.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 10 inches yearly. Temperatures range from a high of 91° to a low of 40°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 40-Route 66 crosses east-west through the reservation, providing easy access to Albuquerque, New Mexico. Secondary roads on the reservation are maintained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Commercial air, bus, and truck services are readily available in Albuquerque, 40 miles from Laguna. Train service is offered on the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe owns and operates its own water and sewer system, with no user charge for the sewer system. Residents purchase bottled gas or pipe gas from the Union Gas Company. Electricity is provided by the Continental Divide Electric Cooperative in Grants, New Mexico. The reservation is connected to the Mountain States Telephone Company. A part-time medical officer, a dental officer and dental assistant, public health nurse and sanitarian aide are stationed at the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) Indian health center at Laguna. Hospital care is available at the 215-bed Bernalillo County Indian Hospital and the USPHS Indian sanatorium, both in Albuquerque. A tribal community building provides office and meeting space for various reservation activities.

RECREATION

In keeping with its traditions, Laguna Pueblo holds an annual fiesta. A more recent addition to tribal activities is the baseball tournament.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2,464
Labor Force:	
Total:	970
Unemployed:	340
Unemployment rate:	35%

MESCALERO RESERVATION

Otero County, NEW MEXICO
Mescalero Apache Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Mescalero, New Mexico 88340

Federal
Reservation
Population: 1,970 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 460,384 acres
Tribally Owned: 460,384 acres

HISTORY

The Apache are linguistically related to the Athapascan-speaking Navajo, central Alaskan, and southern Canadian Indian. While often visiting the Southwest prior to 1000 A.D., the Apache settled in the area around 1200. The Apache were probably the first North American Indians to come into active contact with the non-Indian (1540's). After the Spanish started slave raids against the Apache in the 1550's, the Apache wars started and did not subside until the capture of Geronimo in 1886. The Mescalero Tribe is composed of the Lipan, Chiricahua, and Mescalero Apache peoples. The word Mescalero derives from the Spanish word "Mescal"—a Southwestern cactus plant.

CULTURE

The Apache were a hunting and gathering people, moving through set patterns according to the bounties of nature. The people lived in teepees and wickiups that allowed easy movement of homes. Utensils were designed to permit rapid mobility. Buckskin clothing and basketry as well as stone and bone hunting utensils made up the bulk of the Mescalero physical possessions. The social and political organizations of the tribe were highly individualistic and strongly democratic. The tribe developed a highly advanced socio-political system.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal president, vice president, and eight-member tribal council are popularly elected for 2-year terms. The council terms are staggered, resulting in half of the members coming up for reelection every year. The president of the tribe presides as chairman of the council, but has no voting power. The vice president sits with the council, but also has no voting power except to break ties. The tribe exercises the power of residual sovereignty and is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act. The current tribal constitution and corporate charter were revised in 1964.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe's economy is based on four primary resources: timber; cattle; tourism and outdoor recreation; and commercial and industrial enterprises. The tribe harvests an average of 200 million board feet of timber annually, has a permanent herd of 6,000 Hereford cattle, and operates two major tourism complexes, five recreation areas, and seven commercial enterprises. One of the largest machine shops in New Mexico is a joint venture between the tribe and private industry. Most Mescalero Apache people earn their livelihood from wages earned in reservation enterprises or in surrounding communities.

CLIMATE

The climate is that of the arid Southwest considerably modified by alpine topography. Annual rainfall is 21 inches; average temperature is 50°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 70 crosses the reservation northeast-southwest and provides immediate access to Interstate Highway 70. The Southern Pacific Railroad serves Tularosa, 18 miles west of Mescalero. Frontier Airlines provides four passenger flights daily and is located 35 miles from Mescalero. Buses serve the community of Mescalero with four stops daily, and Ruidoso has a noncommercial municipal airport immediately north of the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities include a 69,000-square-foot community center housing numerous community, educational, and recreational programs. Most community streets are paved. Water is obtained from two water systems deriving their source from wells and springs. The community has a new 15-bed hospital, five churches, one school, several playgrounds and an athletic field, a cultural museum, three general stores, and a laundry. The community is served by a central sewage system and plant. Liquid propane gas service is used extensively.

MESCALERO RESERVATION

RECREATION

The major tourist attraction on the reservation is the Sierra Blanca Ski Resort, which has five lifts. Fishing and hunting are popular here. St. Joseph's Catholic Mission, constructed over a period of 30 years by the parish priest and volunteer assistants, is a point of major interest. The tribe operates a neighborhood facility which includes a library, indoor swimming pool, and bowling alleys.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,970
Labor Force:	
Total:	674
Unemployed:	299
Unemployment rate:	44%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	2

NAMBE PUEBLO

Santa Fe County, NEW MEXICO
Tano-Tewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Nambe Pueblo, New Mexico 87501

Federal
Reservation
Population: 321 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 19,075 acres

Tribally Owned:	19,073 acres
Government Owned:	2 acres

Nambe has no documentary evidence of its land grant from the Spanish government. After testimony from the elders of the tribe, the U.S. Surveyor General confirmed the grant in 1858. It was patented in 1864.

HISTORY

The Indians of Nambe have lived for centuries in the area north of Santa Fe. They participated in the Pueblo Revolt of 1682. The Pueblo Indians maintained independence from Spain for 12 years. The residents of Nambe were declared citizens of Mexico when that country won its independence from Spain. Their rights were confirmed in the Treaty of Hidalgo signed by Mexico and the United States in 1848.

CULTURE

The people of Nambe belong to the Tanoan linguistic group and speak Tewa. Nambe is surrounded by many Spanish settlements and has lost many of its ceremonial traditions and most of the arts and crafts once practiced here. Only one woman at Nambe still knows how to make good pottery. Woven cotton belts used in the ceremonial dress, which were once produced in excellent quality, are disappearing.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal council, the governing body of the pueblo, is composed of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary-treasurer, and six members. They are all appointed annually by the cacique, or traditional tribal leader, and receive no pay.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual tribal income is about $1,300. The tribe is a member of the All-Indian Pueblo Council. The only commercial development on the reservation are the limited recreation facilities at Nambe Falls. There are no significant mineral deposits on the reservation, the major natural resource being the scenic beauty of Nambe Creek and Falls.

NAMBE PUEBLO

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 11 inches yearly. The temperature varies from a high of 98° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 64 runs north-south through the reservation. New Mexico Route 84-285 is also a north-south highway. Santa Fe, which lies 17 miles south of the reservation, is served by commercial air-, bus-, and trucklines. A train stops at Lamy.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water for residents is drawn from wells. Butane gas can be purchased, and electricity is provided by the Jemez Mountain Cooperative. The U.S. Public Health Service operates a hospital in Santa Fe. Medical and hospital care are also available at the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

RECREATION

Some hiking and picnicking facilities are available at Nambe Creek and Falls. These are not fully developed and are somewhat inaccessible. In recent years, Nambe has held a festival on the Fourth of July at Nambe Falls.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	321
Labor Force:	
Total:	120
Unemployed:	91
Unemployment rate:	76%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

PICURIS PUEBLO

Taos County, NEW MEXICO
Tano-Tigua Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Picuris Pueblo, New Mexico 87553

Federal
Reservation
Population: 167 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 14,947 acres

All the land is tribally owned. The Spanish land grant of 1689 was confirmed by the U.S. Congress in 1858 and patented in 1864. No additions have been made to the reservation.

HISTORY

Picuris Pueblo is located in a mountainous and remote section of New Mexico south of Taos. Recent archeological excavations revealed that Picuris was founded between 1250 and 1300 by Indians who moved from a large pueblo near Talpa on New Mexico Route 3, now known as Pot Creek Ruin. The Picuris Indians were declared citizens of Mexico when that country won its independence from Spain. Their rights were reaffirmed by the United States in the 1848 Treaty of Hidalgo with Mexico.

CULTURE

The people of Picuris are of Tanoan linguistic stock. The tribe is closely knit, and family ties are strong. They want to maintain their identity as an Indian group and their traditional culture. They make gold-flecked cookware out of the micaceous clay found in the area.

GOVERNMENT

Although the people of Picuris recognized the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, they have not adopted a constitution. The tribe is governed by four elected officers, the governor, lieutenant governor, war captain, and sheriff, who are elected annually by a tribal council of all male tribal members over 18 years of age.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has only a minimal income and must go to outside sources of funds to carry on tribal activities and projects. The several commercial establishments on the reservation are owned by non-Indians. A livestock sales facility has been constructed by the tribe and is in operation. The tribe is making use of sand and gravel deposits found on the reservation. Also present are copper, lithium, and mica.

PICURIS PUEBLO

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 13 inches each year. Temperatures range from a high of 100° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

New Mexico Highways 3 and 75 junction near the pueblo. Santa Fe, located 40 miles to the south, is served by air-, bus-, and trucklines. The nearest trainstop is at Lamy, 60 miles to the south.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is drawn from wells. Electricity is supplied by the Kit Carson Electric Cooperative. Only bottled gas is available. Hospital facilities are located at the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) Indian hospital in Santa Fe and at the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital in Albuquerque.

RECREATION

The tribe recently completed a community building, which is used for tribal arts and crafts and traditional meetings. The tribal museum, depicting the history and life style of the tribe, is housed in this building and is an excellent demonstration of Picuris and pueblo culture. The tribe holds an annual fiesta here, which is also of great interest to visitors.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	167
Labor Force:	
Total:	62
Unemployed:	38
Unemployment rate:	61%
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	9th

POJOAQUE PUEBLO

Santa Fe County, NEW MEXICO
Tano-Tewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Pojoaque Pueblo, New Mexico 87501

Federal
Reservation
Population: 104 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 11,599 acres

All the reservation land is tribally owned. The reservation grant was confirmed in 1858 and patented in 1865.

HISTORY

The Pojoaque Tewa Indians settled in the Rio Grande Valley and established their pueblo village. Except for raids from other tribes, their life was relatively peaceful until the Spanish gained control of the land. For 12 years following the Pueblo Revolt of 1682, the pueblos maintained their independence. Spain then reasserted control until Mexico won independence. The 1848 Treaty of Hidalgo between the United States and Mexico confirmed the rights of the Pueblo Indians to Pojoaque.

CULTURE

The people of Pojoaque belong to the Tanoan linguistic family and speak Tewa. Despite their small population, the people are trying to maintain their identity. The surrounding Spanish population has had a profound influence on the people. Complete freedom of religion is practiced, and the tribal religion is virtually extinct.

GOVERNMENT

Tribal officials include a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary, treasurer, and councilmen. The traditional form of government, appointed by the religious leaders, has been changed to conform with the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has an annual income of approximately $4,000. Sand and gravel deposits on the reservation are being used. There is also a deposit of silicate.

CLIMATE

Rainfall in this area averages 13 inches each year. The temperature averages a high of 100 and a low of 0 .

POJOAQUE PUEBLO

TRANSPORTATION

New Mexico Route 285 runs north-south through the reservation and provides direct access to Santa Fe and Albuquerque. Santa Fe, 16 miles to the south, is served by commercial air-, bus-, and trucklines. Lamy, 30 miles from Pojoaque, is the nearest train depot.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water and sewer systems on the reservation were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). Natural gas is obtained from the Southern Union Gas Company. Jemez Mountain Cooperative provides electricity. The USPHS maintains a hospital in Santa Fe for the northern pueblos. There is also Bernalillo County Indian Hospital in Albuquerque.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	104
Labor Force:	
Total:	41
Unemployed:	39
Unemployment rate:	95%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

RAMAH RESERVATION

McKinley and Valencia Counties, NEW MEXICO
Navajo Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Ramah, New Mexico 87321

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,471 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 146,996 acres

Tribally Owned:	85,961 acres
Government Owned:	13,402 acres
Allotted:	47,633 acres

HISTORY

The Navajo migrated to the Southwest in wandering bands and settled in northern New Mexico during the 1500's. Within 2 centuries they had spread over a large part of the plateau country. From the time the United States acquired this area in 1848, there was a great deal of friction between the Navajo and the U.S. Army. Because they lived in small bands in isolated communities and were relatively nomadic, the Navajo were difficult to subdue. They were rounded up in 1863 and sent to Fort Sumner where they were to be taught the skills and advantages of a sedentary agricultural life. In 1868, recognizing the failure of this experiment, the Government concluded a treaty with the tribe which established the Navajo Reservation. The present Ramah Reservation was founded by Navajo who settled there rather than continue the march to the Navajo Reservation.

CULTURE

The Navajo are members of the Athapascan linguistic family. They call themselves "Diné," or "The People." The Navajo, always quick to adopt from other cultures, learned many new customs from the Pueblo Indians among whom they lived. They learned to grow cotton and adopted the pueblo loom and developed a distinctive weaving technique. From the Spanish they acquired horses, sheep and wool, and, later, silversmithing. Navajo religion, always primarily concerned with maintaining harmony with nature, includes many adaptations of pueblo ceremonials and rituals.

GOVERNMENT

The Navajo Tribe is governed by a council consisting of 74 members representing the 96 chapters which make up the reservation. The council also includes representatives from

RAMAH RESERVATION

the Alamo, Canoncito, and Ramah Reservations. All programs and projects are processed through an advisory committee before submission to the council. Chapter approval is required before the tribe can utilize any land within the chapter's boundaries. The popularly elected tribal chairman is the administrative head of the tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Economic development on the reservation is minimal. Tribal economic activity is closely associated with the surrounding Indian and non-Indian areas. As part of the Navajo Tribe, the Ramah share the Navajo tribal income, largely revenues from mining and mineral sales. Although physically separate, Ramah's economy is much like that of any other chapter within the Navajo Reservation.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 10 to 12 inches annually. Temperatures range from a high of 97° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 53 passes east-west through the reservation. Transportation by air, bus, train, or truck is available in Gallup, New Mexico, which lies 45 miles north of Ramah.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community wells provide water for the reservation. Electricity is available through the Continental Divide Cooperative. The reservation also has a community sewer system. The U.S. Public Health Service hospital at Black Rock on the Zuni Reservation provides health care for the Ramah area.

RECREATION

Tourist interest is centered around the El Morro National Monument, the rock which bears non-Indian inscriptions dating back to 1603. The Indian inscriptions antedate those of the Spanish. There are also numerous cliff dwellings here and an ancient pueblo ruin. Immediately west of Ramah is the Zuni Pueblo. The pueblo itself attracts many visitors, and outdoor recreation facilities are being developed.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,471
Labor Force:	
Total:	589
Unemployed:	475
Unemployment rate:	81%

SANDIA PUEBLO

Sandoval County, NEW MEXICO
Tano-Tigua Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Sandia Pueblo, New Mexico 87004

Federal
Reservation
Population: 198 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 22,884.45 acres
Tribally Owned: 22,884.45 acres

The original grant from the King of Spain was confirmed by Congress in 1858 and patented in 1864.

HISTORY
Sandia was established around 1300. It was one of the pueblos visited by Coronado in 1540–1541 when he headquartered his troops at the nearby pueblo of Mohi Tiguex, now a ruin. Sandia was deserted at the time of the Pueblo Revolt, and its residents fled to Hopi country. They remained until 1742.

CULTURE
The Sandia Pueblo Indians are strongly communal-oriented. The native tongue and religion continue to play a vital role in the total behavior and outlook on life. The Catholic Church, as well as other non-Indian religions, continues to have a strong influence on the Pueblo Indians of Sandia. There are still many activities, communal and traditional in nature, which are an integral part of everyday life of the Sandia Indians. Increasing exposure to the white man's culture, as through education, is producing some profound changes.

GOVERNMENT
The tribal council represents the Sandia Pueblo tribal members. The powers and rights of the Sandia Tribal Council are based primarily on their original status of sovereignty which has been recognized by the Governments of Spain, Mexico, and the United States. Under President Lincoln in 1864, Sandia and other pueblos were presented confirmation of their land grants; silver-headed canes were presented to the assembled tribal governors at that time. Traditionally, these canes are kept by the governors of the pueblos as symbols of their authority during their terms of office.

SANDIA PUEBLO

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe employs two people full time. It is a member of the All-Indian Pueblo Council, an organization to promote the interests of the pueblo tribes. The two grocery stores on the reservation are owned by Indians. Sand and gravel deposits are being quarried.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages between 8 and 11 inches a year. Temperatures range from a high of 100° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 25 and U.S. Highway 85 are two major north-south routes passing through the reservation. Commercial transportation by air, train, and truck is available in Albuquerque, 15 miles from Sandia. Buslines also serve Bernalillo, 6 miles from the pueblo.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation water and sewer system was installed by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). Gas fuel is supplied by the Southern Union Gas Company, and residents also buy bottled gas. The Public Service Company of New Mexico supplies electricity to the reservation. Health care for the Sandia Indians is available at the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital and the USPHS Indian sanatorium, both in Albuquerque. The community building in Sandia is used for traditional meetings.

RECREATION

Located near Albuquerque between the Rio Grande and the Sandia Mountains, the area proves to be an excellent tourist attraction. The Indian people, having maintained their colorful culture, are a strong attraction by themselves. They are generally eager to share their traditions with visitors. The Sandia Pueblo holds a fiesta annually in addition to smaller celebrations.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	198
Labor Force:	
Total:	70
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

SAN FELIPE PUEBLO

Sandoval County, NEW MEXICO
Keresan Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: San Felipe Pueblo, New Mexico 87004

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,347 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 48,929.90 acres

Tribally Owned:	48,852.76 acres
Allotted:	71.04 acres
Non-Indian:	6.10 acres

The original grant from the King of Spain in 1689 was confirmed by Congress and patented in 1864 for an area of over 30,000 acres. Additional grants brought the acreage to its present total.

HISTORY

According to tradition, the Indians of San Felipe were driven from their home on the Pajorito Plateau by enemy peoples and established a pueblo on the mesa overlooking the Rio Grande. The present pueblo on the west bank of the river was founded during the first half of the 18th century. Like other Pueblo Indians, the San Felipe were declared citizens of Mexico when that republic won its independence from Spain. Their rights were confirmed by the Treaty of Hidalgo signed by government agents of Mexico and the United States on February 2, 1848, and ratified shortly thereafter.

CULTURE

The San Felipe Pueblo Indians have strong communal ties. The native tongue and religion continue to play a vital role in the total behavior and outlook on life. The Catholic Church, as well as other non-Indian religions, continues to have a strong influence on the Pueblo Indians of San Felipe. There are presently many activities, communal and traditional in nature, which are an integral part of everyday life of the San Felipe Indians. Increasing exposure to the white man's society, through education and jobs, is producing some profound changes in the overall attitudes. The older people still wear their traditional attire daily, whereas the younger people do not.

SAN FELIPE PUEBLO

GOVERNMENT

The tribal council represents the San Felipe tribal members. The powers and rights of the San Felipe Tribal Council are based primarily on their original status of sovereignty, which has been recognized by the Governments of Spain, Mexico, and the United States. Under President Lincoln in 1864, San Felipe and other pueblos were presented confirmation of their land grant. Silver-headed canes were presented to the pueblo governors by the President. Traditionally, these canes are kept by the governors as symbols of their authority during their terms of office. The caciques continue to have power over traditional affairs.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal council is responsible for the business affairs of the tribe. It is a member of the All-Indian Pueblo Council, an organization that represents the interests of all the pueblo tribes. Commercial establishments on the reservation include a cabinet shop and a snack shop. Sand and gravel deposits on the reservation are being quarried.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages between 11 and 13 inches annually. The temperature, like that of central New Mexico, varies from a high of 100° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 25 is the major north-south highway for the area, providing easy and rapid access to Santa Fe, 30 miles to the north, and to Albuquerque, 25 miles to the south of the pueblo. Train and bus transportation is available in Bernalillo, 13 miles from the pueblo.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water and sewer systems were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). Residents purchase bottled gas and obtain electricity from the Public Service Company of New Mexico. Health care for tribal members is provided at the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital and the USPHS Indian sanatorium, both in Albuquerque, and at weekly USPHS clinics held at the pueblo.

RECREATION

A tribal building is used for traditional activities. An annual fiesta is held at the pueblo. Dances are held throughout the year to celebrate traditional religious holidays. These dances, very intricate and colorful, are usually open to the public.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,347
Labor Force:	
Total:	470
Unemployed:	40
Unemployment rate:	9%

SAN ILDEFONSO PUEBLO

Santa Fe County, NEW MEXICO
Tano-Tewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: San Ildefonso Pueblo, New Mexico 87502

Federal
Reservation
Population: 358 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 26,192 acres
Tribally Owned: 26,192 acres

The Surveyor General for the United States confirmed the grant of 17,292 acres in 1858. The grant was patented in 1864. Since that time, additions to the reservation have been made by congressional acts.

HISTORY
The Tewa have lived at San Ildefonso continuously for almost 700 years. With the coming of the Spanish in 1610, the Pueblo Indians were forced to submit to their rule and accept their religion. Conditions worsened throughout the 17th century, and consequently the Pueblo Indians turned back to their own culture and religion. Pope, a Tewa chief from a neighboring pueblo, San Juan, led the Pueblo Revolt in 1680. Following an epidemic, the Spanish attempted to recapture the area in 1692. Many of the Pueblo Indians fled north to live with the Navajo and other tribes, teaching them many pueblo customs. In 1848, under the Treaty of Hidalgo between the United States and Mexico, the rights of the Tewa Indians of San Ildefonso Pueblo were confirmed. Since then, the Pueblo Indians have lived quietly and tried to maintain their culture.

CULTURE
The Pueblo Indians depended primarily on agriculture for their livelihood, corn being the principal crop. In addition, the men hunted to supplement the crops. Women did all the cooking, maintained the houses, and crafted excellent pottery. The Indians lived in adobe or mud houses which were replastered each year. These houses, sometimes built into one or two vast buildings, were constructed around the village plaza, the center of community activity. Tewa is still spoken today. Family organization is patriarchal, and a sense of community and group responsibility is strong. San Ildefonso is famous for its black-on-black pottery, as demonstrated by its most famous artists, Maria and her son, Popvi Da.

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GOVERNMENT

The civil government of the pueblo is directed by a governor and a tribal council. Until recently, the governor served for 1 year only; however, the pueblo set a precedent by voting for a 2-year term of office. Tribal ceremonies are conducted by the cacique, or traditional leader of the pueblo.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual tribal income is $17,000. Part of this is used to pay the salaries of the four tribal government employees. Some reservation land is leased to White Rock, a community and commercial establishment near Los Alamos. A shop in the pueblo sells the products of Maria and Popvi Da, as well as those of other Indians. It also sells crafts from other reservations and books pertaining to Indians and the Southwest. Some sand, gravel, and pumice deposits are found on reservation lands.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located near Espanola and Los Alamos, in a primarily desert setting. The rainfall averages between 10 and 13 inches annually. Temperatures range from a summer high of 100° to a winter low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

New Mexico Highway 4 runs east-west through the reservation. U.S. Highway 84 runs northwest-southeast. U.S. Highway 64 comes from the northeast to junction with Highway 84 and U.S. Highway 285, a major north-south corridor. Santa Fe, 18 miles to the south on Highway 285, is served by commercial air-, bus-, and trucklines. The Santa Fe Railroad serves the entire area.

SAN ILDEFONSO PUEBLO

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is drawn from wells. The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) provides septic tanks to the reservation. The Southern Union Gas Company supplies the area with natural gas. Electricity is available from the Jemez Mountain Cooperative. Hospital care for tribal members is provided at the USPHS hospital in Santa Fe and the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital in Albuquerque. Tribal affairs are carried out in the several community and office buildings that were constructed by the tribe.

RECREATION

Traditional dances and ceremonials are held at San Ildefonso and are open to the public. The annual San Ildefonso Fiesta is held on January 23.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	358
Labor Force:	
Total:	165
Unemployed:	90
Unemployment rate:	54%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	5

SAN JUAN PUEBLO

Rio Arriba County, NEW MEXICO
Tano-Tewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: San Juan, New Mexico 87566

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,428 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 12,234 acres

Tribally Owned: 12,232 acres
Non-Indian: 2 acres

The original Spanish land grant to the Pueblo of Santa Clara was confirmed in 1689. The United States reconfirmed this grant, an area of 16,174 acres, in 1858 and patented it in 1864.

HISTORY

The Spaniards, led by Don Juan Oñate, founded their first capital in New Mexico in July 1598 near the present San Juan Pueblo. The capital was moved to Santa Fe in 1610. The Spanish serf system was imposed upon the Indians in the area, a way of life which was so restrictive that the pueblos, led by Pope, a native of San Juan, united and drove the Spanish out in 1680. Independence was maintained for 12 years. The Spanish reentered Santa Fe in 1692, and, within 4 years, regained control of the area. The San Juan area fell under Mexican control when that country gained independence from Spain. In 1848, under the Treaty of Hidalgo, the Indians were transferred to the United States.

CULTURE

The Indians of San Juan speak English and Spanish as well as Tewa, their native language. They have intermarried with the Spanish more than any other pueblo; however, much of the Tewa culture and social organization is retained. The women of the pueblo still produce the excellent pottery for which the pueblos are known.

GOVERNMENT

The pueblo is governed in the traditional manner by a governor, his staff officers, and the tribal council. They are responsible for the civil matters concerning the reservation. The cacique, a traditional tribal religious and cultural leader, is responsible for the native religious observances.

SAN JUAN PUEBLO

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The San Juan tribal income averages $7,300 per year. There are numerous general merchandise stores and several service stations on reservation land. None are owned by Indians. The San Juan Mercantile, a trading post providing food, hardware, and Indian arts and crafts, is located at the center of the pueblo. Sand and gravel deposits are the only salable resources on the reservation.

CLIMATE

The rainfall averages between 10 and 13 inches per year. Temperatures reach a high of 100° in the summer and a low of 0° in the winter.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 64 runs through the reservation to the northeast. U.S. Highway 84 junctions with 64 and continues to the northwest. U.S. Highway 285 is a major north-south highway for the area. Santa Fe, which lies 24 miles to the south, has air, bus, and truck services. The Santa Fe Railroad serves the entire area.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) has provided the reservation with a water and sewer system. Electricity is available from the Jemez Mountain Cooperative. Health care for the residents is available in Santa Fe at the USPHS hospital. Medical care is also extended through the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital in Albuquerque.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,428
Labor Force:	
Total:	634
Unemployed:	311
Unemployment rate:	49%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

SANTA ANA PUEBLO

Sandoval County, NEW MEXICO
Keresan Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Santa Ana Pueblo, New Mexico 87004

Federal
Reservation

Population: 376 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 42,527.50 acres

Tribally Owned: 42,527.50 acres

The original grant from the King of Spain included an area of over 15,400 acres and was confirmed by Congress in 1869 and patented in 1883. Additional grants brought the reservation to its present area.

HISTORY

The Mother Pueblo of Santa Ana was established around 1700. Like other Pueblo Indians, the Santa Ana people were declared citizens of Mexico when that republic won its independence from Spain. Their rights were confirmed by the Treaty of Hidalgo, signed by government agents of Mexico and the United States, February 2, 1848, and ratified shortly thereafter.

CULTURE

The Santa Ana Pueblo Indians continue to have a strong sense of community. The native tongue (Keresan) and religion continue to play vital roles in the total behavior and outlook on life, although the Catholic Church, as well as other non-Indian religions, has a strong influence on the Pueblo Indians of Santa Ana. There are still many activities, tribal and traditional in nature, which are an integral part of everyday life of the Santa Ana Indians. Increasing exposure to the white man's culture, as through education, is producing profound changes.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal council represents the Santa Ana Pueblo tribal members. The powers and rights of the Santa Ana Tribal Council are based primarily on their original status of sovereignty, which has been recognized by the Governments of Spain, Mexico, and the United States. Under President Lincoln in 1864, Santa Ana and other pueblos were presented confirmation of their land grant; silver-headed canes were presented to the assembled tribal governors at that time. Traditionally, these canes are kept by the governors of the pueblos as the symbol of their authority during their terms of office.

SANTA ANA PUEBLO

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has leased some land to the Shell Oil Company, but no exploration has been done. There are no other leases or tribally owned businesses.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 11 inches annually. Temperatures average a high of 100° and a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

Interstate Highway 25 is the major north-south highway for the Rio Grande Valley. The pueblo is connected to this by State Highway 44. Bernalillo, 6 miles away at the intersection of Highways 44 and 25, offers both train and bus transportation. The nearest commercial truck and air transport lines are available in Albuquerque, 23 miles from Santa Ana.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation's water and sewer systems were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). Residents can buy bottled gas or utilize the electricity made available by the Public Service Company of New Mexico. Health care for tribal members is available at the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital and the USPHS Indian sanatorium, both in Albuquerque. The USPHS also holds weekly clinics on the reservation. The community building includes office space and meeting rooms for the pueblo council.

RECREATION

The annual fiesta illustrates the vibrant culture of the Santa Ana Pueblo Indians. The festival is an occasion for the entire pueblo, friends, and relatives from other pueblos to gather and celebrate with traditional dances and music. In addition, there are numerous tribal events which serve to maintain the community ties and tribal traditions.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	376
Labor Force:	
Total:	125
Unemployed:	10
Unemployment rate:	8%

SANTA CLARA PUEBLO

Rio Arriba and Sandoval Counties, NEW MEXICO
Tano-Tewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Santa Clara Pueblo, New Mexico 87532

Federal
Reservation
Population: 1,041 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 45,748 acres

Tribally Owned:	45,744 acres
Non-Indian:	4 acres

The Santa Clara grant was confirmed in 1858 and patented in 1909 for 12,220 acres. A subsequent grant and Executive order brought the reservation to its present acreage.

HISTORY
The original inhabitants of Santa Clara lived in the Puye Cliffs and in pueblos built along the slopes and on mesa tops, but in the late 11th century were forced by drought conditions to move into the Espanola Valley on the Rio Grande. The early dwellings were last occupied about 1680. After that, the tribe moved to the present location near Espanola.

CULTURE
The people of Santa Clara are members of the Tanoan linguistic family and speak Tewa. Social organization still recognizes the extended kin group and maintains strong kinship ties. They have shared the traits of pueblo culture, living in permanent villages, and developing an intensive agriculture. The pueblo women are masters at shaping their famous black pottery without a wheel. Other handicrafts include beadwork, painting, and cloth embroidery. The pueblo has produced several significant modern artists.

GOVERNMENT
Santa Clara, organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, has a constitution and bylaws which provide for the election of the governor, his officers, and the tribal council. There are presently four political parties in the tribe. The cacique, the traditional leader, still oversees the tribe's religious activities.

TRIBAL ECONOMY
The Santa Clara's tribal income of approximately $35,000 annually is primarily revenue from the tourism program they have developed. The Santa Clara Canyon area provides

SANTA CLARA PUEBLO

campsites and various types of outdoor activities. The Puye Cliff Ruins have also been opened to visitors. Considerable commercial activity is carried on near Espanola. Mineral resources on the reservation are limited to sand, gravel, and pumice deposits.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages between 11 and 14 inches per year. The temperatures average a high of 100° and a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 84 runs northwest-southeast; U.S. Highway 64 runs northeast-southwest. U.S. Highway 285 joins them and continues south to Santa Fe, 22 miles distant, and via U.S. Highway 85 and Interstate 25, to Albuquerque. Commercial transportation by air, bus, and truck is available at Santa Fe. The Santa Fe Railroad serves the entire area, the nearest siding being at Lamy, 40 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is no reservationwide water and sewer system. Residents purchase bottled gas. Electricity is available from the Jemez Mountain Cooperative. Hospitalization and medical services are provided by the U.S. Public Health Service hospital in Santa Fe. There is also a larger hospital, the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital, in Albuquerque. The tribe has a community building and several traditional meeting-places.

RECREATION

The Santa Clara Tribe has opened the ruins of the homes of its ancestors to the public. Tourists can now see the Puye Cliff dwellings and the ruins of the ancient pueblo built on the mesa top. Facilities for hunting, camping, picnicking, and fishing are located in the very beautiful Santa Clara Canyon. The tribe's annual fiesta is held each July. This is an opportunity for visitors to observe traditional pueblo dances, sample the foods, and meet the people.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,041
Labor Force:	
Total:	436
Unemployed:	250
Unemployment rate:	57%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

SANTO DOMINGO PUEBLO

Sandoval County, NEW MEXICO
Keresan Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Santo Domingo Pueblo, New Mexico 87052

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,851 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 69,259.82 acres

Tribally Owned: 69,259.82 acres

The original 1689 Spanish land grant was confirmed by Congress in 1858. A patent covering the grant was issued to the pueblo by President Lincoln on November 1, 1864. This grant was in conflict with another claim, and the Pueblo Land Boards, established in 1924, found that the conflicting claim predated that of the pueblos. Of the present Santo Domingo acreage, 150 acres are in conflict with the Cochiti grant.

HISTORY

The original inhabitants of Santo Domingo Pueblo first lived at a site some 12 miles west of present-day Cochiti, New Mexico. According to Indian history, their next homesite, Gipuy on the Galisteo Creek, was partially destroyed by the flooding Galisteo, and the Santo Domingo then moved to Huashpatzena. The Pueblo Revolt of 1680 caused other moves as the tribe sought protection from the Spanish and raiding tribes. They finally settled on the Jemez Mesa in 1692. The present pueblo was established about 1700. The name Santo Domingo was first used by Gaspar Castano de Sosa in 1591. Don Juan de Oñate established a monastery there as head mission for the Province of the Keres Pueblos. The first church was built in 1605. Following the establishment of the village in its present site, Santo Domingo became the chief mission of the region.

CULTURE

The Santo Domingo Pueblo Indians appear to be among the most conservative of all 19 pueblos in retaining their life style and culture in spite of continuous contact with the non-Indian culture. The native tongue and religion play vital roles in the community's behavior and outlook, although the Catholic Church and other non-Indian religions have had a strong influence on the tribe. The community has maintained a closely knit structure and continues many traditional activities as an integral part of everyday life. Many Santo Domingo Indians continue to wear their native attire daily. The Santo Domingo are known for their skill in jewelrymaking and other forms of Pueblo Indian art. They sell their craft in Santa Fe and other nearby markets and are widely known for their skill in market bargaining.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by the Council of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, a representative body whose original status of sovereignty was recognized by Spain, Mexico, and the United States. President Lincoln presented Santo Domingo and several other pueblos with silver-headed canes in confirmation of their land grant. These canes are traditionally kept by the governors in office as symbols of their office. The tribe has accepted the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, but has not yet adopted a constitution or a charter.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Three small community stores are the only commercial ventures owned and operated by Indians on the pueblo. The large trading post located near the pueblo is owned and operated by a non-Indian. Industrial activity has been limited to a wood products firm. Sand and gravel are the only exploitable natural resources in the area.

CLIMATE

Rainfall measures between 11 and 13 inches annually. Temperatures reach a high of 100° and a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highways 22 and 25 and Interstate 25 serve the area. Trains stop at the railroad siding at Domingo, 1½ miles from the pueblo. Bus service is available in Bernalillo, 25 miles from Santo Domingo. Truck and air services are provided at Albuquerque and Santa Fe, 40 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Santo Domingo Tribal Utility Authority, with the assistance of the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS), provides water and sewer services to the reservation. Gas is supplied by the Southern Union Gas Company. The Public Service Company of New Mexico provides electricity. Extensive medical care and hospitalization are available in Albuquerque at the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital, and at the USPHS hospital in Santa Fe. A community building in the pueblo houses various social and economic programs. Mountain Bell Telephone provides telephone services.

RECREATION

The Santo Domingo Pueblo has not established any recreation developments.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,851
Labor Force:	
Total:	550
Unemployed:	130
Unemployment rate:	24%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	6th

TAOS PUEBLO

Taos County, NEW MEXICO
Tano-Tigua Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Taos Pueblo, New Mexico 87571

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,516 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 95,333 acres
Tribally Owned: 95,333 acres

The present land grant was confirmed December 22, 1858.

HISTORY

The Spanish under Hernando de Alvarado discovered Taos Pueblo in 1540 much as it is today, with two large communal houses facing each other across Taos Creek. Colonists from Don Juan De Oñate's community soon settled nearby. A series of Indian revolts against the settlers culminated in the successful Pueblo Revolt of 1680 spearheaded from Taos and led by Pope, a San Juan Indian. The Spanish were driven from New Mexico, not to return for 13 years. The Spanish returned in 1693, and, in 1696, with the order by de Vargas that all pueblo governors be shot, effective resistance ceased. After the conquest of New Mexico by the United States in 1847, Taos again revolted against the occupation troops and murdered the American governor, Charles Bent, among others. The revolt was crushed and the leaders were hanged.

CULTURE

The Indians of Taos have an ancient and rich cultural past, much of which continues to survive. They live in large communal houses, the upper stories of which are reached by ladders. Round outdoor baking ovens and strings of chili drying in the sun are typical. The underground kivas serve as meetingplaces for the men, with women admitted only on certain occasions. The Deer, Turtle, and Sun-Down Dances are unique and noted for their beauty and precision. The latter, given on September 30 yearly, is the most important ceremony and expresses thanksgiving for the harvest. Most of the Taos people are farmers, many are artists, and others find employment in the nearby town of Taos. The Taos are the least typical of the Pueblo Indians, for they share many characteristics with the Plains Indians, particularly the Kiowa with whom they have a linguistic relationship.

GOVERNMENT

Taos is governed by a tribal council. The governor is appointed by the cacique. Other selected officers are the lieutenant governor, sheriffs, fiscales, and war chiefs. The government of Taos is a strong one, especially with regard to village concerns. Observance of the native religion and participation in community work are universally required of residents. The Taos people have little concept of individual property rights and have a strong sense of community property.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Annual tribal income is $39,500.

CLIMATE

The average rainfall is 14 to 16 inches yearly. Temperatures average a high of 100° and a low of −10°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 64 comes within a few miles of the pueblo, and New Mexico Route 3 serves the settlement. The nearest airport is in Santa Fe, 50 miles from the pueblo, and the nearest train is at Lamy, 80 miles distant. Commercial bus- and trucklines serve Santa Fe.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water comes from Taos Creek. There are no gas, electric, or sewer facilities. Hospital care is provided by the U.S. Public Health Service in Santa Fe. Taos is provided with weekly clinic visitation services.

RECREATION

The annual fiesta is held September 29.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,516
Labor Force:	
Total:	775
Unemployed:	333
Unemployment rate:	43%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

TESUQUE PUEBLO

Santa Fe County, NEW MEXICO
Tano-Tewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Tesuque Pueblo, New Mexico 87574

Federal
Reservation
Population: 252 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 16,813 acres
Tribally Owned: 16,810 acres
Non-Indian: 3 acres

The reservation grant of 16,708 acres was confirmed in 1858 and patented in 1864. A subsequent tribal purchase brought the reservation acreage to its present total.

HISTORY

The Tesuque Pueblo was established around 1250. Like other Pueblo Indians, the Tesuque Indians were declared citizens of Mexico when that nation gained independence from Spain. The tribe's rights were confirmed by the United States in the 1848 Treaty of Hidalgo between the United States and Mexico.

CULTURE

The family organization is patriarchal, with strong family and clan kinship patterns. The people are Roman Catholics, but the native religion is still strong. The Tewa language is still used widely; however, Spanish and English are also spoken. The Indians of Tesuque have maintained the vibrancy of their native dances and perform them regularly throughout the year. The best known of these are the Eagle and Deer Dances. Pottery and jewelry, for which Pueblo Indians are known, are made by some of the members.

GOVERNMENT

Tesuque's civil government is managed by a governor, other officers, and a council. The officers are appointed in the traditional manner by the cacique who directs the native religious observances and tribal mores. Many of the younger men have influence and serve in important positions. Both old and young tend to listen to and respect the opinions and ideas of the other.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The only commercial establishments on the reservation are a cafe and two service stations which lease land from the tribe. Minerals present on the reservation include sand, gravel, and mica.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages between 10 and 13 inches yearly. The temperature varies with the seasons, reaching a high of 100° in the summer and a low of 0° in the winter.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highways 64, 84, and 285 provide arteries to the east, west, north, and south. Santa Fe, 10 miles south of Tesuque, is served by commercial air-, bus-, and trucklines. The nearest railroad stop is at Lamy, 30 miles from Tesuque.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water and sewer systems for the reservation were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). The Jemez Mountain Cooperative provides electricity to the reservation. Residents also purchase bottled gas. Hospital facilities are available at the USPHS hospital in Santa Fe and the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital in Albuquerque. One community building on the reservation is used for offices, meetings, and other activities.

RECREATION

There is an annual fiesta at Tesuque Pueblo. Nearby pueblos offer other attractions, such as the Santa Clara canyon and cliff dwellings. The Bandelier National Monument lies north of Tesuque near White Rock. Santa Fe, to the south, is the old Spanish capital and the present capital of New Mexico.

Vital Statistics

Population:
  Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation: 252
Labor Force:
  Total: 118
  Unemployed: 77
  Unemployment rate: 65%
Education:
  (tribal estimates)
  Average grade level achieved: 9th

ZIA PUEBLO

Sandoval County, NEW MEXICO
Keresan Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Zia Pueblo, New Mexico 87053

Federal
Reservation

Population: 464 (BIA 3/70)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 112,511.12 acres

Tribally Owned:	112,510.51 acres
Government Owned:	.61 acre

The Zia Pueblo grant acquired in 1689 from the King of Spain was confirmed by the United States Congress in 1858. The land has been enlarged since, by both purchase and grant, to its present size.

HISTORY

Zia was established around 1300 when pueblo Indians moved from a site farther up the Jemez River. They participated in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 in which the Spanish were driven from New Mexico. In 1687, during reconquest, a bloody battle was fought in which 600 Indians died and 70 were taken into slavery. The old men were executed. The present mission structure, built in 1692, still stands and is in use. President Lincoln in 1864 presented the pueblo governors silver-headed canes in confirmation of their land grants. Traditionally, these canes are kept by the governors of the pueblos as the symbol of their authority during their term of office.

CULTURE

The Indians of Zia are strongly communal in orientation. The native tongue (Keresan) and religion continue to play a vital role in their outlook on life. The Catholic Church, as well as other non-Indian religions, has a continuing influence on the Zia people. There are still many activities of a communal and traditional nature that are an integral part of everyday life. Increasing exposure to the white man's culture is producing some profound changes in overall attitudes. Zia is known for its fine distinctive pottery, unique in color and design.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal council represents the Indians of Zia Pueblo. The powers and rights of the Zia Tribal Council are based primarily on their original status of sovereignty, which has been recognized by Spain, Mexico, and the United States.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual tribal income for the past several years has been about $20,000, including the advance of interest from the Zia United States Treasury account. This annual income should increase to about $35,000 as a result of interest from 1972 oil and gas lease income invested through the Bureau of Indian Affairs investment program. The per capita income is estimated at $1,500 per year.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 11 inches yearly. Temperatures average a high of 100° and a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

New Mexico Highway 44 passes northwest-southeast near Zia Pueblo. The nearest airport is in Albuquerque, a distance of 35 miles. Commercial train and bus services are available in Bernalillo, 20 miles away. Trucklines serve Albuquerque as the nearest stop.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is supplied by wells, and heating by liquid propane gas. The Public Service Company of New Mexico supplies electricity. Sewer needs are served by septic tanks. Hospital facilities are at the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital in Albuquerque, a U.S. Public Health Service institution.

RECREATION

The big day of the year at Zia is August 15, the date of the Annual Fiesta. The public is welcome to attend this event.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	464
Labor Force:	
Total:	130
Unemployed:	40
Unemployment rate:	31%

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ZUNI PUEBLO

McKinley and Valencia Counties, NEW MEXICO
Zuni Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Zuni, New Mexico 87327

Federal
Reservation
Population: 5,155 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 407,247 acres

Tribally Owned: 405,034 acres
Allotted: 2,213 acres

HISTORY

Zuni is the popular name of a pueblo (village dweller) tribe of the Zunian linguistic family. Soon after the Spanish conquest of Mexico, the Spaniards heard rumors of the Zuni and their "Seven Cities of Cibola," of which Hawikuh was the capital. Coronado met the first Zuni on his expedition of 1540 and invaded the city of Hawikuh where the first mission was established in 1629. In 1672, the Apache raided Hawikuh and burned the mission, which was never restored. One of the "Seven Cities" was Halona, which stood on the site of present-day Zuni. The Zuni have occupied this site since 1692.

CULTURE

In character and customs, the Zuni resemble other pueblo tribes. They are expert farmers and have highly developed arts and crafts. Zuni silver and turquoise work ranks with the finest in Indian jewelry. Basketry and textiles are meticulously handcrafted. The Zuni women still bake bread in their outdoor adobe ovens. Zuni religious ceremonies are observed and practiced today as they have been for centuries. Zuni men have become famous as firefighters.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal council, with the governor as its administrative head, is the final decisionmaking body on the reservation. Councilmen are elected for a 4-year term in an open election. The council manages financial affairs, can establish business enterprises, levy and collect taxes, and execute contracts. The Zuni government is quasi-religious, and, in most cases, decisions are unanimously made. The Zuni constitution was adopted in 1970.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	5,155
Labor Force:	
Total:	2,003
Unemployed:	587
Unemployment rate:	29%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Average annual tribal income aggregates $100,000. The tribe has organized the Zuni craftsmen cooperative and established four industrial enterprises on the reservation. In addition, there are 10 privately owned industrial and commercial enterprises situated in the area.

CLIMATE

Summers are hot and dry with wide temperature variations. Winters are cool with brief periods of below-zero temperatures. Rainfall averages 12 inches a year.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 53 (Coronado's Trail) passes east-west through the reservation, and State Highway 32 runs north-south and intersects 53 on the eastern side of the reservation. For air, train, and truck transportation, residents must go to Gallup, 40 miles north of Zuni.

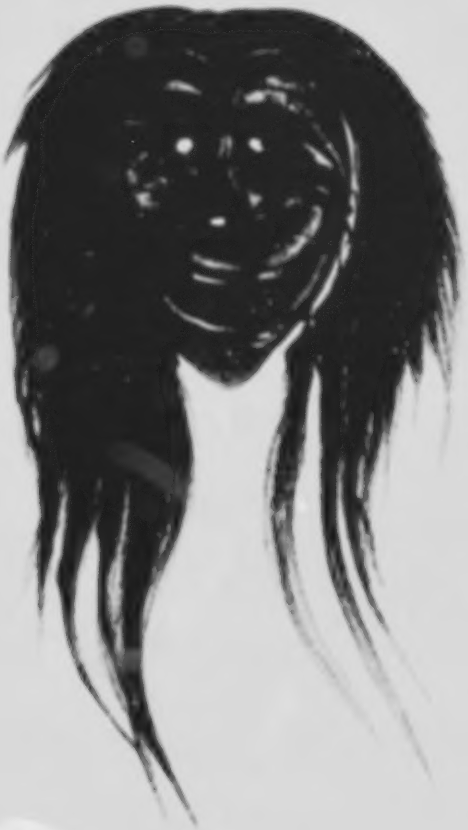
COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Zuni Domestic Water and Sewage Association operates the water and sewage system for the reservation. Electricity is provided to the area by the Continental Divide Cooperative. Medical and dental services are provided by the U.S. Public Health Service Indian hospitals in Blackrock (4 miles east of Zuni), Gallup, and Albuquerque.

RECREATION

Zuni is the only surviving community of Coronado's famed "Seven Cities of Cibola" and is a significant tourist attraction. The physical setting is beautiful, including several lakes, and there is good fishing and hunting. Religious ceremonies are carried on virtually unchanged since ancient days. Of special interest is the Shalaki Kachina Dance, most spectacular of the pueblo kachina dances. It is one of the few that may be witnessed by non-Indians. The ceremony occurs in late November or early December. There is also an annual fair, which usually occurs in late August or early September.

New York



Wooden mask of the Iroquois

Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

ALLEGANY RESERVATION

Cattaraugus County, NEW YORK
Seneca Nation of Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Saylor Building, Irving, New York 14081

State
Reservation

Population: 3,497 (tribal est. 1972)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 30,189.40 acres

Tribally Owned: 30,189.40 acres

All land is jointly owned by the Seneca Nation. The 1794 Pickering Treaty established the boundaries of the Seneca Nation of which the Allegany Reservation is a part. As agreed in the treaty, the State continues to pay the tribe an annual payment of cloth and a small amount of cash. The reservation land is owned by the Seneca Nation and may not be sold without consent of the United States. By custom, the Seneca Nation grants assignments or surface rights to individual members of the tribe. Nearly 10,000 acres, or 32 percent of the reservation, are leased on a 99-year basis to the villages of Salamanca, Kill Buck, Vandalia, and Carrollton. These leases will expire in 1991. Salamanca leases a total of 3,774 acres. An estimated 2,000 acres have been taken from the reservation for rights-of-way for utilities, highways, and railroads. Approximately 10,500 acres were taken on permanent easement for the Kinzua Dam and Reservoir built for flood-control purposes. Residents of the Allegany Reservation are members of the Seneca Nation. This reservation, along with the Cattaraugus and Oil Springs Reservations, is jointly owned by the Seneca Nation. The Seneca Nation's headquarters alternates between the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations every 2 years. Although the Allegany and Cattaraugus are shown as State reservations, the Federal Government renders limited services to the Seneca Nation under the provisions of Public Law 88-533, 88th Congress, August 31, 1964.

HISTORY

The Iroquois Tribes of central, northern, and western New York were members of the Six Nations of the Iroquois League, which was founded by the leaders Dekanawida, the Peace Maker, and Hiawatha. The league was originally formed by five tribes, the related Tuscarora not joining until 1716 when they moved to the area from the Carolinas. Although formed originally for mutual defense, the league became a powerful Indian empire, the force behind much of the intertribal pressures in the West and Midwest. The league evolved into a federated government and was an important model for the crafters of the American Constitution. The league's decline after 2 centuries of prominence was largely the result of involvement in the disputes between the entering European powers and their participation in the Revolutionary War. Most of the members of the league supported the British as they had in the French and Indian Wars. Their alliance gave Britain the necessary advantage over France, but proved fatal to the league's negotiating base following the victory of the Colonies. The State of New York has responsibility for Indian education, health, welfare, and legal protection.

CULTURE

The Indian name of the Iroquois described a people dwelling in longhouses, the characteristic structures of Iroquois bark assembly halls, council houses, and composite family dwellings. Several families, usually matrilineally related, lived in a longhouse, each occupying a specified place. All property was owned and inherited by the women. Their economy was based on hunting and a single form of agriculture. The tribes were skilled in framing log cabins and tilling the soil as well as military enterprise. Although they were the military masters of most of the eastern United States, the Iroquois preferred to use diplomacy in settling differences. They are most widely acclaimed, however, for their moral caliber and the effectiveness of their sociopolitical organization. Through the last 2 centuries, Seneca culture has become submerged in the culture of the white man just as cultures of other ethnic groups in the United States.

GOVERNMENT

The Seneca Nation adopted a constitution in 1843 that abolished the position of chief and provided for executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. Enrolled members of the Seneca Nation, both male and female, who are at least 21 years of age, are eligible to vote and hold office. Tribal membership is based on matrilineal lines so that only children of women who are members of the Seneca Nation are permitted to inherit or acquire allotment rights. The Seneca Nation Tribal Council is made up of 16 members elected biennially, eight each from the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The bulk of the tribal income, which has been $114,000 annually, was from sand and gravel sales during peak construction for new highways. As the road program is nearing completion, this source of income will be greatly reduced. The Seneca Nation Industrial Park is located on the Cattaraugus Reservation because of its proximity to the Buffalo area. The park is complete with water, sewer, gas, and electric facilities and access roads and railroad siding.

CLIMATE

Rainfall here averages 44 inches annually. Temperatures reach an average high of 75° and an average low of 25°.

TRANSPORTATION

Route 17, a major east-west highway, runs through the reservation. U.S. Route 219 is a north-south highway. Salamanca has regular train, bus, and truck services; however, the nearest commercial air service is located in Bradford, Pennsylvania, 35 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation has a common water system and septic tanks. Gas is supplied by the Iroquois Gas Company. The Niagara Mohawk Electric Company provides electricity to the area. The Salamanca District Hospital serves Salamanca and the districts. A number of private practitioners are also located in Salamanca. The Kinzua Dam was completed in 1965, creating a lake of 35 miles. The Seneca Nation was awarded rehabilitation funds in the amount of $12,128,917 in 1964 for the land taken for the dam. The Seneca Nation of Indians now has three community buildings: the Saylor Community Building located

ALLEGANY RESERVATION

in Irving, New York; the Haley Community Building located in Salamanca, New York; and Steamburg Community Building, completed in June 1972, in Steamburg, New York. Plans are being formulated for the Cattaraugus Reservation lacrosse and hockey rink. Completion date for the building is set for the fall of 1973.

RECREATION

Iroquoia, a cultural, recreational, and tourism complex, is to be situated on the Allegany Indian Reservation, bordering the Allegheny Reservoir. The development, consisting of access road, water system, sewage system, sewage treatment plant, motel, campgrounds, Indian villages, museum, outdoor theater, and athletic field, will cost $10 million when completed.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	3,497
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,200
Unemployed:	420
Unemployment rate:	35%

CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION

Cattaraugus, Erie, and Chautauqua Counties, NEW YORK
Seneca Nation of Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Irving, New York 14081

State
Reservation

Population: 2,400 (tribal est. 1/73)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 21,680 acres

All the reservation land is jointly owned by the Seneca Nation. The reservation was established in the Pickering Treaty of 1794. As provided in this treaty, the State continued the annual payment of cloth and a small amount of cash. The land is owned by the Seneca Nation and may not be sold without consent of the United States. According to custom, the Seneca Nation grants assignments or surface-use rights to individual members of the tribe. Residents of the Cattaraugus Reservation are members of the Seneca Nation. This reservation and the Allegany Reservation are jointly governed by the Seneca Nation. The Seneca Nation's headquarters alternates between the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations every 2 years. Although the Allegany and Cattaraugus are shown as State reservations, the Federal Government renders limited services to the Seneca Nation under the provisions of Public Law 88-533, 88th Congress, August 31, 1964.

HISTORY

The Iroquois Tribes of central, northern, and western New York were members of the Six Nations of the Iroquois League, which was founded by the leaders Dekanawida, the Peace Maker, and Hiawatha. The league was originally formed by five tribes, the related Tuscarora not joining until 1716 when they moved to the area from the Carolinas. Although formed originally for mutual defense, the league became a powerful Indian empire, the force behind much of the intertribal pressures in the West and Midwest. The league evolved into a federated government and was an important model for the crafters of the American Constitution. The league's decline after 2 centuries of prominence was largely the result of involvement in the disputes between the entering European powers and their participation in the Revolutionary War. Most of the members of the league supported the British as they had in the French and Indian Wars. Their alliance gave Britain the necessary advantage over

France, but proved fatal to the league's negotiating base following the victory of the Colonies. The State of New York has responsibility for Indian education, health, welfare, and legal protection.

CULTURE

The Indian name of the Iroquois described a people dwelling in longhouses, the characteristic structures of Iroquois bark assembly halls, council houses, and composite family dwellings. Several families, usually matrilineally related, lived in a longhouse, each occupying a specified place. All property was owned and inherited by the women. Their economy was based on hunting and a single form of agriculture. The tribes were skilled in framing log cabins and tilling the soil as well as military enterprise. Although they were the military masters of most of the eastern United States, the Iroquois preferred to use diplomacy in settling differences. They are most widely acclaimed, however, for their moral caliber and the effectiveness of their sociopolitical organization. Through the last 2 centuries, Seneca culture has become submerged in the culture of the white man just as cultures of other ethnic groups in the United States.

GOVERNMENT

The Seneca Nation adopted a constitution in 1843 that abolished the position of chief and provided for executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. Enrolled members of the Seneca Nation, both male and female, who are at least 21 years of age, are eligible to vote and hold office. Tribal membership is based on matrilineal lines so that only children of women who are members of the Seneca Nation are permitted to inherit or acquire allotment rights. The Seneca Nation Tribal Council is made up of 16 members elected biennially, eight each from the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income, which has been $114,000 annually, was from sand and gravel sales; however, as the roads being supplied are near completion, this portion of tribal income will be greatly reduced. The Seneca Nation Industrial Park is located on this reservation because of its proximity to the Buffalo area. It is complete with water, sewer, gas, and electric facilities, and access roads and railroad siding. Located in this park is the First Seneca Corporation, which manufactures pillows and bedding. The nearby town of Gowanda serves as the shipping center for the reservation.

CLIMATE

This reservation lies in the New York State "snowbelt" in the extreme western part of the State, near Buffalo. Winds coming east from the Great Lakes carry heavy amounts of snow and rain. The reservation averages 43 inches of rainfall per year.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation lies along the New York State Thruway, or Interstate 90, and U.S. Highway 20, both of which run parallel to the shore of Lake Erie. State Highway 62 runs north-south just to the east of the reservation. State Highway 438 passes through the reservation southeast-northwest. Commercial bus- and trucklines stop on the reservation. Train service is available in Brockton, 15 miles from the reservation. Residents must go 30 miles to Buffalo for commercial air transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Silver Creek Municipal Water Supply pipes water to residents. Others draw water from wells. Gas is supplied by the Iroquois Gas Company, electricity by the Niagara Mohawk Electric Company. Hospital care is available at the Tri-County Hospital in Gowanda and at the Brooks Memorial Hospital in Dunkirk. The New York State Public Health Department holds a clinic at the former Thomas Indian School. The Seneca Nation constructed a community building, the Saylor Center, from rehabilitation funds, on the Cattaraugus Reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2,400
Labor Force:	
Total:	685
Unemployed:	250
Unemployment rate:	37%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	11th

OIL SPRINGS RESERVATION

Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties, NEW YORK
Seneca Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Irving, New York 14081

State
Reservation
Population: 0 (tribal est. 1/73)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 640 acres

All reservation land is jointly owned by the Seneca Nation.

Vital Statistics

No other data
applicable

ONONDAGA RESERVATION

Onondaga County, NEW YORK
Onondaga and Oneida Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Nedrow, New York 13120

State
Reservation

Population: 1,594 (tribal est. 1969)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 7,300 acres

All the land is tribally owned. At the close of the Revolutionary War, the Six Nations, of which the Onondaga were members, held most of what is now New York State. In 1784, 1788, and 1794, the United States made treaties with the Six Nations, guaranteeing them they could live, undisturbed, in their territory. The United States pays annuities to the Six Nations each year.

The Federal Government, in 1948, gave the State of New York criminal and civil jurisdiction on the reservation, but reserved to the Indians the right to choose which laws they would use. Since the Indian territory is ruled and governed by the chiefs, and their laws and customs prevail, New York State has limited jurisdiction.

The Indians are exempt from State land, income, and sales taxes while residing within their territories.

Both Onondaga and Oneida reside on this reservation. However, the Oneida Nation of New York is classified as "non-reservation, tax-exempt land," and for that reason is not listed separately in this handbook.

HISTORY

The Iroquois Tribes of central, northern, and western New York were members of the Six Nations of the Iroquois League, which was founded by Dekanawida, the Peace Maker, and Hiawatha. The league was originally formed by five tribes, the related Tuscarora not joining until 1716 when they moved to the area from the Carolinas. Although formed originally for mutual defense, the league became a powerful Indian empire, the force behind much of the intertribal pressures in the West and Midwest. As the central nation in the founding of the confederacy, the Onondaga are the "Keepers of the Council Fire." The league evolved into a federated government and was an important model for the crafters of the American Constitution. The league's decline after 2 centuries of prominence was largely the result of involvement in the disputes between the

ONONDAGA RESERVATION

entering European powers and their participation in the Revolutionary War. Most of the members of the league supported the British as they had in the French and Indian Wars. Their alliance gave Britain the necessary advantage over France, but proved fatal to the league's negotiating base following the victory of the Colonies.

CULTURE

The Indian name of the Iroquois described a people dwelling in longhouses, the characteristic structures of Iroquois bark assembly halls, council houses, and composite family dwellings. Several families, usually matrilineally related, lived in a longhouse, each occupying a specified place. All property was owned and inherited by the women. The tribes were skilled in framing log cabins and tilling the soil as well as military enterprise. Although they were the military masters of most of the eastern United States, the Iroquois preferred to use diplomacy in settling differences. They are most widely acclaimed, however, for their moral caliber and the effectiveness of their sociopolitical organization. Today, the reservation functions and looks like any other community, with the people still maintaining the ancient ceremonies of their ancestors.

GOVERNMENT

The Onondaga, most conservative of the Iroquois Tribes, are organized around the Longhouse religion. The chiefs who govern the Onondaga Reservation are chosen in the traditional way and are chiefs for life. As required by tradition, the chief of the entire Iroquois Nation must be an Onondaga. He is the Tadodaho, and only he can summon the Six Nation Council. The Onondaga Reservation remains the capital of the confederacy. The Onondaga Tribe maintains that, as a foreign nation, it has a different relationship to both Federal and State Governments. The tribe has continually challenged the selective service laws and State taxation.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The reservation is located in rich bottomlands of a former lake; however, little agriculture is carried out. There are several small grocery stores which are owned by Indian families.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies in the New York State "snow belt" just south of Syracuse. The climate is temperate, having four distinct seasons.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highways 11, 11-A, and 80 and Interstate 81 run through the reservation north-south. An interchange of I-80 is on the southeast corner of the reservation. Syracuse lies 6 miles north of Onondaga and has ample transportation service by bus, rail, truck, and air. It is a major transportation hub for this upstate area.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is no public infrastructure on the reservation. Water is drawn from wells, and individual dwellings have either septic tanks or outhouses. Only bottled gas is available. The Iroquois Longhouse, the nation's traditional meetingplace, is located on the reservation.

RECREATION

Religious services and celebrations are held according to the Longhouse tradition and are not open to the non-Indian. The Onondaga Volunteer Fire Department's annual field day is open to the non-Indian and is called the Green Corn Dance. This celebration has nothing to do with the Longhouse tradition. The reservation is situated in a beautiful lake basin, formed, along with the Finger Lakes, by the glaciers. There are no facilities for non-Indians, as the Onondaga treasure this as all that remains of their home and heritage. Syracuse offers much in the way of lodging and entertainment.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

POOSPATUCK RESERVATION

Suffolk County, NEW YORK
Poospatuck Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Mastic, Long Island, New York 11950

State
Reservation

Population: 160 (State est. 1/73)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 60 acres

Tribally Owned: 60 acres

This reservation was granted to the Poospatuck by the colonial government in the name of the King. New York State recognizes the land as a tax-free reservation and extends services to the tribe, which include health, education, and social services.

HISTORY

The Poospatuck were part of the Long Island tribes' Montauk Confederacy. Their economy was based primarily on fishing and whaling, and it is believed that early in the 18th century most of the men in the tribe were lost in a whaling expedition. The necessity for marriage outside the tribe could account for the present triracial appearance of the tribe. The tribe was never permitted to vote on the Indian Reorganization Act, primarily because of its mixed ancestry.

CULTURE

The Poospatuck are believed to have had tribal and commercial relationships with the Algonquin Indians of Connecticut. They were primarily a fishing and whaling people. At present, they are the smallest tribe on the smallest reservation in New York State, and although their problems are numerous, they receive little assistance from the State.

GOVERNMENT

The governing body of the tribe is elected in compliance with Book 25 of the New York State Indian Law. Three land trustees are elected every 2 years. One is designated president, one secretary, and the third treasurer.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal economy as such. Members go off the reservation for employment. Commercial facilities are available in the surrounding communities.

CLIMATE

Temperatures average a high of 90° and a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

Highway 25 passes east-west near the reservation. Airlines are located in New York City, 50 miles from the reservation. Train- and trucklines stop in Riverhead, 10 miles away. A bus stops in Brookhaven, 5 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is obtained from individual wells. Septic tanks are the only provision for sewage. Health care through the State Social Service is available to the Indians in Riverhead and Brookhaven.

RECREATION

An annual powwow is held on Labor Day.

Vital Statistics

Additional data
unavailable

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SHINNECOCK RESERVATION

Suffolk County, NEW YORK
Shinnecock Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Southampton, Long Island, New York 11968

State
Reservation
Population: 200 (State est. 1/73)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 400 acres

Tribally Owned: 400 acres

The Shinnecock Tribe has retained this land since it was first reserved for them by the colonial government in the name of the King. It is a State reservation, receiving social services from New York State. The reservation is tax-free and valued at $45 million.

HISTORY

The Shinnecock, part of the Montauk Confederacy, were largely a fishing and whaling tribe. They had contact with the Algonquin tribes in Connecticut, traveling the Long Island Sound.

CULTURE

The Shinnecock today appear triracial, a probable result of intermarriage following the loss of men in whaling. Little of their former culture is evident now. Tribal members participate fairly successfully in the economy of the area around them.

GOVERNMENT

The governing body of the reservation is elected in compliance with Book 25 of the New York State Indian Law. Three land trustees are elected every 2 years, one as president, one as secretary, and one as treasurer.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal economy as such. Members go off the reservation for employment. Commercial facilities are available in the surrounding communities.

CLIMATE

Temperatures range from a high of 90 to a low of 0

TRANSPORTATION

Highway 27-A passes east-west through the reservation. Commercial airlines serve New York City, 60 miles from the reservation. A train station is located 20 miles away at Riverhead. Bus- and trucklines are available in Southampton on the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are no provisions for public utilities on the reservation. Individual wells and septic tanks meet basic needs. Health care in Southampton is provided through the State Social Services.

RECREATION

The tribe holds an annual Labor Day powwow.

Vital Statistics

Additional data
unavailable

ST. REGIS MOHAWK RESERVATION

Franklin County, NEW YORK
St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Hogansburg, New York 13655

State
Reservation

Population: 2,268 (State est. 1/73)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 14,640 acres
Tribally Owned: 14,640 acres

The reservation lies in the northernmost part of New York State along the St. Lawrence River and is divided from the Canadian portion of the reservation, the Caughnawaga Reserve, by the 45th Parallel, the international boundary. The Canadian Caughnawaga Reserve encompasses 23,750 acres. Because the State of New York never ceded any land to the Federal Government following ratification of the Constitution, the Mohawk Reservation has never been Federal territory. The Indians recently demanded recognition of the duty-free passage rights as guaranteed to them in the Jay Treaty of 1794.

HISTORY
An Iroquois tribe of central New York, the Mohawk were the "Keepers of the Eastern Gate" for the Iroquois League. The league, originally formed by five tribes, added a sixth in the early 1700's and was known as the Six Nations. Formed in the early 16th century for mutual defense, the league became a powerful Indian confederacy and ultimately a model for the United States Government. Pressure from the Iroquois was largely responsible for the westward movement of other Indian tribes. The Iroquois fought on the side of the British during the American Revolution and consequently lost a great deal of land to the new State government. The American Revolution marked the end of Iroquois power, as the league's organization and population fell away.

CULTURE
The St. Regis Mohawk were of the Eastern Woodland cultural group. They resided in permanent villages, in multifamily buildings called longhouses, and supported themselves through hunting and agriculture. The tribe was matrilineal, with chiefs inheriting office through their mothers. Property was owned by the women. Mohawk men have become widely known as excellent high-steel workers. In the past, the Canadian and United States Mohawk have been divided politically, with much

confusion concerning citizenship. Recent events have resulted in an upsurge of tribalism and the native religion which centers around the longhouses.

GOVERNMENT

Three chiefs and three subchiefs are elected every 2 years to staggered terms of office.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal economy as such. Tribal members generally go off the reservation for employment. There are four Indian-owned commercial and industrial establishments on the reservation.

CLIMATE

Temperatures average a high of 90° and a low of 20°.

TRANSPORTATION

Route 37 is an east-west highway serving the reservation. Commercial airlines and trains are available 5 miles from the reservation in Massena, New York. Truck- and buslines serve the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Industrial wells and septic tanks meet basic needs. Electricity is available through the Mohawk Rural Electrification Administration. Hospitals and other health care are available in Massena and Hogansburg through the State Social Services.

RECREATION

Tribal activities are held in the tribal community center and the American Legion Hall. The Green Corn Ceremony is held annually.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2,268
Labor Force:	
Total:	800
Unemployed:	48
Unemployment rate:	6%

TONAWANDA RESERVATION

Niagara, Erie, and Genesee Counties, NEW YORK
Tonawanda Band of Seneca Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Tonawanda Indian Community, New York 14150

State
Reservation

Population: 850 (State est. 1/73)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 7,549 acres

Tribally Owned: 7,549 acres

From proceeds realized by the relinquishment of the land west of the Missouri, the tribe purchased 7,549 acres of their original 12,000-acre reservation. The deed was taken in trust in the name of the Secretary of the Interior. In 1863, the Secretary conveyed these lands to the Comptroller of the State of New York in trust for the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians. Most of the land is allotted by the tribe to its members. Leasing and mortgaging laws generally follow those regulations applicable to Federal reservations. Land cannot be alienated without the permission of the Secretary of the Interior.

HISTORY

Under a treaty negotiated in 1838 between the Seneca and the United States, the Seneca supposedly agreed to relinquish the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda Reservations in exchange, among other considerations, for land west of the Missouri. The Indians objected to the treaty, and negotiations were renewed. In 1842, a compromise treaty was negotiated by which the Seneca were allowed to retain the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, but the Tonawanda Reservation was to be relinquished to a land company. Disgruntled over the treaty, the Senecas split as a tribe and become two entities. Those from the Tonawanda group refused to move from their reservation, and, in 1857, another compromise treaty relinquished their land west of the Missouri; from the proceeds they purchased 7,549 acres of the original 12,000-acre reservation.

CULTURE

With exception of the annual celebrations and the practices of the Handsome Lake Religion now carried on by an increasing number of people, the Indian culture of the Tonawanda Seneca is nil. On special occasions, even the clothing and beadwork that were once quite common must now be borrowed by the

Seneca from museums. In recent years there has been a revival of lacrosse, but other sports in which the Indians participated are being largely ignored.

GOVERNMENT

The governing body of the reservation is elected in compliance with the New York State Indian Law (written by Eli S. Parker, a Tonawanda Seneca, who was Commissioner of Indian Affairs during Grant's Presidency). A president, clerk, treasurer, marshal, and three peacemakers are elected annually. The peacemakers are chosen from among the chiefs for a 1-year term. Every enrolled male Indian of full age whose name is on the preceding annuity roll is eligible to vote. The council is composed of chiefs who are elected by the clan mothers and serve for life or good behavior.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal income is limited to income from leases. Tribal associations and cooperatives include the Tonawanda Community Association. There are no commercial or industrial establishments on the reservation.

CLIMATE

Temperatures average a high of 90° and a low of 10°.

TRANSPORTATION

Route 267 passes east-west through the reservation. Commercial airlines and trains are available in Buffalo, 25 miles from the reservation. A busline stops in Batavia, 16 miles away, and truck service is available in Akron, 4 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The only water for the reservation comes from individual wells; there is no waste disposal system. Electricity is available from Niagara Mohawk. Hospital care is available to the Indians in the Genesee Memorial Hospital in Batavia through State Social Services. Clinics are held in the Tonawanda Community Hall, and health care is also available through the State Social Services in Buffalo.

TONAWANDA RESERVATION

RECREATION

Tribal activities center in the Tonawanda Indian Community Building. Dances are held on several dates during the year, such as the Indian New Year, 5 days after the January new moon. A traditional convention is held in August.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

TUSCARORA RESERVATION

Niagara County, NEW YORK
Tuscarora Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Tuscarora Rural Community,
Niagara County, New York 14094

State
Reservation

Population: 647 (State est. 1/73)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 5,700 acres
Tribally Owned: 5,700 acres

The Tuscarora Reservation is located 9 miles northeast of Niagara Falls. Slightly more than one-third of this area was acquired by gifts of 640 acres from the Seneca and of 1,280 acres from the Holland Land Company. The remainder was purchased from the latter company with money received for the release of their lands in North Carolina. Recently, approximately 550 acres were taken by the State Power Authority for use as a reservoir, with approximately $850,000 paid as compensation. The entire area is collectively owned by the tribe, which rents to its individual members.

HISTORY
The Tuscarora are indigenous to North Carolina; however, they are of the Iroquois linguistic group. Continual pressure for land from white settlers forced the Tuscarora to western New York, and, in 1718, they were admitted as the sixth nation in the Iroquois Confederacy. For remaining neutral during the Revolutionary War, the Treaty of 1784 secured for them the possession of the land upon which they were living.

CULTURE
The Tuscarora, like the majority of tribes in New York, rule and share through a system of matriarchy. There are nine clans within the Iroquois group, and the oldest mother in each clan chooses its chief. The chiefs govern for the remainder of their lifetime or until removed from their positions for misbehavior. Only those individuals born of an Iroquois mother are considered as members of the tribe, eligible to share in its resources and privileges. English is, today, the principal language of the tribe. Life on the reservation is, with some exceptions, much as it is in any relatively poor rural community. Few traditions are practiced.

TUSCARORA RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The tribe voted against the Indian Reorganization Act. It has a council composed of the chiefs and headmen of the Tuscarora Nation. The council's power lies mainly in the area of land and resources. The council can allot land to individual Indians, who, in turn, may sell for their own benefit any timber on that portion which they clear for cultivation.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal associations and cooperatives include a Parent Teacher Association for the Tuscarora School, which serves grades 1 through 4, a farming cooperative formed by several individuals, and Tuscarora Roofing. There are four car-wrecking yards, two small auto repair garages, a grocery store, and a soda fountain on the reservation. All are Indian owned.

CLIMATE

Temperatures average a high of 90° and a low of 10°

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highways 104 and 31 pass east-west through the reservation. The nearest commercial airlines and trains are located in Buffalo, 29 miles away. A busline stops in Pekin, 6 miles from the reservation, and commercial trucking lines serve Niagara Falls, 12 miles away.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is obtained from individual wells. Residents must provide their own septic tanks. Electricity is offered by the Niagara Mohawk Company. Several hospitals are available in Ransomville, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls. The Niagara Mental Health Clinic in Niagara Falls and a health clinic on the reservation offer health care. Tuberculosis and psychiatric treatment are available in Lockport.

RECREATION

Tribal activities are held in the Tuscarora School and the Council House. Regular events are the National Outing and the Community Fair.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

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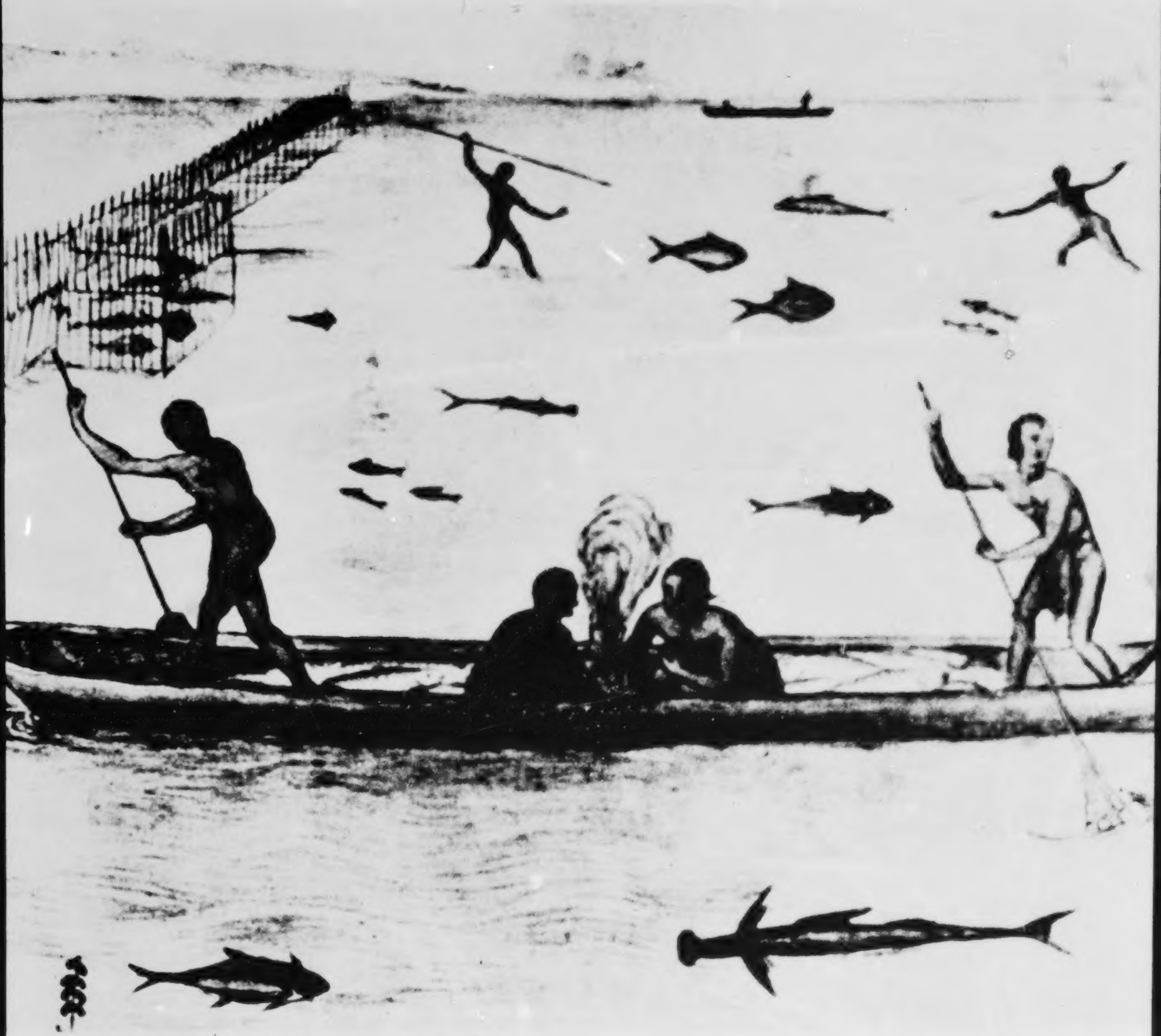
North Carolina



Fishing with traps, spears, and nets

National Archives

CHEROKEE RESERVATION

Cherokee, Graham, Jackson, Macon, and Swain Counties, NORTH CAROLINA
Eastern Band of Cherokee
Tribal Headquarters: Cherokee, North Carolina 28719

Federal
Reservation

Population: 4,880 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 56,573 acres

Tribal Land in Trust: 56,573 acres

The United States Congress transferred Cherokee lands to Federal Government trust in 1925 at the petition of the tribe. Conflicting possessory titles to landholdings interfere with efficient land use and management.

HISTORY

The Cherokee, a powerful Iroquoian tribe, once held all of the southwest Allegheny Mountain region in Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, and Georgia. The United States Government waged war on the Cherokee from about 1820, resulting in the removal of the tribe by United States forces in 1835. The march to the new land in Oklahoma resulted in the death of many members and is known to the tribe as the "Trail of Tears." A number of the survivors of the wars refused to move west of the Mississippi. Since 1889, the Eastern Band of Cherokee has operated as a recognized tribe under a North Carolina State Charter.

CULTURE

Evidence indicates that the Cherokee originally lived north of the south Allegheny region. The tribe adopted a form of government in 1820 modeled on that of the United States. Several years later, Sequoyah, a mixed blood, invented the Cherokee alphabet, enabling the Cherokee to read and write their language. The Cherokee Nation was divided into two factions, one favoring and one opposing the Treaty of Removal of 1835.

GOVERNMENT

The Cherokee Band is governed by a principal chief and his assistant, each elected for 4 years, and a 12-member council elected for a term of 2 years. The tribal business and credit committees form the executive branch of the tribal government.

CHEROKEE RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The average tribal income is $400,000 per year. Fifty percent of this is derived from taxes. The remainder comes from forestry and business ventures. The tribe employs 22 permanent and 19 seasonal workers. Tribal associations and cooperatives include the Cherokee Boys Club, Cherokee Planning Board, Cherokee Tribal Water and Sewer Enterprise, Fish Management and Wildlife Enterprise, Qualla Housing Authority, and Community Club Council.

Commercial/industrial establishments on the reservation include the Boundary Tree Lodge and Motel, which is tribally owned. The Oconaluftee Indian Village and Historical Pageant is owned and operated by the Cherokee Historical Association. Three private companies, White Shield of North Carolina, Saddlecraft, Inc., and Vassar Corporation, are also on the reservation. There are numerous tourist businesses in Cherokee.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 47.25 inches per year. Temperature ranges from a high of 95° to a low of 10°.

TRANSPORTATION

Highways 19 and 40 pass east-west through the reservation. Highway 441 is a north-south route. The nearest commercial airline is in Asheville, 56 miles from the reservation. Commercial trains are available in Whittier and Bryson City, 10 miles away. Bus and truck services are available on the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water for residents is provided by the Tribal Water and Sewer Enterprise. The Natahala Electric Company provides electric power, and, together with the Soco Valley Water Users Association, also provides sewage service. A hospital operated by the U.S. Public Health Service is located on the reservation.

RECREATION

Activities are held in the Cherokee Tribal Community Center. Also on the reservation are a museum of the Cherokee and the Cherokee Fair. "Unto These Hills," a historical pageant dramatizing the tribe's history at the time of the removal, is performed throughout each summer.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	4,880
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,820
Unemployed:	386
Unemployment rate:	21%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	3

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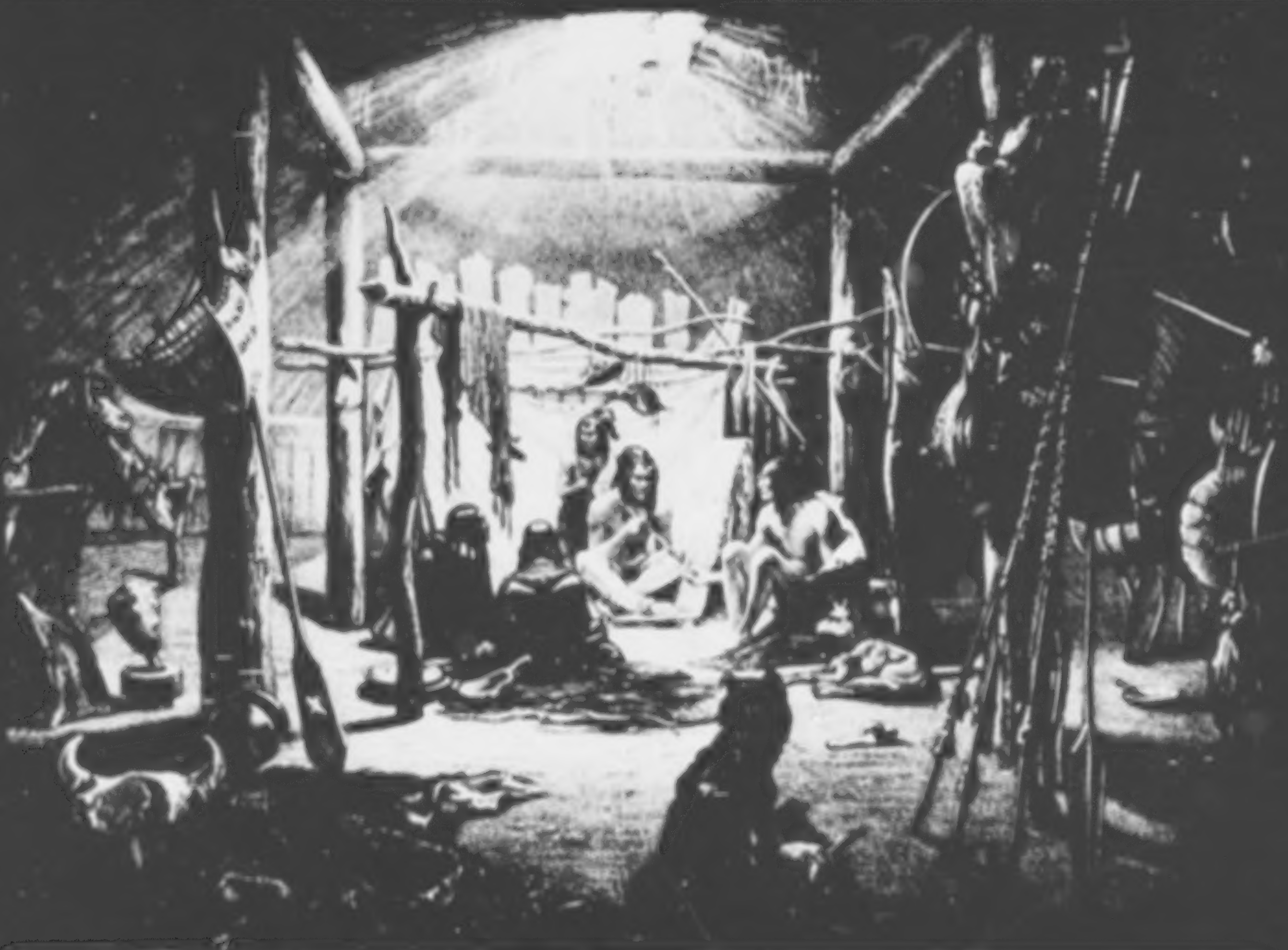
North Dakota



In the hut of a Mandan chief

Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION

Dunn, McLean, McKenzie, Mountrail, and Mercer Counties, NORTH DAKOTA
Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: New Town, North Dakota 58763

Federal
Reservation
Population: 2,750 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 980,500 acres

Tribally Owned:	45,044 acres
Allotted:	372,259 acres
Government Owned:	174 acres
Non-Indian:	563,023 acres

HISTORY

Long before the Sioux migrated into the Dakotas from the east, three sedentary tribes had settled along the Missouri River, which bisects the present-day States of North and South Dakota. Of these, the Mandan are believed to have arrived first. They occupied several villages of semisubterranean earth lodges in what is now South Dakota, but then moved farther north. Another agricultural tribe, the Arikara, also settled along the river, occupying three villages of earth lodges between the Grand and Cannonball Rivers. The Hidatsa established an agricultural life near present-day Devils Lake, but were pushed west by the Sioux and settled at the junction of the Heart and Missouri Rivers. All three groups were greatly reduced in number by the smallpox epidemic of 1837. Survivors were placed on the Fort Berthold Reservation established by Executive order in 1871.

CULTURE

The Three Affiliated Tribes have always been involved in agricultural activities. The remains of their original semisubterranean homes are objects of interest today. The Mandan and Hidatsa speak a Siouan language, while the Arikara speak a Caddoan language.

GOVERNMENT

The Three Affiliated Tribes are a Federal corporation chartered under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The charter was ratified April 24, 1937, and amended November 27, 1961. The constitution and bylaws of the tribe were approved June 28, 1936, and amended in 1956, 1961, and 1970. The tribe is governed by a tribal business council composed of 10 members elected by secret ballot from the various segments of the

FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION

reservation for 2-year terms. Every councilman's term in office expires at the same time. All adult members of the tribes residing on the reservation are qualified voters and are eligible to be candidates for the council. The council organizes itself by electing a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer. The committees are appointed by the chairman, subject to the approval of the council.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Average annual tribal income is $83,000, 30 percent of which comes from grazing permits. There are several tribal associations and cooperatives on the reservation. Commercial/industrial establishments include the Three Tribes Stoneware, privately owned, and Four Bears Motor Lodge, a tribally owned recreation enterprise. Oil deposits are currently being exploited. Clay and lignite exist in large quantities on the reservation, but are not currently being extracted.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 16 inches per year. The temperature ranges from a high of 95° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

Three State highways cross the reservation: Route 37, northwest-southeast; Route 23, east-west; and Route 8, north-south. Commercial air-, bus-, and trucklines serve Minot, North Dakota, 80 miles from the reservation. Train service is available in New Town on the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service has a central health clinic and three satellite clinics strategically located about the reservation. Three Bureau of Indian Affairs schools are operating under the leadership of the individual communities, and Indian representation can now be found on public school boards that have large enrollments of Indian students. July 1972 saw the opening of the Reservation Youth Home, which provides a home-type atmosphere of professional counseling to assist juveniles in identifying and breaking delinquency patterns.

An all-purpose community building is located at Mandaree and another at White Shield. Various church denominations have churches and missions throughout the reservation.

RECREATION

The tribe opened its tourism complex in June 1972 at the Four Bears Park. The Four Bears Motor Lodge offers extensive services. Located at the only crossing of the 200-mile Lake Sakakawae, the lodge is situated on the Fort Berthold Reservation less than 100 miles north of Interstate 94. The lodge offers travelers and sportsmen a unique experience. Services include a marina with rental and launching facilities, a 24-unit trailer park with full utilities, a public laundromat, a service station, Four Bears Park with picnic and camping areas, the Three Affiliated Tribes Museum, and a nearby golf course.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2,750
Labor Force:	
Total:	946
Unemployed:	380
Unemployment rate:	40%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	9

FORT TOTTEN RESERVATION

Benson, Nelson, and Eddy Counties, NORTH DAKOTA
Devils Lake Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Fort Totten, North Dakota 58335

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,990 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 244,507 acres

Tribally Owned:	473 acres
Allotted:	47,640 acres
Non-Indian:	192,794 acres
Government Owned:	1,800 acres
Fish and Wildlife:	1,800 acres

HISTORY

The Sioux were not native to the Great Plains area, but migrated from their traditional homeland in the Great Lakes region near Lake Superior. The Teton Sioux were the largest of the seven Council Fires Divisions, and the first to wander onto the Great Plains. They were first encountered by French explorers in the middle of the 17th century. As the 19th century began, they were the dominant tribe of the Northern Plains. Although habitually at war with other tribes, the Sioux did not actively resist white immigration until the whites began to intrude in great numbers and violated treaties. After the Minnesota Sioux uprising, General Sibley was sent to punish the Sioux and pursued them from Devils Lake southward. Battles followed at Whitestone Hill and Killdeer Mountain. The treaty signed in 1868 granted the Sioux freedom between the North Platte, Missouri, and Yellowstone Rivers. When discovery of gold in the Black Hills brought hordes of gold seekers into Sioux country in violation of that treaty, war was inevitable. Custer was defeated in 1876 at the Little Bighorn by a summer encampment of the Teton Sioux and Northern Cheyenne. The Wounded Knee massacre wiped out many of the Sioux people, mostly women and children, in the winter of 1890 and marked the end of Sioux resistance.

CULTURE

When the Sioux arrived on the plains, their culture changed from that of a forest and lake people to that of mounted horsemen whose primary source of livelihood was the buffalo. The Sioux Plains culture was one of the most highly developed both socially and politically of all the North American Indian tribes. Their sense of honor was strong, as was their sense of loyalty to the group. Greater praise was accorded a warrior who touched the enemy first without killing him than for enemy slain in battle. The ingenuity of the Sioux people with the products of the buffalo was unique and creative. Most items of food, clothing, housing, utensils for water-carrying, tools for sewing and digging, and ceremonial dress, were fashioned from parts of that animal. The Sioux political organization and military strategy were both well developed, particularly as evidenced by the great summer encampments. Distinctive foods were cornballs, butter made from marrow, sausage, red bean, and tipsina roots. The tribe still dances the Omaha Grass Dances, the Rabbit Dance, and the Hoop Dance.

GOVERNMENT

The Devils Lake Sioux are governed by a tribal council composed of a chairman, four councilmen, a vice chairman, and an acting secretary. The councilmen are elected from their districts for a term of 4 years. The chairman and the secretary are elected by popular vote of all members of the tribe. The vice chairman is appointed from among the council members. Their constitution was established in 1946 and revised in 1960.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income is $3,400 yearly. There are three full-time tribal employees. There are a few stores on the reservation; however, most commercial activity is associated with the nearby community of Devils Lake. Sand and gravel are found on the reservation, but are not being exploited.

CLIMATE

The average rainfall is 18 inches yearly. Temperatures average a high of 66 and a low of 8 .

FORT TOTTEN RESERVATION

TRANSPORTATION

Five highways serve the reservation: U.S. Routes 2 (east-west), 281 (north-south), and State Highways 20, 57, and 19. Commercial airline, train, and truck services are available at Devils Lake, 15 miles from the reservation. There are freight depots and sidings on the reservation. The nearest bus service is at Fort Totten itself and Saint Michael.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water comes from wells. Gas is not available. Electricity is provided by three different sources: Baker Electric Cooperative, Cheyenne Valley Electric Cooperative, and Otter Tail Power Company. There is a U.S. Public Health Service hospital in Devils Lake and a clinic in Fort Totten. There is a tribal hall with offices and meetingrooms in Fort Totten. The tribe has recently occupied its new community building, which provides office space for both the tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This building also houses various social and economic programs on the reservation and provides meeting space for reservation residents. The Catholic Youth Club maintains a building for basketball games.

RECREATION

State musicals are performed during the summer at Fort Totten Little Theater. Rodeos, horseracing, and powwows are regular features of the year. Improvements currently being made on Devils Lake will lead to future commercial recreational development in the area.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,990
Labor Force:	
Total:	462
Unemployed:	273
Unemployment rate:	59%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

STANDING ROCK RESERVATION

Sioux County, NORTH DAKOTA
Corson, Dewey, and Ziebach Counties, SOUTH DAKOTA
Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Fort Yates, North Dakota 58538

Federal
Reservation

Population: 4,690 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 847,799.07 acres

Tribally Owned: 294,840.41 acres
Government Owned: 10,258 acres
Allotted: 542,700.66 acres

HISTORY

The Standing Rock Sioux are descended from the bands of Tetons who moved into the Dakotas from the area just west of the Great Lakes. Although habitually at war with other Indian tribes, the Sioux did not actively resist white immigration until the whites began to intrude in great numbers and decimate the buffalo herds. With the beginning of the Plains Wars, the United States Government intervened, and a peace council was called near Laramie, Wyoming, at which pledges of peace were given. The treaty terms were broken, however, and conflict was renewed. Further treaty agreements were similarly disregarded by the incoming whites, and after subsequent conflict, the Sioux were relegated to their reservation by 1890.

CULTURE

The Teton division of the Sioux was originally a Woodland tribe with an economy based on hunting, gathering, and fishing, supplemented by limited horticulture. As the people moved westward, they acquired horses and adopted the culture pattern of equestrian nomads whose economic base was the bison, the horse, and trade. The Sun Dance was an annual religious ritual performed each summer by the young men of the tribe.

GOVERNMENT

The Standing Rock Sioux operate under a constitution approved on April 24, 1959. The 15-member tribal council is popularly elected and represents the various reservation districts. The council chairman is the administrative head of the tribe.

STANDING ROCK RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The average annual tribal income is $200,000. Sixty percent of this is revenue from grazing permits. The three industrial establishments on the reservation, Five Star Cheese, Plastic Molders, Inc., and Chief Manufacturing Company, are non-Indian owned.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 16 inches per year, most of which falls during the summer growing season. Snow during the winter is light, and the average winter temperature is 17°. The average summer temperature is 62°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 83 passes through the reservation north-south. U.S. Highway 12 crosses the reservation east-west. The nearest commercial airline is in Bismarck, North Dakota, some 40 miles from the reservation. Train-, bus-, and trucklines stop in Fort Yates on the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is obtained from wells. Electricity and natural gas are supplied by the Montana-Dakota Utilities Company, and the Mor-Gran-Sou Cooperative. The U.S. Public Health Service operates a hospital at Fort Yates. Hospital care is also available in Bismarck.

RECREATION

Boating, fishing, and water sports are popular on Lake Oahe. Waterfowl hunting is also excellent. Activities include the annual Sioux Indian Fair and the annual Fourth of July Rodeo. Attractions include the site of old Fort Manuel and the grave of Sitting Bull.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	4,690
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,159
Unemployed:	399
Unemployment rate:	34%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION

Rolette County, NORTH DAKOTA
Chippewa Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Belcourt, North Dakota 58316

Federal
Reservation
Population: 7,305 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 70,240 acres

Tribally Owned:	35,579 acres
Allotted:	34,144 acres
Government Owned:	517 acres

The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa entered into a treaty on October 2, 1892, ratified by Congress in 1940, which exchanged their claim to 9 million acres for $1 million, a reservation originally of 72,000 acres in North Dakota, and allotments elsewhere for families that could not be accommodated on the reservation. Approximately 35,000 acres of trust land are held by the Chippewa in various parts of Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota under this latter provision.

HISTORY

The Chippewa, or Ojibway, were one of the largest tribes in North America. Originally believed to have been confederated with the Ottawa and Potawatomi in the Three Fires Confederacy, they were driven west by expanding Iroquois to the Great Lakes area. The Confederacy was disbanded by the time the tribes reached Mackinaw. The Chippewa were friendly with the French, with whom they had a good amount of contact. With the availability of French weapons, the Chippewa were able to drive the Sioux and Fox west. Possession and use of wild rice fields was a major cause of war and rivalry with the Sioux, Fox, and other tribes. In the 18th century, the stronger Chippewa were able to force the now-weakening Iroquois east. Because of their location away from the Anglo frontier, the Chippewa had little contact with settlers. The tribes have been at peace with the United States since 1815.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were Woodland Indians who lived primarily by hunting game, fishing, and gathering fruits and wild rice in an area rich in natural food resources. They lived in wigwams and traveled by canoe. Chippewa social organization was loose, the tribe being dominated by the Grand Medicine Society, which had strong influence over the people. They believed that

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION

a power dwelt in all objects, animate and inanimate. These powers, or manitous, were wakeful in summer, but dormant in cold weather. The calumet was a ceremonial object, carved and decorated, usually a pipestem or long-stemmed pipe.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal chairman is elected at large to a 2-year term. Eight council members are elected from districts to 2-year terms. The tribe is unincorporated and has a constitution and bylaws approved in 1959.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Sand and gravel deposits are used locally. The annual tribal income of $10,000 is earned almost completely through agricultural land lease payments. The tribe employs one person full time. The major employer on the reservation is the William Langer Jewel Bearing Plant at Rolla, North Dakota, which is non-Indian owned. There are 15 small retail and service stores in Belcourt, which are owned by Indians.

CLIMATE

The rainfall averages 17 inches per year. The temperatures average a high of 66° and a low of 2°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 281 and North Dakota Highway 5 pass through the reservation east-west. The north-south route through the reservation is North Dakota Route 3. Trucklines stop on the reservation. Rolla, 6 miles outside the reservation, is served by commercial trains. The nearest air- and buslines serve Devils Lake, 85 miles from Turtle Mountain.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has installed water and sewer facilities in Belcourt which serve some homes. Gas is piped to the area by the Midwest Natural Gas Company. Electricity is supplied by the Rural Electrification Administration Cooperatives and private companies. A 50-bed hospital is located in Belcourt, which is operated by the U.S. Public Health Service. Medical facilities are also located in Rolette and Rolla. A multipurpose building has been constructed at Belcourt, which provides space for tribal offices and various social and economic programs conducted on the reservation.

RECREATION

The Turtle Mountains offer beautiful scenery, with numerous lakes for boating and trailer sites. Other attractions include the tribally operated authentic Indian Village. Nearby attractions include the International Peace Gardens, which are found on both sides of the border and maintained by the United States and Canada.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	7,305
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,860
Unemployed:	780
Unemployment rate:	42%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

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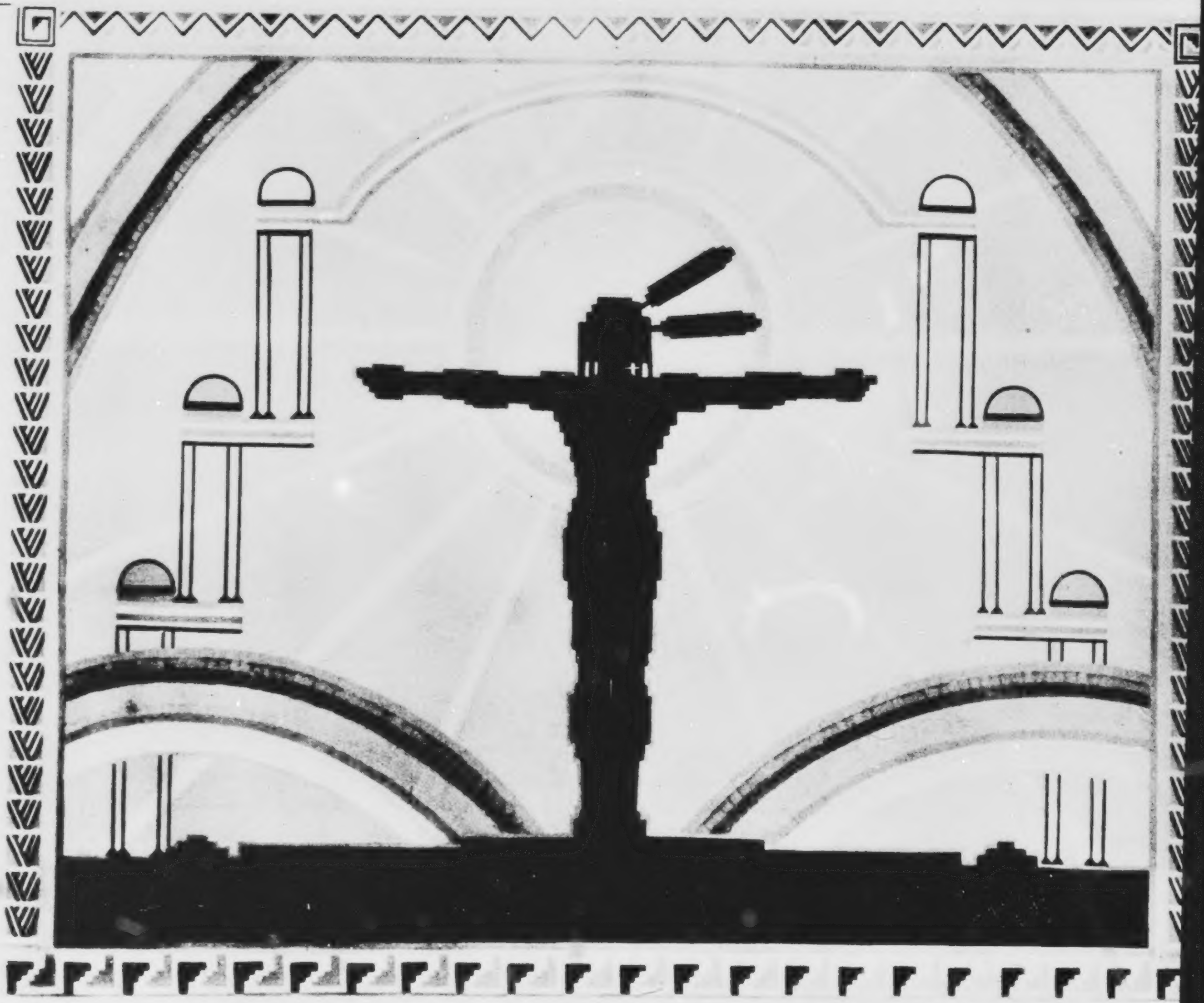
Oklahoma



Mural by Kiowa artist

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

ABSENTEE SHAWNEE TRIBE*

Pottawatomi and Cleveland Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Shawnee Agency, Shawnee, Oklahoma 748 01

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 807 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 13,479.90 acres

Tribally Owned:	2.50 acres
Tribally Owned (nontrust):	33.23 acres
Allotted:	13,444.17 acres

HISTORY

The Shawnee were formerly a leading tribe with settlements in South Carolina, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Linguistically, they belong to the Central Algonquian dialect group and were the southern advance guard of the Algonquian stock, closely related to the Sac and Fox. Delaware Indian tradition claims that they, the Shawnee and the Nanticoke, were originally one people, and, while this may or may not be true, Shawnee today refer to the Delaware as their "grandfathers." Historically, the Shawnee became known around the 17th century. At that time they lived in two main bodies at a considerable distance from each other—one in the Cumberland region of Tennessee and the other on the Savannah River in South Carolina. During the late 18th century, the two main bodies united in Ohio. For a period of about 40 years, until the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, the Shawnee were almost constantly at war with the English and the Anglo-Americans. After the death

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*The Indian land status in Oklahoma is unique in comparison with Indian lands elsewhere. Because of special laws related to Indian-owned land in Oklahoma, there are no reservations in that State, insofar as the term generally applies to Indian lands in other parts of the United States.

The members of the 27 tribes mentioned herein have been assimilated to such a degree that any statement made in reference to tribal economy, transportation, climate, community facilities, and recreation would reflect the status of the non-Indian community. Therefore, these headings have been omitted from the Oklahoma portion of this handbook.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEE TRIBE

of Tecumseh, their most famous war chief, the Shawnee lost their taste for war and began to move to their present locations. One group settled on a reservation in Kansas; another went to Texas to join a band of Cherokee. A third group settled on the Canadian River in the Indian Territory of Oklahoma, just south of the Quapaw Reserve, and are today known as the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. Another band, which also settled in eastern Oklahoma, is today known as the Eastern Shawnee Tribe.

CULTURE

The majority of the tribe have accepted modern life. However, many of the older members cling to tribal traditions as evidenced by religion, arts and crafts, powwows, and speaking the native language in the home.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936 and is governed by a business committee consisting of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary-treasurer, and two committee members.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	807
Labor Force:	
Total:	141
Unemployed:	26
Unemployment rate:	18%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	1

CADDO TRIBE

Caddo, Canadian, and Grady Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 800 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 63,608 acres (three tribes)

Tribally Owned: 2,343.58 acres
(Plus a 25-acre tract located east of Binger, Okla., owned by the Caddo Tribe alone.)
Allotted: 61,264.42 acres
(Acreage by individual tribes is not available. Total includes all three tribes.)
Owned Jointly With the Wichita and Delaware Tribes of Oklahoma.

This land was ceded by the Wichita, Caddo, and Delaware to the United States pursuant to agreement with the United States on June 4, 1891, and ratified by the act of May 2, 1895. This land was restored to the tribes by order of the Secretary of the Interior on September 11, 1963.

HISTORY AND CULTURE

The Caddo belong to the Caddoan linguistic family. They were first known to have been in the Louisiana Territory and were referred to in the Chronicles of the DeSoto expedition of 1541. Soon after the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States, a peace treaty was made. They ceded all of their Louisiana lands and agreed to move. They moved to Texas, and from there on August 1, 1859, they moved to the Indian Territory of Oklahoma and settled on the Washita River in what is now Caddo County, Oklahoma. The present Caddo Tribe also includes the remnants of the Anadarko Tribe.

The Caddo were affiliated with the Wichita and Delaware Tribes after the three tribes were settled north of the Washita River, and their dealings have been more or less friendly since they were affiliated. The three tribes have separate governing bodies, and their affiliation is in their social activities and their joint landholdings. The Caddo have retained most of their tribal songs and dances and conduct dances throughout the year, especially during the spring and summer months. The Caddo are one of the few tribes that have certain Indian songs they sing in harmony.

CADDO TRIBE

GOVERNMENT

The Caddo Indian Tribe is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936. The tribe's constitution and bylaws were adopted and approved by the Department of the Interior in 1938. The tribal executive committee is the governing body and is composed of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary-treasurer, and two committee members. The tribe has a Federal Corporate Charter, ratified on November 15, 1938.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	800
Labor Force:	
Total:	227
Unemployed:	81
Unemployment rate:	36%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	3

CHEROKEE TRIBE

Adair, Cherokee, Delaware, Mayes, and Sequoyah Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 21,414 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 17,718 acres

Tribally Owned: 17,718 acres

Land is held in trust by the United States for the tribe under the acts of June 26, 1936, and October 9, 1936.

HISTORY

The Cherokee originally occupied vast areas in what are now the States of North and South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. Land-hungry settlers, war, and disease took a heavy toll after the coming of the white man, but by 1820 the tribe had embarked on a period of recovery and rebuilding that led them to rank first among American Indians in progress and prosperity. In 1821, Sequoyah, son of a Cherokee woman and a white trader, invented a Cherokee alphabet with which the tribe learned to read and write in their own language. Under the removal policy of the United States Government, the 1835 Treaty of New Echota provided for the forcible relocation of the entire tribe to Indian Territory. There followed a tragic time in Cherokee history which even today they remember as "The Trail of Tears." About 14,000 Cherokee began the 800-mile journey on foot to what is now Oklahoma. At the time of the exodus, about 1,000 Cherokee, resisting removal, hid in the mountains. After a long struggle they won recognition as a tribe, since known as the Eastern Band of Cherokee, and were allocated lands which today make up the Cherokee Reservation of North Carolina.

GOVERNMENT

The Cherokee are governed by a principal chief and an 11-man executive committee.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	21,414
Labor Force:	
Total:	6,567
Unemployed:	1,576
Unemployment rate:	24%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	50

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES

Canadian, Blaine, Roger Mills, Washita, Kingfisher, Dewey, and Custer Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Concho, Oklahoma 73022

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 3,400 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 98,020 acres (both tribes)
Tribally Owned: 9,881 acres
Allotted: 88,139 acres
(Acreage by individual tribes is not available. Total includes both tribes.)
Owned Jointly by the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

HISTORY

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes both speak Algonquian languages. The earliest known evidence dates from 1600 and places the Arapaho east of the headwaters of the Mississippi River in Minnesota and the Cheyenne in southwestern and northern Minnesota. The Cheyenne and Arapaho have long been associated. They have wandered in the same direction, fought jointly for defense, and yet were tribally separate and politically independent.

With the westward push of settlers, the Cheyenne and Arapaho moved west and adopted a life style that evolved into the culture of the Plains Indians. Their wandering led them to North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. In about 1835, portions separated from the main body to become known as the Southern Cheyenne and Southern Arapaho. In 1869, the Cheyenne and Arapaho were assigned a reservation in Oklahoma, and the Darlington Agency was established in 1870 to serve them. In 1908 the Darlington Indian Agency was moved to Concho. The jurisdiction of the Concho Agency is now scattered checkerboard fashion over seven counties in western Oklahoma, approximately 90 miles from east to west by 70 miles from north to south.

CULTURE

The culture of these tribes evolved from that of a sedentary people living in bark houses, growing corn, and making pottery, to the nomadic horsemen of the plains as typified by the standard American version of the Indian clothed in fringed buckskin and full warbonnet and living in a tepee made of buffalo skins. The heritage of the Plains Indian is an established life style based upon a pastoral and hunting economy that utilized time in line with the season of the year and the habits of the animals that were his lifeblood.

GOVERNMENT

The Cheyenne and Arapaho are organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936. The tribes' constitution and bylaws were adopted in 1937 and are recognized by the Secretary of the Interior. The tribes are governed by the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Business Committee, consisting of 14 members.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	3,400
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,876
Unemployed:	1,126
Unemployment rate:	60%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	4

CHICKASAW TRIBE

Pontotoc, Carter, Murray, Love, Johnston, Marshall, Grady, Garvin, and McClain Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Ardmore, Oklahoma 73401

Federal Trust Area

Population: 5,850 (BIA 11/72)

Vital Statistics

Population:
- Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation: 5,850

Labor Force:
- Total: 2,119
- Unemployed: 339
- Unemployment rate: 16%

Education:
- (tribal estimates)
- Average grade level achieved: 9th
- Number graduated from college in 1972: 20

LAND STATUS Total Area: 96,309 acres

Tribally Owned: 1,261 acres
Allotted: 95,048 acres

This land is held in trust by the United States under the act of July 26, 1936.

HISTORY

The Chickasaw are of the Muskogean linguistic family and are one of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma. Their native written language is the same as that of the Choctaw; their speech is also identical except for some dialectal expressions. The ancestral homeland of the Chickasaw was northern Mississippi.

In 1832 they signed a treaty yielding their lands in Mississippi in return for a promise by the Government to find them a home west of the Mississippi River. By 1837 the major part of the Chickasaw had migrated west to the Indian Territory. At one time, the Chickasaw language served as a medium of commercial and tribal intercourse for all the tribes along the lower Mississippi.

CULTURE

The traditional ceremonies, dances, and language of the Chickasaw are still maintained as a matter of pride and historical interest though they are seldom an important part of Chickasaw life. This tribe has commingled both culturally and economically with the non-Indian society to a greater degree than many other Oklahoma tribes.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is not organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. It is governed by a governor and a 10-member advisory council.

CHOCTAW TRIBE

Latimer and Pushmataha Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Durant, Oklahoma 74701

Federal
Trust Area
Population: 10,849 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 145,069 acres

Tribally Owned:	10,106 acres
Allotted:	134,296 acres

In addition, 667 acres of U.S. Government land are used by the tribe. This land is held in trust by the United States under the act of July 26, 1936.

HISTORY

According to Choctaw legends, the tribe, which belongs to the Muskogean linguistic family, originated from the sacred hill called "Nanih Waiya" near what is now Noxapater, Mississippi. The name Choctaw is the anglicized form of the tribal name, "Chahta."

Not much is known about the early history of the tribe until the 18th century, when the Choctaw allied with the French, who were fighting the British and their Indian allies, the Chickasaw and Natchez, for colonial territories and trading rights. In 1819, Choctaw lands, which once included much of what are now Alabama and Mississippi, came to the United States by a treaty with Spain. Under the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, in 1830, the Choctaw became the first of the five great southern tribes to be forcibly removed to Indian Territory. A small remnant remained from which today's Mississippi Choctaw descend. The removal, from 1831 to 1834, was full of hardships from beginning to end.

By the time Oklahoma acquired statehood in 1907, the Choctaw Nation had been a party to some 16 treaties and agreements with the United States, under which the Government made nominal payments for Choctaw lands, but the Curtis Act of 1898 cleared the way for complete domination by white settlers.

0160

CHOCTAW TRIBE

CULTURE

Choctaw society was a matriarchy organized according to the ancient tribal clan. The Choctaw have always been known for patience, diplomacy, and the avoidance of aggressive warfare though ready to fight bravely and tenaciously in defense of their own territory. The Choctaw were preeminent among southeastern tribes as agriculturalists raising corn, melons, pumpkins, and sunflowers, and adopting other vegetables and domestic livestock with the advent of the French.

GOVERNMENT

The Choctaw Tribe of Oklahoma is governed by a principal chief and 10 county councils, each with a president and other officers.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	10,849
Labor Force:	
Total:	4,375
Unemployed:	700
Unemployment rate:	16%
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Number graduated from college in 1972:	20

CITIZEN BAND OF POTAWATOMI TRIBE

Pottawatomi and Cleveland Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Community House, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 1,371 (BIA 11/72)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,371
Labor Force:	
Total:	162
Unemployed:	15
Unemployment rate:	9%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	12

LAND STATUS Total Area: 4,371.50 acres

Tribally Owned:	1.35 acres
Tribally Owned (nontrust):	260.09 acres
Allotted:	4,110.16 acres

HISTORY

The Potawatomi Tribe is a member of the Algonquian linguistic group, and its name is derived from the Chippewa (Ojibway) term Potawatomink, which means "People of the Place of the Fire." Prior to 1700, the Potawatomi were living near the Upper Lake Huron territory and later located near what is now Chicago, Illinois. During the French and Indian War, they were aligned against the British. They were also allied with the Great Ottawa Chief Pontiac against the British and white settlers. During the Revolutionary War, they were allied with the British against the American Colonies. The Greenville Treaty of 1795 brought about peace between the American Colonies and the Potawatomi.

CULTURE

Tribal members have been fully integrated in the broader society. However, many individual Indians maintain some semblance of their culture in arts and crafts, dances, and other activities.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936 and is governed by a business committee consisting of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary-treasurer, and two committee members.

COMANCHE TRIBE

Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Grady, Kiowa, Tillman,
and Washita Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 3,300 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 234,299.45 acres (three tribes)
Tribally Owned: 4,373.41 acres
Allotted: 229,926.04 acres
(Acreage by individual tribes is not available. Total includes all three tribes.)

Owned Jointly With the Kiowa and Apache Tribes of Oklahoma.

This land is held in trust by the United States under the act of June 24, 1946.

HISTORY AND CULTURE

The Comanche are of the Shoshonean linguistic group. In 1719, they were mentioned as living in what is now western Kansas. Legends indicate that the Comanche may have had horses before the Spanish arrived. Where they obtained them is not known. The horse changed the Comanche's mode of living into a nomadic one. They made little agricultural use of the land and lived in easily transportable tepees. Long known as the finest horsemen of the plains, they had a reputation for courage in battle when facing great odds. They were traditionally hunters. Their diet consisted of game meat, berries, edible roots, but mainly the buffalo, whose skin the Comanche used for clothing, bedding, and shelter.

For nearly 2 centuries they were at war with the Spaniards in Mexico and raided Mexican settlements as far south as Durango and Zacatecas. Generally friendly to the Americans, they were bitter enemies of the Texans who had dispossessed them of their best hunting grounds. They waged relentless war against them for almost 40 years. Around 1795, they became close confederates of the Kiowa and also allied themselves with the Apache.

Several treaties were consummated between the United States and the Comanche Tribe between 1834 and 1875. In the treaty of 1867 the Comanche, along with their allies, the Kiowa and Apache Tribes, were assigned a tract of land in Oklahoma containing 2,968,893 acres. Individuals were allotted 160 acres each.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe's constitution and bylaws were adopted and approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1966. The tribal business committee is the governing body and is composed of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary-treasurer, and five committee members. They are not organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	3,300
Labor Force:	
Total:	551
Unemployed:	125
Unemployment rate:	23%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	11

CREEK TRIBE

Creek, Okmulgee, Wagoner, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Muskogee, Hughes, and Tulsa Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 15,177 (BIA 11/72)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	15,177
Labor Force:	
Total:	6,683
Unemployed:	802
Unemployment rate:	12%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	50

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 4,061.22 acres

Tribally Owned: 4,061.22 acres

This land is held in trust by the United States under the act of July 26, 1936.

HISTORY

The Creek, one of Oklahoma's Five Civilized Tribes, were so named by the English because of the large number of watercourses in their country. During early times they lived along the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers in Alabama and the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers in Georgia. The Creek were one of the largest divisions of a confederacy forming the Muskogean family. The dominant members of the confederacy were the Abihka, Kusa, Kasihta, Kawita, Wakokai, Hilibi, and Huhliwahli, each with their own language and communities. Each town or small tribe was under an elected chief, who was advised by the town council on all important matters. Though the chief had great authority and kingly attributes, he was king only by the will of the people, since high rank was not hereditary and could be gained only by proving superior fitness. The Creek early conceived the idea of subordination of the military to civilian authority. War chiefs merely led the fighting, with governing left to rulers chosen for their wisdom and general ability. Thlopthlocco, a Creek tribal town, has figured prominently in the local history and traditions of the Creek.

CULTURE

The Creek society was originally matriarchal. The effects are still evident among the present-day Creek. While property is no longer owned in total by the female, the concept of joint ownership of property is not willingly assumed by the Creek.

GOVERNMENT

The Creek are governed by a principal chief and a 32-member council.

DELAWARE INDIAN TRIBE OF WESTERN OKLAHOMA

Caddo, Canadian, and Grady Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 300 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 63,608 acres (three tribes)

Tribally Owned:	2,343.58 acres
Allotted:	61,264.42 acres

(Acreage by individual tribes is not available. Total includes all three tribes.)

Owned Jointly With the Caddo and Wichita Tribes of Oklahoma.

This land was ceded by the Wichita, Caddo, and Delaware to the United States pursuant to agreement with the United States on June 4, 1891, and ratified by the act of May 2, 1895. This land was restored to the tribes by order of the Secretary of the Interior on September 11, 1963.

HISTORY AND CULTURE

The Delaware call themselves Lenape, meaning "real men," or Leni Lenape, signifying "men of our nation." The English name Delaware was given to the tribe from the river named for Lord De La Warr, the valley of which was the tribal center in earliest colonial times, extending from southeastern New York into eastern Pennsylvania through New Jersey and Delaware. The early traditional history of the Delaware is contained in their national legend, the Walam Olum.

The Delaware are members of the Algonquian linguistic family. They were at one time one of the larger tribes of the Eastern Woodland people. Gradually they moved west and were located in at least 10 different States during this migration. There are at present two groups of Delaware living in Oklahoma. The main part of the tribe, known as "Registered Delaware," came from their reservation in Kansas in 1867 and settled with the Cherokee and were allotted land with them. Their descendants lived in Washington, Craig, Nowata, and Delaware Counties.

The other group, which is still a distinct Delaware Tribe, was associated with the Caddo and Wichita Tribes in Texas and came to the Washita River in the Indian Territory in 1859.

A number of Delaware Indians moved and associated with other tribes in the north and northwestern country. There are approximately 750 Delaware who are called Absentee Delaware.

DELAWARE INDIAN TRIBE OF WESTERN OKLAHOMA

GOVERNMENT

The tribal executive committee was approved by resolution and adopted by the tribe in 1958. The executive committee is composed of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and two committee members. They are not organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	300
Labor Force:	
Total:	85
Unemployed:	30
Unemployment rate:	35%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	1

EASTERN SHAWNEE TRIBE

Ottawa County, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: P.O. Box 754, Quapaw, Oklahoma 74363

Federal
Trust Area
Population: NA

LAND STATUS Total Area: 1,048.35 acres

Tribally Owned:	58.19 acres
Allotted:	990.16 acres

This land was purchased for the Eastern Shawnee under authority found in Section 1 of the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of June 26, 1936, with funds made available by the Appropriation Act of August 9, 1937, Public Law 249, 75th Congress.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

FORT SILL APACHE TRIBE

Caddo, Comanche, and Stephens Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 60 (BIA 11/72)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	60
Labor Force:	
Total:	13
Unemployed:	3
Unemployment rate:	23%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

LAND STATUS Total Area: 3,568.07 acres

Allotted: 3,568.07 acres (individual allotments only)

HISTORY AND CULTURE

The Fort Sill Apache are composed of members of the Warm Springs Band of Apache and the Chiricahua Apache. This small group of Indians is often referred to as Chief Geronimo's Band of Apache.

According to older members of this group, Victorio, chief of the Apache, took a group of 40 warriors on the warpath in protest over the tribe's being moved to a reservation located at San Carlos, Arizona, from their New Mexico reservation. Upon the death of Victorio, killed by a band of Mexicans in Chihuahua, State of Mexico, Geronimo assumed command of the group. He carried on warfare until August 1886, when Gen. Nelson A. Miles forced him to surrender. Geronimo and all of his band were taken as prisoners of war to Fort Marion, Florida, near St. Augustine, Florida. Because of many deaths and much sickness in the tribe, the Government removed them to Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, where they were kept prisoner for 7 years. On October 4, 1894, Geronimo and the remnants of his band were brought from Alabama to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. At this time they numbered about 296 in all. They remained at the Fort Sill Military Reservation as nominal prisoners of war until 1913 when the Government arranged to allot an 80-acre tract of land to each of those members who desired to remain in Oklahoma. Those who wished to move to the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico could do so. Approximately 171 persons wanted to move to New Mexico, and only 87 remained in Oklahoma and were given allotments of land in or near what is now the town of Apache, Oklahoma.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe has no formal organization. The Bureau of Indian Affairs recognizes a tribal business committee composed of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer, and three committee members.

IOWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

Lincoln, Payne, and Logan Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Shawnee Agency, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801

Federal Trust Area

Population: 133 (BIA 11/72)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	133
Labor Force:	
Total:	21
Unemployed:	7
Unemployment rate:	34%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	1

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,521.77 acres

Tribally Owned:	12 acres
Allotted:	1,509.77 acres

HISTORY

The earliest known settlement of Iowa is believed to have been along the Upper Iowa River. Later they moved into the northwestern part of the present State of Iowa. In the latter part of the 18th century, the Iowa moved to the Missouri River and settled south of the spot where Council Bluffs, Iowa, now stands on the east side of the river. About 1760, they moved east and came to live along the Mississippi between the Iowa and Des Moines Rivers. Early in the 19th century, part of the tribe moved further up the Des Moines River, while others established themselves on the Grand and Platte Rivers, Missouri. In 1814, they were allotted lands in what was known as "The Platte Purchase," extending from the Platte River of Missouri through western Iowa to the Dakota country. By treaties signed August 4, 1824; July 15, 1830; September 17, 1836; and November 23, 1867, they ceded all their lands in Missouri and Iowa to the United States. On August 19, 1825, they also ceded lands in Minnesota. The treaty of 1836 assigned part of the tribe to a reservation along the Great Nemaha River, in present-day Richardson County, Nebraska, and Brown County, Kansas. The remainder were moved to central Oklahoma in 1883.

CULTURE

The people have, for the most part, adopted modern ways; however, they still cling to some aspects of their tribal culture as revealed in arts and crafts, funeral customs, adoptions to replace deceased members of the family, feasts, and annual powwows.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936 and is governed by a business committee consisting of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer, and one committee member. A Federal charter was adopted in 1938.

KAW TRIBE

Osage County, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Pawnee Agency, Pawnee, Oklahoma 74058

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 130 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 20 acres

Tribally Owned: 20 acres

HISTORY

The Kaw or Kansa are one of the five tribes in the Dhegiha group of the Siouan linguistic family. According to tradition, the five tribes, Kaw, Osage, Ponca, Omaha, and Quapaw, were one people and lived along the Wabash River and far up the Ohio. Pushed westward by the encroachment of superior forces, they split at the mouth of the Ohio River. Those going down the Mississippi River took the name "Quapaw" or "Downstream People," while those going up the river were called "Omaha" or "Upstream People." The latter afterward divided into four tribes—the Kaw, Osage, Ponca, and Omaha. By terms of treaties with the United States from 1820 to 1846, the Kaw relinquished their claims to several million acres in Kansas and Nebraska. A new reservation was assigned them in 1846 at Council Grove on the Neosho River, Kansas. These lands were finally overrun by white settlers. In 1873, the tract was sold, and a new reserve was purchased for the tribe near the Osage, in Indian Territory.

CULTURE

For the most part, the Kaw have become assimilated with the surrounding non-Indian community and carry on their everyday activities in the same manner as their non-Indian neighbors.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under a resolution approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and is governed by a business committee consisting of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary-treasurer, and three committee members.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	130
*Labor Force:	
Total:	1,580
Unemployed:	1,204
Unemployment rate:	76%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

*Labor force statistics are not available for individual tribes. Statistics shown are, collectively, for the Kaw, Pawnee, Otoe-Missouria, Ponca, and Tonkawa Tribes (BIA 3/72).

KICKAPOO TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma, Lincoln, and Pottawatomi Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Community House, McLoud, Oklahóma 74851

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 570 (BIA 11/72)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	570
Labor Force:	
Total:	123
Unemployed:	36
Unemployment rate:	29%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	5th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	2

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 6,134.06 acres

Tribally Owned:	17.50 acres
Allotted:	6,116.56 acres

HISTORY

The Kickapoo belong to the Algonquian linguistic family and are closely related to the Sac and Fox. The Kickapoo moved into the Wisconsin area in the early part of the 17th century. They later moved into Illinois, near the present-day city of Peoria. During the War of 1812, they were allies of Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, against the United States. In 1809 and 1819, the Kickapoo ceded their lands in Illinois to the United States and moved to Missouri and then Kansas. About 1852, a large party of Kickapoo, along with some Potawatomi, went to Texas and then to Mexico, where they became known as "Mexican Kickapoo." In 1863, another dissatisfied band joined them. In 1873, part of this band was induced to return to Indian Territory. Those who chose to remain in Mexico were granted a reservation on the Sabinas River about 12 or 15 miles from the town of Musquiz, State of Coahuila.

CULTURE

The majority of tribal members still adhere to tribal custom and tradition in religion, arts and crafts, funerals, and other such activities.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936 and is governed by a business committee consisting of five members. The officers are: chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer. A Federal charter was adopted in 1938.

KIOWA TRIBE

Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Grady, Kiowa, Tillman,
and Washita Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005

Federal
Trust Area
Population: 3,300 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 234,299.45 acres (three tribes)
Tribally Owned: 4,373.41 acres
Allotted: 229,926.04 acres
(Acreage by individual tribes is not available. Total includes all three tribes.)
Owned Jointly With the Comanche and Apache Tribes of Oklahoma.

This land is held in trust by the United States under the act of June 24, 1946.

HISTORY AND CULTURE
The name Kiowa, by which this tribe is commonly known, is from their own name, Gaigwu or Kaigwu, signifying "principal people." It was also the name of one of the six divisions that made up the tribal camp circle when they came eastward to the plains from their original home in the Rocky Mountains. Only the Kiowa Tribe is classed in the Kiowan linguistic family. The Kiowa are regarded as one of the great tribes of the plains, reputed to be very brave and courageous and the most warlike and defiant of the tribes in the Southwest. In their raids, which ended less than a hundred years ago, they were said to have killed more white men than any other tribe. Today they are considered one of the more progressive Indian groups in southwestern Oklahoma.

The Kiowa were believed to have migrated from the mountain regions at the source of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers in what is now western Montana. Early in their history, they formed an alliance with a small band of Apache now known as the Kiowa-Apache. The Kiowa-Apache had become a component part of the tribal circle by the time the Kiowa established their council fire on the Cimarron River. The alliance of these two tribes continues to this day in Oklahoma. About 1790, the Kiowa made a permanent peace with the Comanche after a long period of warfare. This alliance appears to be the basis for the Kiowa-Apache-Comanche alliance of today and also was the basis for the Kiowa-Comanche Reservation in Oklahoma, where the two tribes were settled by the United States.

In 1840, the Kiowa made a permanent peace with the Cheyenne and their allies, the Arapaho. They became friendly with the Wichita and their allies, the Tonkawa, but were enemies with the Caddo as well as the Navajo and the Ute and some of the western Apache groups. The end of many years of war with the Osage, in 1834, marked the beginning of more peaceful relations between the Kiowa and the United States Government in Oklahoma.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe's constitution and bylaws were adopted and approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1970. The tribal business committee is the governing body and is composed of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer, and four committee members. They are not organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	3,300
Labor Force:	
Total:	551
Unemployed:	125
Unemployment rate:	23%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	14

KIOWA-APACHE TRIBE

**Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Grady, Kiowa, Tillman,
and Washita Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005**

**Federal
Trust Area**

Population: 500 (BIA 11/72)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	500
Labor Force:	
Total:	76
Unemployed:	17
Unemployment rate:	22%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	1

LAND STATUS Total Area: 234,299.45 acres (three tribes)
Tribally Owned: 4,373.41 acres
Allotted: 229,926.04 acres
(Acreage by individual tribes is not available. Total includes all three tribes.)
Owned Jointly With Kiowa and Comanche Tribes of Oklahoma.

This land is held in trust by the United States under the act of June 24, 1946.

HISTORY AND CULTURE

The name "Apache" is said to be a Zuni Indian word meaning "enemy." The Apache of Oklahoma are also called the Prairie Apache. The name was applied to them through error, on the assumption that they were the same as the Apache people of Arizona. They are of the Athapascan linguistic family, but have had no political connection with the Apache Tribes of the Southwest. They came from the North as a component part of the Kiowa. More recent authorities, however, believe that the Apache did divide somewhere in Montana, the main body going southward on the west side of the mountains and a smaller body going northward to become allied on the east side of the mountains with the Kiowa. Whichever theory of their origin is correct, the Apache have a distinct language and called themselves "Nadiishdewa," or "our people." The Pawnee and early French explorers and settlers called them "Gattacka" or "Gataka," and these names appeared on the first treaty they signed with the United States in 1897. Perhaps 1847 marked the beginning of the Apache being identified with the Kiowa, and the two tribes, for the most part, have had a common history.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe's constitution and bylaws were adopted and approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1972. The tribal business committee is the governing body and is composed of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary-treasurer, and two committee members. The tribe is not organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act.

OSAGE TRIBE

Osage County, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Pawhuska, Oklahoma 74056

Federal
Trust Area
Population: 3,368 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 217,639 acres
Tribally Owned: 645 acres
Allotted: 216,994 acres

This land is reserved for allotment by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1906. In addition, the Osage Tribe is in the process of having beneficial ownership returned to it for approximately 730 acres of former railroad right-of-way.

HISTORY

The Osage were the most important southern Siouan tribe of the western division. They are classed in a linguistic group with the Omaha, Ponca, Kansa (Kaw), and Quapaw; supposedly, at one time, they were a single group living along the Ohio River. The first historical notice taken of the Osage appears to have been by the French. Under treaties of 1808, 1818, and 1825, the Osage ceded to the Government much of their land in Arkansas and all lands west of the Missouri River. Subsequent treaties further reduced their lands until their present reservation was established in the northeastern part of Oklahoma in 1870. At the turn of the 20th century, the Osage were considered to be the wealthiest tribe in the United States because of the discovery of oil on Osage land. However, every oil-rich Osage has a score of contemporaries without oil, who continue to farm their lands in Oklahoma as did their grandfathers.

CULTURE

The tribal life of the Osage centered about their religious rites and ceremonials that included a highly developed symbolism. Among friends and tribal members they have always been generous and hospitable. They were greatly respected for their courage and prowess in battle.

OSAGE TRIBE

The Osage culture is slowly being revived by the tribe. Several programs are aimed at accomplishing this. There has been active participation in the arts and crafts classes, which include ribbonwork, leatherwork, and Osage fingerweave. Osage language classes are well attended. Each summer, the Osage Ceremonials are held at each of the three Osage villages. These ceremonials are normally held in June.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by the Osage Tribal Council consisting of 10 members.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	3,368
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,080
Unemployed:	302
Unemployment rate:	28%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	11th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	5

OTOE-MISSOURIA TRIBE

Noble County, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Pawnee Agency, Pawnee, Oklahoma 74058

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 980 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 29,343.27 acres

Tribally Owned: 1,400 acres
Allotted: 27,943.27 acres

This land is held in trust by the United States under the act of February 28, 1891.

HISTORY

The Otoe-Missouria belong to the Siouan linguistic family. According to tradition, the people later known as the Otoe, along with their relatives the Winnebago and the Iowa, once lived in the Great Lakes region. In a prehistoric migration southwest, in search of buffalo, they separated. The division that reached the mouth of the Grand River, a branch of the Missouri, calling themselves Niutachi or "those that arrive at the mouth," soon separated into two bands because of a quarrel between two of their chiefs. One band went up the Missouri and became known as the Otoe, and the other band remained near their first settlement and were called the Missouria.

From 1817 to 1841, the Otoe lived near the mouth of the Platte River. Since 1829, the Missouria have been absorbed by the Otoe, so that the two are now indistinguishable.

On March 15, 1854, the Otoe-Missouria signed a treaty under which they gave up all their lands except a strip 10 miles wide and 25 miles long on the waters of Big Blue River, but when it was found that there was no timber on this tract, it was exchanged for another tract taken from the Kaw (Kansa).

In a treaty signed August 15, 1876, and amended March 3, 1879, they agreed to sell 120,000 acres of the western end of their reserve. Finally, a treaty signed on March 3, 1881, provided for the sale of all the remainder of their lands in Kansas and Nebraska and the selection of a new reservation. Consent to the treaty was recorded May 4, and the tribe moved the following year to the new reservation, which was in Indian Territory.

OTOE-MISSOURIA TRIBE

CULTURE

All the old ways have passed on with the older people.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is not formally organized, but operates traditionally. It is governed by a business committee consisting of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer, and one committee member.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	980
*Labor Force:	
Total:	1,580
Unemployed:	1,204
Unemployment rate:	76%
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	10th

*Labor force statistics are not available for individual tribes. Statistics shown are, collectively, for the Kaw, Otoe-Missouria, Pawnee, Ponca, and Tonkawa Tribes (BIA 3/72).

PAWNEE TRIBE

Pawnee County, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Pawnee, Oklahoma 74058

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 1,010 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 23,221.35 acres

Tribally Owned: 686.03 acres
Allotted: 22,535.32 acres

This land was deeded in trust to the Pawnee Tribe by Public Law 90-546, approved October 2, 1868.

HISTORY

The Pawnee are members of the Caddoan linguistic family. Their name probably is derived from the word "pariki," or "horn," which refers to their curved stiffened scalp lock. Until 1770, the Pawnee, with the aid of weapons and supplies from French traders, stayed in the Arkansas River region. With the lessening of French trade, the Pawnee migrated northward to join the Skidis in what is now Nebraska near the Platte, Loup, and Republican Rivers. The move northward gave the tribe renewed outlets for trade as well as good buffalo hunting south of the Platte. Three treaties (1833, 1848, and 1857) provided for the cession of all Pawnee lands to the United States, with the exception of a reservation 30 miles long and 15 miles wide along both banks of the Loup River, centering near present day Fullerton, Nebraska. In 1876, this tract was also surrendered to the United States, and the entire tribe relocated to a new reservation in Oklahoma. Under an agreement dated November 23, 1892, with the United States, the Pawnee gave up certain lands for a perpetual annuity payment of $30,000 per year to be divided equally among tribal members. This annuity, which breaks down to just a few dollars apiece, is still provided. The only other tribe still to receive such payments is the Oneida.

PAWNEE TRIBE

CULTURE

The Pawnee were noted for their tribal religion, rich in myth, symbolism, and poetic fancy, and with elaborate rites and dramatic ceremonies connected with the cosmic forces and heavenly bodies. They believed that all of these were created by one deity, the all-powerful and omnipresent Tirawa. Religious beliefs were highly integrated with most of their institutions and practices.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936 and is governed by a business committee consisting of a president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, and five committee members. A Federal charter was adopted in 1938.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,010
*Labor Force:	
Total:	1,580
Unemployed:	1,204
Unemployment rate:	76%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

*Labor force statistics are not available for individual tribes. Statistics shown are, collectively, for the Pawnee, Kaw, Otoe-Missouria, Ponca, and Tonkawa Tribes (BIA 3/72).

PONCA TRIBE

Kay and Noble Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: White Eagle, Oklahoma 74058

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 1,560 (BIA 11/72)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,560
*Labor Force:	
Total:	1,580
Unemployed:	1,204
Unemployment rate:	76%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

*Labor force statistics are not available for individual tribes. Statistics shown are, collectively, for the Kaw, Otoe-Missouria, Pawnee, Ponca, and Tonkawa Tribes (BIA 3/72).

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 17,784.77 acres

Tribally Owned:	930.11 acres
Allotted:	16,854.66 acres

HISTORY

The Ponca belong to the Siouan linguistic family. They were one of five tribes making up the Dhegiha group. This group consisted of the Omaha, Ponca, Osage, Kaw (Kansa), and Quapaw. In 1673, the Ponca were living on the Niobrara; later they moved to southwestern Minnesota and the Black Hills area of South Dakota. In 1877, they were evicted from their lands by the United States. The eviction caused such hardship among the tribe that it became the subject of a public investigation ordered by President Hayes. In a settlement, about one-third of the tribe returned to their lands on the Niobrara in 1880, while the remainder moved to new lands in Oklahoma that were set aside for them. A small group of Ponca known as the Northern Ponca live in Nebraska.

CULTURE

The Ponca have maintained their language and many of their traditions while adopting the agriculture and educational standards of the neighboring non-Indian society. Since 1881, they have sponsored the Ponca Indian Powwow, held annually in late summer at their White Eagle Reservation in Kay County.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936 and is governed by a business committee consisting of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary-treasurer, and four committee members. A Federal charter was adopted in 1950.

QUAPAW TRIBE

Ottawa County, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Miami, Oklahoma 74354

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 1,285 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 12,772 acres

Tribally Owned: 577 acres
Allotted: 12,195 acres

HISTORY

The Quapaw (from Ugakhpa, "downstream people") are a southwestern Siouan tribe. By a treaty signed in St. Louis, Missouri, August 24, 1818, the Quapaw ceded their lands south of the Arkansas River, except a small territory between Arkansas Post and Little Rock extending inland to the Saline River. In 1824, the Quapaw signed a treaty under which the rest of their land was ceded to the United States, and the tribe agreed to move to the country of the Caddo Indians where they were assigned a tract on the south side of the Red River. The river frequently overflowed its banks, destroying the crops of the Quapaw. Soon the tribe was drifting back to its old country, now settled by whites. Finally a treaty signed May 13, 1833, conveyed to the Quapaw 150 sections of land in the extreme southeastern part of Kansas and the northeastern part of Indian Territory, to which they agreed to move. February 23, 1867, they ceded their lands in Kansas and the northern part of their lands in Indian Territory to the United States. Under the Allotment Act of 1887, the Quapaw objected to Federal plans to allot each tribal member only 80 acres. They established their own program and allotted 200 acres to each of the 247 members. This action was ratified by Congress in 1895. Rich lead and zinc deposits were found on some of these allotments in 1905.

CULTURE

Early records show the Quapaw as peaceable people. They lived in dome-roofed bark-covered houses inside palisades. They were agriculturalists and hunters, who were known for their beautiful pottery and decorated animal skin rugs. The Quapaw have been active in the development of Ottawa County since the turn of the century.

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GOVERNMENT

The tribe is not organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The Quapaw Tribe is governed by the Quapaw Tribal Business Committee, consisting of a chairman and six committee members.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,285
Labor Force:	
Total:	440
Unemployed:	10
Unemployment rate:	2%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	2

SAC AND FOX TRIBE

Lincoln, Payne, and Pottawatomi Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Shawnee Agency, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801

Federal
Trust Area
Population: 935 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 18,139.44 acres
Tribally Owned: 805 acres
Allotted: 17,334.44 acres

The specific land area was acquired by the acts of February 13, 1891, and May 17, 1926.

HISTORY

Originally separate and independent tribes of the Algonquian linguistic family, the Sac (or Sauk) and Fox Tribes have long been affiliated and allied. The Sac took their name from "Osakiwug," which means "People of the Yellow Earth" and differentiates them from the Fox, whose own name is "Meshkwakihug," which means "Red Earth People." The original homeland of the Sac and Fox was in the Great Lakes region, where the Sac inhabited the Upper Michigan Peninsula and the Fox, the south shore of Lake Superior. Forced to migrate south, they attacked the Illinois Tribe and forced them from their lands along the Mississippi in the present States of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Those groups that stayed near the Mississippi River became known as the "Sac and Fox of the Mississippi" to distinguish them from the "Sac and Fox of the Missouri," a large band that settled further south along the Missouri River. In 1804, the chiefs of the Missouri band were persuaded to sign a treaty ceding to the United States all Sac and Fox lands east of the Mississippi River, as well as some hunting grounds to the west of the river. Attempts to remove the Sac and Fox caused a split in the confederation. The majority of the tribe followed the conciliatory Sac Chief Keokuk, who agreed to move. The remainder supported his rival, Black Hawk, a Sac warrior. He bitterly opposed the treaty and led his "British Band" into revolt (Black Hawk War). With the Treaty of Fort Armstrong (1832), the Sac and Fox power on the frontier came to an end. In 1833, the tribe was moved to Iowa. They lived here only 13 years, then were moved again, this time to the Osage River Reservation in Kansas. In 1869, the Sac and Fox were again moved, this time to Oklahoma. Keokuk, and later his son, Moses, continued to lead the conciliatory faction of the tribes, but many of the Fox opposed the many cessions of land to the United States and returned to Iowa in 1859 to join a small number who had steadfastly refused to be moved.

CULTURE

The Sac and Fox indigenous culture, later influenced by contact with Plains tribes and the acquisition of the horse in the 19th century, was that of the Eastern Woodlands. Although they established fixed villages and practiced extensive cultivation of maize, squash, beans, and tobacco, they devoted much time to fishing, hunting of small game and buffalo, and harvesting wild rice. Travel was by dugout and birchbark canoe. The two tribes lived in bark houses in warm weather and oval reed-type lodges during the winter. Their social and religious organization was a complex one in which the Grand Medicine Society played an important part.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936 and is governed by a business committee consisting of a principal chief, second chief, secretary, treasurer, and two committee members.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	935
Labor Force:	
Total:	149
Unemployed:	33
Unemployment rate:	22%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	6th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	4

SEMINOLE TRIBE

Seminole County, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Wewoka, Oklahoma 74884

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 3,115 (BIA 11/72)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	3,115
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,215
Unemployed:	182
Unemployment rate:	15%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	25

LAND STATUS Total Area: 35,763 acres

Tribally Owned:	320 acres
Allotted:	35,443 acres

This land is held in trust by the United States under the act of July 26, 1936.

HISTORY

The people who came to be known as "Seminole" (the name means "runaways") were a combination of Hitchiti-speaking Oconee; Yamasee, driven from the Carolinas; and Creek fleeing Georgia. Their ranks were swelled by fugitive slaves who found refuge and freedom among the Indians in Florida. In 1819, the territory of Florida was ceded to the United States by Spain. Pressure by white settlers for Seminole lands led to a Government policy that favored removal of the Seminole to Oklahoma. Attempts to force removal between 1835 and 1843 produced resistance from many able Seminole leaders, the greatest of whom was Osceola.

The United States succeeded in transporting most of the Seminole to Oklahoma in what amounted to a brutal, debilitating march. They were eventually granted a reservation of their own in the western part of the Creek Nation. Many Government promises made to the Seminole were never fulfilled. There are a large number of Seminole still in Florida. They are descendants of the 150 Seminole who escaped all removal efforts. They are located on three Federal reservations at Hollywood, Brighton, and Big Cypress, Florida.

CULTURE

The Seminole have some of the traditional ceremonials, dances, and ball games as well as their language. However, most of the original crafts and skills still known by the Seminole of Florida have been lost.

GOVERNMENT

The Seminole Tribe is governed by a general council consisting of 42 members.

SENECA-CAYUGA TRIBE

Ottawa County, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Miami Agency, Miami, Oklahoma 74354

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 540 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 4,725.83 acres

Tribally Owned:	1,042.58 acres
Allotted:	3,683.25 acres

HISTORY

The Seneca of the Quapaw Agency were formerly called the Seneca of Sandusky. In reality the tribe was a group of Indians of Iroquoian origin, living on the upper Ohio River, consisting of survivors of the Conestoga tribes and a few Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Tuscarora, and Onondaga that became united as a result of the Indian and colonial wars of the 18th century. No records have been found to prove that they were part of the Seneca Tribe of New York State.

Under treaty provisions with the United States in 1817, the Seneca of Sandusky were granted 40,000 acres on the east side of the Sandusky River in Ohio. By 1830, they had improved farms, had schools for their children, and were well advanced in modern civilization. Following the policy of the removal of the eastern Indians to the West, the Government induced them to sell their Ohio lands and accept a new reserve north of the Cherokee Nation.

The Seneca of Sandusky moved to their new country in 1832 and, like the other eastern tribes, suffered many hardships during their journey. Protesting that the lands first assigned them were unfit for cultivation, they entered into a new treaty a short time after their arrival at the Seneca Agency. By the terms of the treaty, they were assigned a permanent reservation, beginning at the northeast corner of the Cherokee cession of 1828, and situated between the Neosho River and the Missouri boundary south of the Quapaw country. In 1881, a band of over 100 Cayuga from Canada and New York came to join their kin in Oklahoma.

SENECA-CAYUGA TRIBE

CULTURE

The acculturation process of the Seneca-Cayuga has been a mixture of resistance, acceptance, and adoption. Many tribal beliefs and customs have resisted change and persist in an almost pure form. Yet a great many new ideas have been adopted from neighboring tribes and non-Indians and have been integrated into the pattern of life of the Seneca-Cayuga people.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and is governed by a tribal council consisting of a chief and five council members.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	540
Labor Force:	
Total:	180
Unemployed:	16
Unemployment rate:	9%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	2

TONKAWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

Kay County, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Pawnee Agency, Pawnee, Oklahoma 74058

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 40 (BIA 11/72)

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	40
*Labor Force:	
Total:	1,580
Unemployed:	1,204
Unemployment rate:	76%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

*Labor force statistics are not available for individual tribes. Statistics shown are, collectively, for the Kaw, Otoe-Missouria, Pawnee, Ponca, and Tonkawa Tribes (BIA 3/72).

LAND STATUS Total Area: 481.24 acres

Tribally Owned: 160.50 acres
Allotted: 320.74 acres

HISTORY

The Tonkawa belong to the Tonkawan linguistic family. They have a distinct language, and their name, as that of the leading tribe, was applied to their linguistic family. During the 18th and 19th centuries they lived in central Texas. In 1884, they moved from Texas to the Indian Territory and were assigned 91,000 acres of land previously assigned to the Nez Perce in Kay County, Oklahoma.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936 and is governed by a tribal committee consisting of a president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer.

WICHITA TRIBE

Caddo, Canadian, and Grady Counties, OKLAHOMA
Tribal Headquarters: Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005

Federal
Trust Area

Population: 470 (BIA 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 63.608 (three tribes)

Tribally Owned: 2,343.58 acres
Allotted: 61,264.42 acres
(Acreage by individual tribes is not available.
Total includes all three tribes.)

Owned Jointly With the Caddo and Delaware Tribes of Oklahoma.

This land was ceded by the Wichita, Caddo, and Delaware to the United States pursuant to agreement with the United States on June 4, 1891, and ratified by the act of May 2, 1895. The land was restored to the tribes by order of the Secretary of the Interior on September 11, 1963.

HISTORY AND CULTURE

The name Wichita seems to have originated from the Choctaw term "Wia chitch," or "Big Arbor." This term probably came about because the Wichita built and lived in grass lodges that were made by erecting a framework of poles placed in a circle in the ground with the tops united in an oval form and bound together with numerous withes, or wattles, the whole thatched with grass. The lodges were about 25 feet in diameter and 20 feet high and from a distance had the appearance of a group of haystacks.

Wichita tradition indicated that the tribe migrated southward from the north and east. In 1850, the Wichita had moved from near the Red River into the Wichita Mountains region with their main village a short distance from what is now Fort Sill, Oklahoma. In 1859, the Wichita moved to a permanent site south of the Canadian River near the present Caddo-Grady County line. A reservation was established in 1872, consisting of 743,610 acres and known as the Wichita-Caddo Reservation. The Wichita are closely related to the Pawnee; they entertain each other annually in an Indian powwow or celebration. One year the Wichita entertain the Pawnee at their home grounds near Anadarko, Oklahoma, and the next year the Pawnee entertain the Wichita in Pawnee, Oklahoma.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal executive committee was approved by resolution and adopted by the tribe in 1961. The executive committee is composed of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and four alternate committee members. They are not organized under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	470
Labor Force:	
Total:	97
Unemployed:	34
Unemployment rate:	35%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	1

Oregon

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View of western portion, Warm Springs Indian Reservation

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

BURNS PAIUTE RESERVATION

Harney County, OREGON
Paiute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Burns, Oregon 97720

Federal
Reservation
Population: 130 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 11,785.93 acres

Allotted:	11,014 acres
Government Owned:	771.93 acres

HISTORY

The Northern Paiute ranged through western Nevada and southeastern Oregon. For a time, the Paiute suffered because the Shoshone, who acquired horses, raided the Paiute camps taking prisoners for slaves. As a result of mistreatment of Indians by encroaching settlers, the Paiute war erupted. After two battles, the United States Government assigned the Paiute to reservations in 1863.

CULTURE

The Paiute were of seminomadic Plateau Indian culture ranging over the dry uplands of Idaho, eastern Oregon, and eastern Washington. All Plateau tribes were traditionally fishermen and hunters who wandered over the country in small, loosely organized bands searching for game, wild seeds, berries, and roots of camas. With basketry techniques that ranked among the best in North America, they wove the grasses and scrubby brush of the plateau into almost everything they used, including portable summer shelters, clothing, and watertight cooking pots. Having no clans, Plateau Indians counted descent on both sides of the family. There was little formal organization. The few tribal ceremonies centered around the food supply. In the early 1700's, horses were introduced among the tribe, and the Indians became highly skilled horsemen.

GOVERNMENT

The governing body of the tribe is the tribal council, which has a membership of five persons, elected to 2-year terms by the general council. The tribe is organized under a constitution approved on June 13, 1968.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

BURNS PAIUTE RESERVATION

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 12 inches annually. Temperatures range from a high of 85° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 70 runs east-west near the reservation. The Burns Paiute Reservation is located in the southeastern corner of Oregon where settlement population is sparse. Burns, one of the larger cities in the area, is served by all means of commercial transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A clinic located in Burns serves the residents' medical needs.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	130
Labor Force:	
Total:	47
Unemployed:	14
Unemployment rate:	30%

CELILO VILLAGE

Wasco County, OREGON

Tribal Headquarters: c/o Portland Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs,
1425 Irving Street, N.E., P.O. Box 3735, Portland, Oregon 97208

Federal
Reservation

Population: 32 (BIA 1967)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 30.39 acres

Under an act of July 25, 1947, 34.5 acres of land were purchased by the United States Government for use of the Yakima, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and other Columbia River Indians as fishing sites. The area was reduced to its present size through the taking of land for the construction of The Dalles Dam. There are few permanent residents, the population fluctuating with the fishing season.

Vital Statistics

Additional data
unavailable

UMATILLA RESERVATION

Umatilla County, OREGON
Cayuse, Wallawalla, and Umatilla Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Pendleton, Oregon 97801

Federal
Reservation

Population: 873 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 245,799 acres

Tribally Owned: 15,646 acres
Allotted: 70,616 acres
Non-Indian: 159,537 acres

The tribes lost their fishing sites at Celilo Falls, Oregon, which were reserved by treaty, through the construction of The Dalles Dam project on the Columbia River. Judgment funds have been allocated to compensate for this.

HISTORY

The Umatilla, Cayuse, and Wallawalla are located on the Umatilla Reservation. These tribes were Plateau Indians. When the traders and fur trappers came into the Oregon Territory in the 1800's, they brought with them white man's diseases. Having no immunity to them, the Indians died in appalling numbers. In 1854, territorial governors were instructed by the Federal Government to buy out Indian rights. A period of treaty-making began. Under resulting treaties, the Indians of Oregon ceded vast areas of land and began living on reservations designated for them.

CULTURE

The Indians of the Umatilla Reservation were a seminomadic Plateau tribe ranging over the dry uplands of Idaho, eastern Oregon, and eastern Washington. All Plateau tribes were traditionally fishermen and hunters who wandered over the country in small, loosely organized bands searching for game, wild seeds, berries, and roots of camas. With basketry techniques that ranked among the best in North America, they wove the grasses and scrubby brush of the plateau into almost everything they used, including portable summer shelters, clothing, and watertight cooking pots. Having no clans, Plateau Indians counted descent on both sides of the family. There was little formal organization. The few tribal ceremonies centered around the food supply. In the early 1700's, horses were introduced among the tribes, and the Indians became highly skilled horsemen.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal constitution, approved in 1949, provides for a nine-member governing body, the board of trustees, which is elected by the general council. The general council, composed of all tribal members, has delegated virtually all of its powers to the board of trustees.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribes have an annual income of $35,000 from interest. They have organized the Tribal Leasing Enterprise and the Tribal Farming Enterprise to manage and develop the land and agriculture of the reservation.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in the northeastern corner of Oregon where rainfall averages 15 inches per year. Temperatures range from a summer high of 100° to a winter low of 25°.

TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 80N passes through the reservation southeast-northwest to Portland. State Highway 11 runs just west of the reservation, northeast-southwest. Transportation by air, bus, train, and truck is readily available in Pendleton, which lies 5 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Cascade Natural Gas Corporation provides gas to reservation homes. Electricity is available from the Pacific Power and Light Company. A private hospital in Pendleton meets the medical needs of the reservation residents.

RECREATION

In addition to the nearby Columbia River and Blue Mountain Hunting Range, there are various activities which attract the public. Pendleton Roundup is a world famous rodeo with its Indian "Happy Canyon" pageant and tepee village. The traditional Indian Festival of Arts in La Grange promotes advancement of the Indian people. An annual Root Feast is sponsored by the tribal celebration committee.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	873
Labor Force:	
Total:	242
Unemployed:	114
Unemployment rate:	47%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION

Jefferson, Wasco, Linn, Marion, and Clackamas Counties, OREGON
Warm Springs, Northern Paiute, and Wasco Confederated Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Warm Springs, Oregon 97761

Federal
Reservation
Population: 1,683 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 564,330 acres

Tribally Owned:	480,196 acres
Government Owned:	16 acres
Allotted:	84,118 acres

HISTORY

The Warm Springs, Wasco, and some Northern Paiute are located on the Warm Springs Reservation. These tribes were Plateau Indians. When white traders and fur trappers came into the Oregon territory in the 1800's, they brought with them white man's diseases. Having no immunity to them, the Indians died in appalling numbers. In 1854, territorial governors were instructed by the Federal Government to buy out Indian rights. A period of treatymaking began under which the Indians were to be placed on reservations. Under the resulting treaties, the Indians of Oregon ceded vast areas of land and began living on the reservations designated for them.

CULTURE

The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation were of seminomadic Plateau Indian culture ranging over the dry uplands of Idaho, eastern Oregon, and eastern Washington. All Plateau tribes were traditionally fishermen and hunters who wandered over the country in small, loosely organized bands searching for game, wild seeds, berries, and roots of camas. With basketry techniques that ranked among the best in North America, they wove the grasses and scrubby brush of the plateau into almost everything they used, including portable summer shelters, clothing, and watertight cooking pots. Having no clans, Plateau Indians counted descent on both sides of the family. There was little formal organization. The few tribal ceremonies centered around the food supply. In the early 1700's, horses were introduced among the tribes, and the Indians became highly skilled horsemen.

GOVERNMENT

The tribes operate under a constitution and charter approved in 1938. The Tribal Council of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, the official governing body of the reservation, which represents all the enrolled members, is made up of eight elected members and three elected chiefs, who enjoy a lifetime tenure.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribes earn an income of $4,500,000 annually. Over half of this income is profits from Warm Springs Forest Products. Most of the remainder is income from the tribally owned resort, Kah-Nee-Ta. Various tribally owned commercial establishments round out the tribal income. The tribes own and operate all these establishments.

CLIMATE

Warm Springs is located in the northwestern quarter of Oregon, near Portland. The rainfall in this area averages 12 inches annually. Temperatures range from a high of 85° to a low of 0°. The climate is ideal for forestry.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 26 runs northwest-southeast through the reservation. Bend, a city located 60 miles south of the reservation, is served by commercial airlines and trains. Buses and trucks have stops on the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water for the communities on the reservation is drawn from wells. The U.S. Public Health Service operates a hospital at the Warm Springs Agency to serve the health needs of the tribes.

RECREATION

The famous Kah-Nee-Ta Resort Hotel is located on the Warm Springs Indian Reservation. Facilities include mineral hot springs, motel and tepee accommodations, restaurant, camping areas, and trout fishing. The Pelton and Round Butte Dams provide excellent fishing and boating.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,683
Labor Force:	
Total:	510
Unemployed:	198
Unemployment rate:	39%

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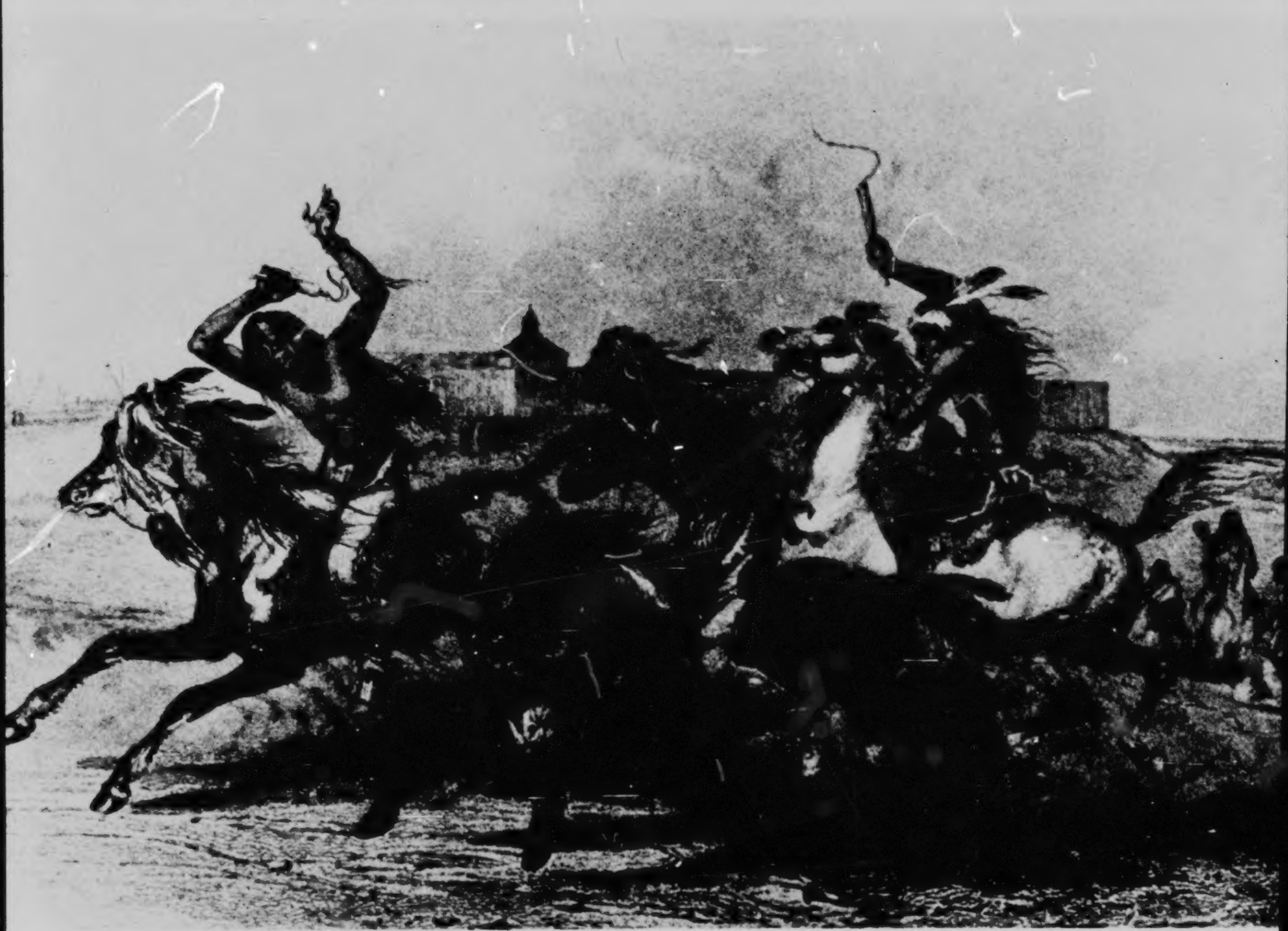
South Dakota



Teton Sioux horseraces in front of Fort Pierre

U.S. Signal Corps

CHEYENNE RIVER RESERVATION

Perkins, Dewey, and Ziebach Counties, SOUTH DAKOTA
Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Eagle Butte, South Dakota 57625

Federal
Reservation
Population: 4,308 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 1,419,504 acres

Tribally Owned:	911,467 acres
Allotted:	503,483 acres
Government Owned:	4,554 acres

Under the 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie, the Sioux agreed to a territory encompassed by the western slopes of the Black Hills, the Niobrara River on the south, the Missouri River on the east, and the Cannonball River to the north. However, an 1889 act of Congress established seven reservations for the Sioux, including 2,700,000 acres for the "Cheyenne River" Sioux. By acts of Congress in 1909 and 1910, all unallocated and unsold land on the reservation was opened for homesteading to non-Indians. Currently, about 47 percent of the original reservation land area is owned by non-Indians. An additional 104,400 acres of the best agricultural and residential lands were flooded by the Oahe Reservoir.

HISTORY

The Dakota Sioux were driven west across the Mississippi River by the Chippewa in the early 18th century. Rapidly adopting the horse and Plains culture, they roamed the Missouri Valley freely until the early 19th century. Trappers, settlers, gold miners, and, finally, Federal troops threatened their freedom of movement and the survival of the buffalo herds. This led to constant conflict until the extinction of the all-important buffalo in 1885. The Sioux Tribe's power deteriorated rapidly, and the tribe was confined to reservations. The Cheyenne River Reservation became the center of the Ghost Dance Religion while it flourished briefly in the 1880's.

CHEYENNE RIVER RESERVATION

CULTURE

The Cheyenne River Sioux lived as Plains Indians with a buffalo-centered economy until the advent of reservation confinement. The buffalo provided food, clothing, shelter, and a variety of tools and equipment. The tribes were highly mobile, especially after they acquired the horse, following the buffalo herds for much of the year. The Sioux are members of the Algonquian linguistic family. They speak the Lakota dialect of the Siouan language.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by a council of 15 members elected from 13 districts for 2-year terms. The chairman, who heads the tribal government, is elected at large for a 4-year term.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe owns and operates a number of businesses including a supermarket in Eagle Butte, a beef sales pavilion, a beef herd enterprise, a gas station, two laundromats, and the local telephone company. However, almost half of the tribe's annual income of $300,000 is earned through farming. Twenty-five people work full time for the tribe. Lignite coal is the only mineral resource currently being mined. Oil is known to exist in substantial amounts, but is not being exploited.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages between 16 and 19 inches per year. Temperatures average a high of 75° and a low of 14°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 212, a major east-west highway, and State Routes 65 and 63, north-south routes, pass through the reservation. Eagle Butte has train service. Pierre, 70 miles from the reservation, is the nearest location served by air-, bus-, and trucklines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Four communities have municipal water and sewer systems; the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) also operates four small systems. Gas is purchased by the tank. The Morean-Grand Electric Cooperative supplies electricity to the reservation. Health care is provided by the USPHS hospital in Eagle Butte. In addition, the USPHS holds weekly clinics at Cherry Creek. Four communities have dilapidated community buildings. The tribal headquarters, a building housing various social and economic programs, and the recently completed multipurpose community building are located in Eagle Butte.

RECREATION

The Oahe Reservoir, on the eastern border of the reservation, is an excellent area for hunting, fishing, and water sports. Additional areas throughout the reservation are also open for similar outdoor recreation activities, including hiking and horseback riding. Each summer a rodeo and a powwow take place in Eagle Butte.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	4,308
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,075
Unemployed:	292
Unemployment rate:	27%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

CROW CREEK RESERVATION

Buffalo, Hyde, and Hughes Counties, SOUTH DAKOTA
Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Fort Thompson, South Dakota 57339

Federal Reservation

Population: 1,230 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 122,531.21 acres

Tribally Owned: 31,111.92 acres
Government Owned: 19,079.89 acres
Allotted: 72,339.40 acres

HISTORY

The middle or Wiciyela Sioux division, who speak the Nakota dialect, were first met by white explorers in north-central Minnesota about the end of the 17th century. Shortly thereafter, they moved west. Although habitually at war with other tribes, the Sioux did not actively resist white immigration until the whites began to intrude in great numbers and decimate the buffalo herds. Under the Treaty of Fort Laramie in 1868, all of the land held by the Sioux east of the Missouri River was ceded to the United States Government with the exception of the Crow Creek, Yankton, and Sisseton Reservations. In the 1870's, buffalo herds were systematically slaughtered by white commercial hunters. With the loss of the buffalo, the food supply disappeared, and the Indians were forced to accept reservation life and rationed food.

CULTURE

The Wiciyela Sioux division met and warred with semisedentary tribes during its westward migration. In the process, they adopted from these tribes such characteristics as round earth lodges, bullboats, horticultural techniques, ceremonies, and styles of dress.

GOVERNMENT

The Crow Creek Sioux Tribe is not organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, but has a constitution and bylaws approved in 1949. The six-member tribal council, which derives its authority from the constitution and bylaws, is popularly elected and represents the entire reservation. The council chairman is the administrative head of the tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe owns the Crow Creek Sioux Indian Complex. The complex consists of a motel, cocktail lounge, restaurant, liquor store, service station, and museum. Most of the land is used for grazing and agriculture; there are plans for the development of an irrigation system. There are no industries on the reservation. The tribe employs approximately 125 people.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 17 inches per year. Temperatures average a high of 75° and a low of 15°. The area is dry and windy.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 34 runs through the reservation east-west, and State Highway 47 runs north-south. Commercial air and train services are located in Pierre, some 60 miles from the reservation. Bus- and trucklines serve Chamberlain, 20 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water for the reservation comes from the Big Bend Reservoir. The Big Bend Dam powerhouse can produce 468,000 kilowatts of electricity. Health care is available through private hospitals in Chamberlain and Pierre.

RECREATION

Excellent fishing and hunting are available on the reservation. Water-oriented sports are rapidly gaining favor with the public on Lake Sharpe, formed by the Big Bend Dam. Old Fort Thompson has been developed as a historical site.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,230
Labor Force:	
Total:	375
Unemployed:	257
Unemployment rate:	69%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th

FLANDREAU RESERVATION

Moody County, SOUTH DAKOTA
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Flandreau, South Dakota 57028

Federal
Reservation
Population: 267 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 2,356 acres

Tribally Owned: 2,180 acres
Government Owned: 176 acres

HISTORY

In March 1869, 25 Indian families at Santee Agency left and took homesteads at Flandreau, Dakota Territory, as authorized by the Sioux Treaty of 1868. They had no agent for the first 4 years, but, after that, a part-time agent looked after their affairs until they were placed under the Santee Agency in 1879. They had no reservation, and their agency was referred to as the Flandreau Special Agency until 1879. The only Government-owned property was a school, established in 1870. The reservation was established in 1935 through an act of Congress.

CULTURE

This group was active in adopting the life styles of the surrounding community and today is fully integrated, economically and educationally, into the dominant culture. Unemployment, low income, and Federal dependency are reported no longer to be problems.

GOVERNMENT

The constitution, under the authority of the Indian Reorganization Act, was approved in April 1936 and revised in November 1967. The tribal charter was ratified in October 1936. The governing body is an executive committee that is elected at large in August of even-numbered years. A president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, and two trustees form the executive committee.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has an annual income of about $1,000. The economic status of the tribe and of the individual members is successfully interwoven with the non-Indian economy of the area.

CLIMATE

Temperatures average a high of 84.6° and a low of 1.7°. Rainfall averages 20.59 inches annually. Snowfall for this part of the country averages 24 inches a year.

TRANSPORTATION

Flandreau Reservation is bisected by State Highway 32, 9 miles off Interstate 29. Bus- and trucklines are available in the town of Flandreau. Air service is available in Sioux Falls, 42 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Most of the Indians use local hospitals at their own expense. Some travel to the Winnebago U.S. Public Health Service hospital for major medical care. The tribe has a small building for tribal activities and operations.

RECREATION

There are no recreation facilities on the reservation. The area is good for swimming and fishing. There are several local golf courses.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	267
Labor Force:	
Total:	87
Unemployed:	8
Unemployment rate:	9%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	11th

LOWER BRULE RESERVATION

Lyman and Stanley Counties, SOUTH DAKOTA
Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Lower Brule, South Dakota 57548

Federal
Reservation
Population: 701 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 119,944 acres
Tribally Owned: 74,863 acres
Allotted: 31,872 acres
Government Owned: 13,209 acres

HISTORY
The Lower Brule Sioux are descended from the bands of Tetons that moved into the Dakotas from the area just west of the Great Lakes. Although habitually at war with other tribes, the Sioux did not actively resist white immigration until the whites began to intrude in great numbers and decimate the buffalo herds. With the beginning of the Plains Wars, the United States intervened, and a peace council was called near Laramie, Wyoming, resulting in pledges of peace. The treaty terms were broken, and the conflict was resumed. The wars continued as additional treaties were dishonored; however, by 1890, the Sioux were relegated to their reservation.

CULTURE
The Teton division of the Sioux were originally of the Eastern Woodland culture with an economy based on hunting, gathering, and fishing, supplemented by limited horticulture. As the people moved westward, they acquired horses and adopted the cultural patterns of nomadic equestrians whose economic base was the horse, the bison, and trade. The Sun Dance was an annual religious ritual performed by the young men of the tribe each summer.

GOVERNMENT
The Lower Brule Sioux Tribe operates under a charter ratified in 1936 and a constitution and bylaws approved in 1960. The seven-member tribal council is popularly elected, representing the entire reservation population. The council chairman is the administrative head of the tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Average annual tribal income is $86,000. Approximately 55 percent of this income is derived from grazing permits. There are limited service facilities on the reservation. An industrial park is available on the reservation. A tribally owned enterprise located in the park is closed at present.

CLIMATE

The weather is dry and windy. Most of the annual 17 inches of precipitation falls during the summer. The mean high temperature is 75°; the mean low is 15°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 47 runs through the reservation north-south. Commercial airlines and train companies serve Pierre, 75 miles from the reservation. Bus- and trucklines stop in Chamberlain, 30 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water for the reservation comes from the Big Bend Reservoir. Electricity is generated at the Big Bend Dam in ample amounts for the reservation's present and future needs. Hospital care for Indian people is available in Chamberlain and Pierre under U.S. Public Health Service contracts with private hospitals.

RECREATION:

Hunting and fishing on the reservation are excellent, with a wide variety of game and a well-stocked reservoir. Water-oriented sports on Lake Sharpe formed by the Big Bend Dam are rapidly gaining favor with the public.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	701
Labor Force:	
Total:	152
Unemployed:	35
Unemployment rate:	23%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	1

PINE RIDGE RESERVATION

Sheridan County, NEBRASKA
Bennett, Shannon, and Washabaugh Counties, SOUTH DAKOTA
Oglala Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770

Federal
Reservation

Population: 11,353 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 2,778,710 acres

Tribally Owned:	372,243 acres
Government Owned:	48,231 acres
Allotted:	1,089,077 acres
Non-Indian:	1,269,159 acres

HISTORY

The Oglala Sioux are descended from the bands of Tetons who moved into the Dakotas from the area just west of the Great Lakes. Although habitually at war with other tribes, the Sioux did not actively resist white immigration until the whites began to intrude in great numbers and decimate the buffalo herds. With the beginning of the Plains Wars, the United States Government intervened, and a peace council was called near Laramie, Wyoming, resulting in pledges of peace. The treaty terms were broken with conflict resulting. Further treaty agreements were similarly disregarded by the incoming whites, and, after subsequent conflict, the Sioux were relegated to their reservations by 1890. In late December 1890, troops from the United States Cavalry intercepted a group of Sioux under Chief Big Foot on the Pine Ridge Reservation at Wounded Knee Creek. The Wounded Knee Massacre resulted in the slaughter of Indian men, women, and children as they fled.

CULTURE

The Teton division of the Sioux were originally a Woodland tribe with an economy based on hunting, gathering, and fishing, supplemented by limited horticulture. As the people moved westward they acquired horses, and their cultural pattern became that of equestrian nomads whose economic base was the bison, the horse, and trade. The Sun Dance was an annual religious ritual performed by the young men of the tribe during summer encampment.

GOVERNMENT

The Oglala Sioux Tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and operates under a constitution and bylaws approved in January 1936. The 32-member tribal council is popularly elected and represents the many reservation districts. The council president is the administrative head of the tribe and heads the five-member executive committee.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The average annual tribal income is $670,000. Eighty percent of this income is derived from grazing permits. The only two commercial and industrial establishments on the reservation, a supermarket and Pine Ridge Products, are owned by non-Indians. Clay suitable for pottery is found in large quantities on the reservation. Also semiprecious stones are found in small amounts.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 16 inches per year. The temperature varies from a high of 75° to a low of 23°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 73, a north-south route, and U.S. Highway 18, an east-west route, are the major traffic arteries. The nearest commercial airline service is located in Chadron, Nebraska, 57 miles distant. Commercial trains serve Rushville, Nebraska, 25 miles from the reservation. Bus- and trucklines stop in Pine Ridge.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is obtained from individual wells. Electricity is provided by the Consumer Public Power and the LaCreek Power Cooperative. The U.S. Public Health Service operates a hospital for the tribe in Pine Ridge.

RECREATION

Waterfowl hunting and trout fishing are popular at Denby Reservoir. Boating facilities are available at White Clay and Oglala Reservoirs. The Sun Dance is held at Pine Ridge each summer. Also of interest are the Wounded Knee Battlefield and the Jesuit School and Mission. Nearby attractions include the Black Hills, Mount Rushmore National Monument, and Dinosaur Park at Rapid City.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	11,353
Labor Force:	
Total:	2,787
Unemployed:	1,157
Unemployment rate:	42%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

ROSEBUD RESERVATION

Mellette, Todd, and Tripp Counties, SOUTH DAKOTA
Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Rosebud, South Dakota 57570

Federal
Reservation

Population: 7,488 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 978,230.36 acres

Tribally Owned:	409,321 acres
Government Owned:	28,797.24 acres
Allotted:	540,112.12 acres

HISTORY

The Rosebud Sioux are descended from the bands of Tetons which moved into the Dakotas from the area just west of the Great Lakes. Although habitually at war with other tribes, the Sioux did not actively resist white immigration until the whites began to intrude in great numbers and decimate the buffalo herds. With the beginning of the Plains Wars, the United States Government intervened, and a peace council was called near Laramie, Wyoming, resulting in pledges of peace. The treaty terms were broken with conflict resulting. Further treaty agreements were similarly disregarded by the incoming whites, and, after subsequent conflict, the Sioux were relegated to their reservation by 1890.

CULTURE

The Teton division of the Sioux were originally a Woodland tribe with an economy based on hunting, gathering, and fishing, supplemented by limited horticulture. As the people moved westward, they acquired horses and adopted the cultural pattern of equestrian nomads whose economic base was the bison, horse, and trade. The Sun Dance was an annual religious ritual which took place during the summer encampment.

GOVERNMENT

The Rosebud Sioux were organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and operate under a constitution and bylaws approved in 1935 and a charter approved in 1937. The 22-member tribal council represents the 21 reservation districts. The council president and executive committee provide the administrative leadership.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal income averages $490,000 annually. There are several industrial enterprises on the reservation, all of which are fully or partially owned by the tribe.

CLIMATE

Rainfall is insufficient for intensified agriculture. The temperature varies from a high of 90° to a low of −20°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 18 crosses the reservation east-west; U.S. Highways 83 and 183 pass north-south through the reservation. The nearest commercial airline is located at Pierre, South Dakota, 110 miles from Rosebud. Train-, bus-, and trucklines serve the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is obtained from wells. Electricity is provided by the Cherry-Todd Electric Cooperative. The U.S. Public Health Service maintains a hospital in Rosebud.

RECREATION

The Rosebud Reservation offers fishing and hunting to the sportsman. Other items of interest include Crazy Horse Canyon, Ghost Hawk Canyon, and campgrounds, and the annual Rosebud Fair and Powwow. There is a nine-hole golf course at Rosebud. The Geological Museum at Mission features a display of Badlands fossils.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	7,488
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,833
Unemployed:	472
Unemployment rate:	26%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

SISSETON RESERVATION

Roberts, Day, Codington, Marshall, and Grant Counties, SOUTH DAKOTA
Sargent and Richland Counties, NORTH DAKOTA
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Sisseton, South Dakota 57262

Federal
Reservation

Population: 2,434 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 106,210.55 acres

Tribally Owned:	876.90 acres
Allotted in North Dakota:	2,592.26 acres
Allotted in South Dakota:	102,579.64 acres
Government Owned:	161.75 acres

HISTORY

The Indian people presently living on the Sisseton Reservation are descendants of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Bands of the Santee Sioux (Dakota) Tribe, which occupied much of southern Minnesota and northern Iowa. Sisseton means "Marsh Village"; Wahpeton means "Village Among the Leaves." When most of the bands were driven west by the invading Chippewa, these bands moved to the lake country just within the Dakota Territory. Liking it and wanting to remain there, they withstood attacks from the Chippewa. After a series of uprisings by several Dakota Bands in 1862, the lands of the Sisseton-Wahpeton and other Dakota Bands were confiscated by the United States. Even though the Sisseton-Wahpeton Tribe did not participate in the outbreak, it was forced to move. After the Minnesota Massacre at New Ulm during the Civil War, the Sisseton were advanced upon by United States troops. In an effort to prevent a massacre, the tribal council ruled that all whites on the reservation must dress like Indians. Those Indians fleeing from the Sisseton were returned to the soldiers. The tribe thus prevented the advance of the troops to their reservation. However, war ultimately broke out, and the tribe was forced to flee to Canada. The tribe returned from Canada in 1863 and signed a treaty at Enemy Swim Lake. Gabriel Renville was the tribe's treaty chief from 1862 until 1892. The present Sisseton (Lake Traverse) Reservation was established in 1867.

CULTURE

The Sioux were hunters and fishermen, adapting to their environment in the lake country of the Dakotas. To supplement meats from these sources, they gathered wild fruits, corn, ground chokecherries, and wild plums. There has been a great deal of intermarriage with whites and adoption of new customs, while at the same time strong ties have been maintained to the Indian culture.

GOVERNMENT

The Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Council is composed of 10 members. Three executive council members (chairman, secretary, treasurer) are elected at large. The remaining seven members are elected, one from each reservation district. The tribe is unincorporated and operates under a 1966 revised constitution and bylaws that replaced those of 1946.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The only major mineral resources are sand and gravel which are currently being mined. The tribe has only a very small income. There are currently no commercial or industrial establishments on the reservation. The tribe has become involved with various Buy-Indian contracts, through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and U.S. Public Health Service, to gain management experience in administering selected service-type programs and in providing job opportunities for members of the tribe.

CLIMATE

The rainfall averages between 20 and 24 inches annually. Temperatures range from a high of 75° to a low of 15°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 12 and Interstate 10 cross through the reservation east-west. U.S. Highway 81 and Interstate 29 are north-south highways. A commercial train runs through the reservation. Bus- and trucklines stop in Sisseton, on the reservation, and Webster, near the reservation. There is a local airport, with a runway of 3,200 feet. The nearest commercial air service is located at Watertown, 58 miles away, and Aberdeen, 85 miles from Sisseton.

SISSETON RESERVATION

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2,434
Labor Force:	
Total:	475
Unemployed:	201
Unemployment rate:	42%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	4

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided by the Department of the Interior treatment plant, wells, and springs. Electricity is supplied by the Ottertail Power Company and the Lake Region Electric Cooperative. The Northwestern Bell Telephone Company serves the reservation area. The U.S. Public Health Service provides health care for Indian people under contract with the local community hospital in Sisseton. There are also county hospitals in Britton and Day. The city water system provides water for the community and the Sisseton-Wahpeton Housing Authority at Sisseton. In addition, there are a new hospital, clinic, public library, many remodeled stores, and service businesses.

RECREATION

The Old Fort Sisseton State Park is located near the reservation. In addition, there are picnic and recreational areas. There are lakes for water sports. Winter sports are good in the area. The tribe holds an annual powwow and rodeo, in addition to other celebrations. The State parks and other areas are being developed for recreation and tourism to attract visitors.

YANKTON RESERVATION

Charles Mix County, SOUTH DAKOTA
Yankton Sioux Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Wagner, South Dakota 57380

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,338 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 434,932.23 acres

Tribally Owned:	5,560	acres
Allotted:	29,372.23	acres
Non-Indian:	400,000	acres

The reservation was established by treaty in 1853. It encompassed the heart of the traditional homeland of the Yankton Sioux. Under the 1887 Allotment Act, tribal members were allocated 40-, 80-, and 160-acre tracts, and the rest of the reservation was opened up to settlers.

HISTORY

Tribal tradition indicated that the Yankton always lived in an area centered about the confluence of the James and Missouri Rivers. The tribe never fought against the United States and generally lived in peace with other tribes.

CULTURE

The Yankton Sioux are very similar to other Sioux in their language, customs, and culture, with one exception. This small group was by nature peaceful and did not join with the mainstream of Sioux who fought other tribes and the United States Government.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is nonchartered. The constitution and bylaws were adopted in 1932. In 1961, a nine-man constitutional committee was elected to revise the constitution. A new constitution and bylaws were adopted as amended in July 1962. The governing body is the Yankton Sioux Tribal Business and Claims Committee. The officers, a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer, and committee members are elected at large for 2-year terms. Major decisions require the action of the entire tribe.

YANKTON RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income of $17,800 is primarily profits from farming. Only 10 percent is interest. M-Tron Electronics has an industrial plant in Greenwood, South Dakota, which employs 17 Indians. The tribe owns an industrial park at Wagner, South Dakota, on which soon will be located a meat-processing company. The tribe will be the principal owner of this company. Sand and gravel deposits on the reservation are being exploited. Chalk, shale, and clays also exist in substantial quantities, but are not being exploited.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 23.6 inches annually. The temperatures range from an average high of 77.7° to an average low of 19.2°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Route 281 runs north-south through the reservation. U.S. Route 18 crosses the reservation east-west, and South Dakota Highway 50 runs northwest-southeast. Trains and airlines serve Yankton, 45 miles from the reservation. Wagner and Mitchell also have air service.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Wagner has a municipal water and sewer system. Greenwood and the rest of the reservation use ground water and wells. Northern Natural Gas pipes gas to Wagner. Northwest Public Service Company and the Charles Mix Electric Association supply electricity to the reservation area. Health care for the Yankton Sioux is provided at the 25-bed U.S. Public Health Service hospital in Wagner. The tribe has converted an old school building for use as a tribal building.

RECREATION

Hunting for pheasant and other game is good. Two powwows are held each year. On the Fourth of July, the "Struck by the Ree" powwow is held. The Fort Randall powwow is held in the first week in August.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,338
Labor Force:	
Total:	289
Unemployed:	190
Unemployment rate:	66%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

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Texas

Alabama-Coushatta war dance

ALABAMA-COUSHATTA RESERVATION

Polk County, TEXAS
Alabama and Coushatta Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Livingston, Texas 77351

State
Reservation
Population: 500 (State est. 12/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 4,400 acres
Tribally Owned: 4,400 acres

The Alabama and Coushatta were given two leagues of land by the Texas Legislature close to the present location. However, this land was taken away from the Indians by white settlers in the early 1800's. General Sam Houston, a good friend of the Indians, was instrumental in having Texas purchase 1,280 acres in 1854 for the tribes. In 1928, the State and Federal Governments appropriated funds to purchase an additional 3,071 acres to be held under State trust for the tribes. The tribes are acquiring 152 acres for forthcoming expansion of tourist facilities.

HISTORY

The Alabama-Coushatta, members of the Muskogean linguistic family, Upper Creek Confederacy, first appeared in Texas in the early 1700's. They were the first friendly tribes encountered by Spanish explorers in the southwestern United States. When most tribes in Texas were removed to Indian Territory in Oklahoma, the Alabama-Coushatta were permitted to remain, as they had a history of peaceful relations. The two tribes were under the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs until Public Law 280 terminated Federal affiliation. The responsibility for the tribes was then transferred to Texas. Under Texas jurisdiction, local attention has been a major factor in the progress attained. The termination of State aid is expected in 1974 at the request of the tribes.

CULTURE

The culture of the Alabama and Coushatta has been preserved through an Indian-oriented tourist program initiated on the reservation. For many years the culture of the tribes has waned, partly because of the tribes' small size and also because they are surrounded by white communities and isolated from related tribes. The effect of the Protestant religion on their own religious ceremonies and rituals was irreversible. The tribes readily took to the new religion, while much pressure was applied to disband their ceremonials, which the missionaries considered evil. The Indians realized the importance of preserving their culture only after much had been lost.

GOVERNMENT

The tribes are governed by a council of seven members elected at large. The governor appoints three distinguished persons to serve as the Texas Commission for Indian Affairs. The commission's duty is to look after the best interests of the tribes. In all significant decisions handed down by the commission, the tribal council concurrently approves or vetoes the action. In all council actions, the commission concurrently approves or gives advice. The commission has served to promote the programs of the reservation, give legal counsel, coordinate the needs of the tribes and work with the legislature and other government bodies, and improve communications between the Indians and the complicated governmental processes.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribes employ 18 persons. Tribal associations include the Texas Forestry Association, the Big Thicket Association, and membership in the National Congress of American Indians.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages over 44 inches yearly. Temperatures range from a high of 83° to a low of 50°.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation lies along east-west Highway 190. Livingston, 17 miles from the reservation, is served by commercial bus- and trucklines. Houston, 90 miles away, offers air and train transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribes have installed and maintain a sewer system. Water is drawn from wells. Gas is piped in by the United Gas Corp. The Sam Houston Electric Cooperative supplies electricity. The John Sealy Hospital in Galveston and the Tyler County Hospital in Woodville provide medical care for tribal members. Former school buildings are utilized by the community for the various functions held throughout the year, which include gospel singing, basketball games, and Indian powwows.

RECREATION

The reservation is located in the midst of a majestic virgin pine forest, which provides numerous camping and picnic sites. The tribe owns and operates the Big Thicket Tour Program and Tribal Dance Square. The program offers visitors a glimpse of the historical and cultural aspects of Indian life. In addition, there are a restaurant, museum, arts and crafts shop, 26-acre lake, zoo, reptile garden, train tour, and living Indian village.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	500
Labor Force:	
Total:	150
Unemployed:	0
Unemployment rate:	0
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

TIGUA RESERVATION

El Paso County, TEXAS
Tigua Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Ysleta del Sur Pueblo,
El Paso, Texas 79907

State
Reservation

Population: 500 (State est. 12/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 73 acres

All the land is State trust land. This includes 50 acres at Hueco Tanks Park, 26 miles from Ysleta, 20 acres at Sabinas archeological site, 20 miles from Ysleta, and 3 acres being purchased at the Ysleta Mission by the State of Texas. The Tigua have no tribal lands, as their 1751 pueblo grant of 20,040 acres was never made a reservation as was such a grant in New Mexico in 1864. A few families own small lots on which they have built homes; however, these were purchased from settlers and presently are personal property.

HISTORY

The Tigua of Ysleta, El Paso, Texas, are a displaced pueblo tribe originally located at the Isleta Pueblo south of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Their first contact with European civilization was in 1540 when Coronado spent the winter with them. During the Spanish colonization of New Mexico, they were converted to Christianity and under the Spanish padres' direction constructed a mission in 1621 at Isleta, New Mexico, dedicated to St. Anthony. During the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, the tribe was removed by the Spanish during their retreat and relocated at Ysleta del Sur in what is now Texas. The Isleta, New Mexico, pueblo and mission were destroyed and abandoned during the revolt and were not reinhabited for approximately 20 years. The Tigua brought their tribal drums, their staffs of office, and Santo or Saint Anthony with them to Ysleta, where in 1682 they built the present-day Ysleta Mission. This mission today stands on the original foundation and incorporates much of the original adobe walls in the present structure. It has been in continuous use since 1682, and St. Anthony continues as the patron saint of the Tigua, with June 13, St. Anthony's Day, being their main religious celebration.

CULTURE

The Tigua still practice many customs no longer found among other pueblo people. They have retained their form of tribal government, practice the same form of ceremonial dances, and continue to live in the same adobe houses, obtaining much of their sustenance by hunting, fishing, and planting small gardens. Herbs, roots, and plants are still used for medicine. They consider the Hueco Tanks area to be a sacred place where their ancestors lived. There is a myth that the great spirit created Pueblo Indians in the caves that abound there. The many pictographs and relics in the area support this belief.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal government consists of a cacique, captain de guerra, governor, lieutenant governor, and alguacil or bailiff. All major actions by the council are approved or ratified by tribal vote.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The annual tribal income is $300 earned in a variety of occupations. The tribe operates Hueco Tanks Park by contract with El Paso County. Gate fees and concession rentals collected are used to employ five tribal members to maintain the park.

CLIMATE

The rainfall averages 10 inches yearly. Temperatures average a high of 105° and a low of 15°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 54 is a north-south route through El Paso. U.S. Highway 80 and Interstate 10 are major east-west routes. Twelve miles from Ysleta in El Paso, all forms of commercial transportation are available.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Very few of the Indians' homes have running water, utilities, or sanitary facilities, although these are readily available in El Paso. The city and county provide health care at Ysleta Center. A clinic at Almeda is open to tribal members by contract. Hospitalization is available at Thomason General Hospital.

RECREATION

Recreation and tourist facilities are numerous in El Paso. On June 13, St. Anthony's Day, the tribe holds a fiesta which includes the traditional pueblo dancing.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	500
Labor Force:	
Total:	200
Unemployed:	106
Unemployment rate:	53%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	4th

Utah

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Pictographs at Davis Gulch, side canyon of the Escalante River

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GOSHUTE RESERVATION

White Pine County, NEVADA
Juab County, UTAH
Goshute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Ibapah, Utah 84034

Federal
Reservation
Population: 157 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS		Total Area: 108,094.31 acres
Tribally Owned:	70,410.79	acres in Nevada
	37,523.52	acres in Utah
Allotted:	80	acres in Utah
Government Owned:	80	acres in Utah

The land for the reservation was acquired by two purchases by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the tribe.

CULTURE

The population is largely Shoshonean Goshute. However, there are also some Paiute and Bannock living on the reservation. These Indians eked out livings from the hostile Great Basin climate by gathering roots and berries and hunting small game. The people traveled in small bands, which were usually the extended kin groups, as this was all a given area could support. Because of the struggle to survive, the Indians developed only very simple organization and culture.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal government is organized according to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The constitution and bylaws were approved in November 1940 and provide for the Goshute Business Council to be the governing body. The council's membership is made up of five tribal members who are elected to serve 3-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income averages $5,500 per year. Much of this income comes from range leases.

CLIMATE

The climate is moderate here with rainfall averaging 8 inches per year. Temperatures vary from a high of 95° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 50 crosses east-west through the reservation. Transportation by train, bus, or truck is available in Wendover, Utah, 75 miles from the reservation. Residents must drive 100 miles to Ely, Nevada, for commercial air transportation.

GOSHUTE RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is drawn from individual wells. There are no other utilities on the reservation. For hospital care, residents must go to Ely, Nevada, 100 miles from the reservation. There is one community building on the reservation.

RECREATION

A recreational committee has been organized, concerned mainly with traveling baseball and basketball teams. In conjunction with the local non-Indian community, a rodeo area is being constructed. The tribe schedules an Indian powwow each year.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	157
Labor Force:	
Total:	44
Unemployed:	22
Unemployment rate:	50%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

SKULL VALLEY RESERVATION

Tooele County, UTAH
Goshute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Grantsville, Utah 84029

Federal
Reservation

Population: 62 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 17,444 acres

Tribally Owned:	17,284 acres
Allotted:	160 acres

HISTORY

The Goshute, related to the Shoshone, lived in the region around the Great Salt Lake and northern Utah. Hunters pursued antelopes, rabbits, and birds for food. They also became harvesters of seeds, roots, herbs, sagebrush, cacti, reeds, and grasses. These resourceful people became interested in the art of healing and developed many vegetable medicinal compounds. The grim realities of survival limited the bands to extended families, and personal possessions were limited to what could be carried.

CULTURE

The Goshute utilized shelters of brush, reeds, and grasses lashed to poles bent in a conical shape. Fibers from milkweed, sagebrush, bark, reeds, and grasses were woven into clothing and utensils. Each tribal member was an active contributor to the common welfare, and sharing was the essence of survival.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe does not operate under a constitution or bylaws. Decisions are made on an informal basis by the entire tribal membership attending called meetings.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income is $1,200 a year from leasing grazing lands to non-Indians.

CLIMATE

The reservation is in an arid region south of the Great Salt Lake. The average rainfall is 6 inches a year, and temperatures range from a high of 100° to a low of 10°.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation lies 25 miles south of U.S. Highway 40, with access via a country road.

SKULL VALLEY RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is drawn from wells. Septic tanks are the only provision for waste disposal. The U.S. Public Health Service operates a hospital in Owyhee, Nevada, which serves tribal members. There is also a private hospital in Tooele, Utah.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	62
Labor Force:	
Total:	14
Unemployed:	4
Unemployment rate:	29%

SOUTHERN PAIUTE RESERVATION

Iron, Millard, and Sevier Counties, UTAH
Southern Paiute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Cedar City, Utah 84720

State
Reservation

Population: 450 (tribal est. 11/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 40 acres
Tribally Owned: 40 acres

By executive order of the Governor of Utah, July 18, 1972, three land areas were declared part of the State Indian Reservation system: (1) Cedar City; (2) Kanosh; (3) Richfield. The land is not held in trust by the State, but present plans call for the State to hold title in trust for the Southern Paiute.

HISTORY
Before the coming of the white man, the Southern Paiute lived in small bands. The Paiute hunted, gathered, and sometimes farmed local areas. They occupied a broad expanse of country covering much of western and southern Utah and parts of Nevada, Arizona, and southern California. After contact with the white man, Indian life styles were substantially altered, and many cultural institutions were changed. The territorial range was reduced from its previous extent to a few small reservations and colonies adjacent to non-Indian settlements. The Paiute were forced to seek new means of subsistence, form new associations, and cope with new technological problems. In 1956, the Paiute in Utah were terminated from Federal supervision.

CULTURE
The Southern Paiute were foragers, subsisting on roots, seeds, berries, insects, small game, fish, birds, deer, antelope, and mountain sheep. Their basic tools were the bow and arrow, flint knife, digging sticks, seed beaters, gathering baskets, and that flat grinding slab and mano. They dressed in rabbitskin robes, bark or hide aprons, basket caps (for women), breech straps (for men), and sandals or moccasins. They lived most of the year in small family groups. There was no evidence of overall tribal political control or a concept of chief except in the sense of a respected person, a good hunter, or dance leader. Traditional tales and myths were told with great ceremony in the winter by elders. The young listened intently to tales of Coyote, Wolf, Rabbit, Tortoise, and others in which

SOUTHERN PAIUTE RESERVATION

proper and improper conduct was made explicit. The stories taught practical obligations; rights and other matters were defined and exemplified. Medicine men practiced their art. They practiced healing the ill, foreseeing the future, and, occasionally, witchcraft.

GOVERNMENT

The Southern Paiute Tribe in Utah is made up of five bands. The chairmen of the five bands make up the governing board of the tribe. A chairman, vice chairman, and secretary are selected from among the board of directors. The newly created State reservation is very active in promoting employment opportunities for the members of the tribe who are presently unemployed and underemployed.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

No funds for economic development exist at the present time, but the tribe is planning for future programs. Tribal members find employment in surrounding non-Indian areas.

CLIMATE

Like much of Utah, the areas are arid. The temperature varies seasonally from a high of 100° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

There is access to U.S. Highways 89 and 91 and Interstate 15. The entire area is covered by improved roads. Rail, bus, truck, and air services are readily available.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

No community facilities exist at the present time. The tribe has submitted applications to various Federal agencies for aid in the development of public facilities. Multipurpose buildings are currently under construction in the three communities.

RECREATION

Travel is arranged to various reservations to participate in tribal dances, rituals, and other celebrations.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION

Uintah, Duchesne, and Grand Counties, UTAH
Ute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,292 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,008,152 acres

Tribally Owned:	970,273 acres
Government Owned:	24 acres
Allotted:	37,855 acres

In addition to the land it owns, the tribe has subsurface rights on 192,000 acres.

HISTORY

Ute territory in frontier days comprised central and western Colorado and eastern Utah, including the eastern part of Salt Lake Valley and Utah Valley, and extended into the upper drainage area of the San Juan River in New Mexico. The white settlers in southern Utah upset an Indian plan of land "ownership" that had existed for many years. Certain lands were organized as the traditional province of particular tribes, and a ceremony was observed by strangers when passing from the land of one group to another. The white man's failure to acknowledge this ancient pattern of land rights led to misunderstanding and ill will on both sides. In October 1863, the Government of the United States extended its authority, without formal purchase, and the Indians were assigned to reservations. The tribe became a Federally chartered corporation under the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934.

CULTURE

Ancestors of today's Ute inhabited forested mountain slopes filled with game and productive streams. A shelter of brush, reeds, and grasses lashed to poles bent in a conical shape was the typical housing. Each band member was an active contributor to the common welfare. Cooperative sharing was the essence of survival. Arrow and spearhead makers were honored individuals. The annual game drives in the fall were communal in nature. The Ute became experienced horsemen after horses were introduced by the Spaniards.

UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The Uintah and Ouray Tribal Business Committee is the popularly elected governing body of the tribe. It is composed of six members who are elected for terms of 4 years. The tribal constitution and bylaws empower the business committee to act on such matters as negotiations for loans in the name of the tribe, formation of enterprises, contractual agreements with other agencies, and other responsibilities.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe's annual income of $950,000 is primarily revenue from mineral leases and forestry. The tribe also operates a cattle enterprise and recently established a furniture manufacturing company. Large quantities of gas and oil lie under the reservation and are the source of most of the tribe's income. Also present are phosphate, coal, and gravel.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies southeast of Salt Lake City. The area averages 7 inches of precipitation annually. The temperature varies seasonally from a high of 90° to a low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 40 runs east-west through the northern portion of the reservation. There are no other highways, but towns are connected by internal roads. Bus- and trucklines stop on the reservation. Commercial train service is available at Provo, Utah, 70 miles west of the reservation; commercial air service is available at Vernal, 30 miles east.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) has installed septic tanks and dug wells for basic sanitary facilities. Gas is supplied by the Mountain Fuel Company. Three companies supply electricity to various parts of the reservation, the Moon Land Electric Association, the Utah Power and Light Company, and the Uintah Power and Light Company. The USPHS hospital servicing the Indians' medical needs is located at Fort Duchesne.

RECREATION

The annual Bear Dance of the Ute Tribe is held in April or May, and the Sun Dance takes place in July. Fort Duchesne, an old Army post, has interest for many tourists. Big game hunting and fishing are good in the area. The Flaming Gorge on the Green River, a national tourist attraction, is located near the reservation. The Bottle Hollow Resort and Motel, owned and operated by the tribe, provides luxury accommodations for people visiting the area.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,292
Labor Force:	
Total:	456
Unemployed:	160
Unemployment rate:	35%

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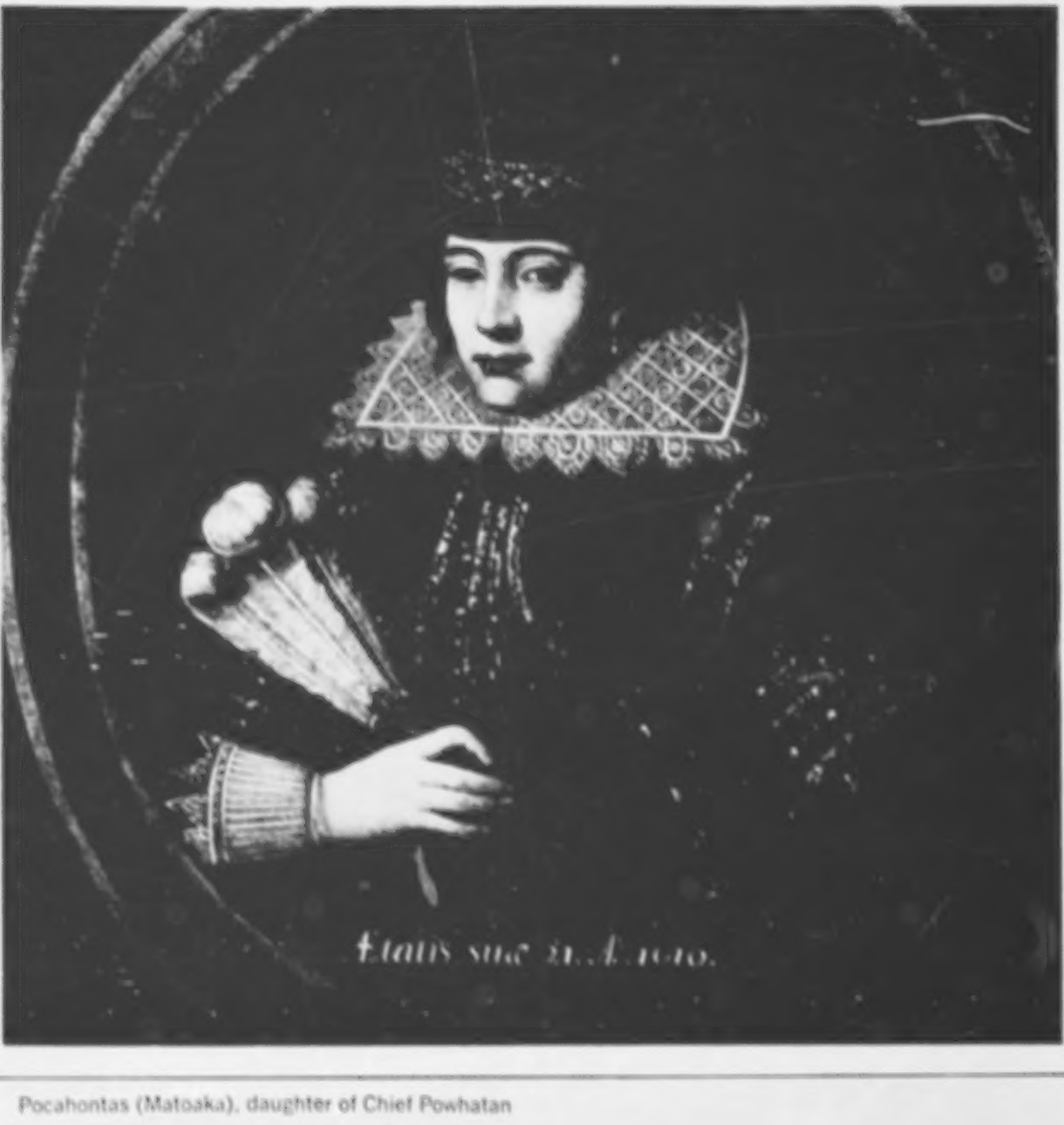
Virginia


Ætatis suæ 21. A. 1616.

Pocahontas (Matoaka), daughter of Chief Powhatan

National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution

MATTAPONI RESERVATION

King William County, VIRGINIA
Mattaponi Indians (Powhatan)
Tribal Headquarters: Box 178, West Point, Virginia 23181

State
Reservation

Population: 75 (tribal est. 1/73)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 125 acres

Title to the reservation was granted to the Mattaponi in 1658 by the colonial Virginia House of Burgesses. The reservation is located on the Mattaponi River, near Wakema, Virginia. Any qualifying person may obtain permission from the tribal council for land use.

HISTORY

The term "Powhatan" refers to the former confederacy of Virginia's Algonquian tribes and to their most famous chief, whose proper name is Wahunsonacock, and whose daughter, Pocahontas, saved the life of Captain John Smith. At the time the Jamestown settlers arrived, the Powhatan Confederacy had about 200 villages, 160 of which were noted on Smith's map. The Indians were at first friendly to the whites, but were soon driven to hostility by the continued exactions required of them. Under Opechancanough, an uprising was planned which, in 1622, nearly wiped out the English settlements, destroying every one except Jamestown, which was forewarned by an Indian convert. Reprisals followed against the Indians, and, in 1625, a thousand Indians were defeated at the great battle of Pamunkey. Other massacres of Indians, including the raid under Nathaniel Bacon in 1676, effectively decimated the tribe. By 1705 there were only 12 villages left, and Pamunkey, with 150 people, was the only one of importance. The greatest problem the Mattaponi face today is maintaining status as a tribe.

CULTURE

The Powhatan practiced an animistic religion and believed in immortality. Their houses were built with saplings whose tops were bent over and tied and then covered with bark and sided with woven mats. These dwellings could hold several families. They were advanced in agriculture and cultivated maize (corn), beans, pumpkins, fruit trees, and several varieties of roots. They computed by the decimal system. Typical crafted items were clay pots and pipes and ceremonial clothing of woven turkey feathers. Some basketry and beadwork are still done

MATTAPONI RESERVATION

today. The tribal organization has endured, although the Indian language was extinct by the end of the 18th century, and most of the culture has been lost. Hunting and fishing are still important.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by a chief and five-member council. The chief, secretary, treasurer, and clerk are all elected at large and serve for 4-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income. At present there are no industrial establishments on the reservation. The tribe owns and operates a small arts and crafts shop. There is also a museum on the reservation.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 45 inches annually. Temperatures average a high of 88° and a low of 32°.

TRANSPORTATION

The State maintains all paved roads on the reservation. The nearest commercial airport is at Richmond, 38 miles from Mattaponi. Bus service is available in West Point, 13 miles distant, and Central Garage, 16 miles from the reservation. Truck and train services are available in Richmond.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is an Educational Trading Post on the reservation which is operated by Chief C. L. Custalow, Sr., and his family. The only additional community facility is the church, which also serves as a center for reservation activities.

RECREATION

Recreational activities on the reservation are closely associated with those of the surrounding communities.

Vital Statistics

Additional data unavailable

PAMUNKEY RESERVATION

King William County, VIRGINIA
Pamunkey Indians (Powhatan)
Tribal Headquarters: Pamunkey, Virginia 23086

State
Reservation
Population: 35 (tribal est. 1/73)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 800 acres

The Pamunkey Reservation was established in 1677 by the Virginia House of Burgesses on the Pamunkey River, 20 miles east of present-day Richmond. The State provides minimal services to the reservation, principally the upkeep of roads running to Pamunkey.

HISTORY

The term "Powhatan" refers to the former confederacy of Virginia's Algonquian tribes and to their most famous chief, whose proper name is Wahunsonacock, and whose daughter, Pocahontas, saved the life of Captain John Smith. At the time the Jamestown settlers arrived, the Powhatan Confederacy had about 200 villages, 160 of which were noted on Smith's map. The Indians were at first friendly to the whites, but soon driven to hostility by the continued exactions made upon them. Under Opechancanough, an uprising was planned which, in 1622, nearly wiped out the English settlements, destroying every one except Jamestown, which was forewarned by an Indian convert. Reprisals followed against the Indians, and, in 1625, a thousand Indians were defeated at the great battle of Pamunkey. Other massacres of Indians, including the raid under Nathaniel Bacon in 1676, effectively decimated the tribe. By 1705 there were only 12 villages left, and Pamunkey, with 150 people, was the only one of importance.

CULTURE

The Powhatan practiced an animistic religion and believed in immortality. Their houses were built with saplings whose tops were bent over and tied and then covered with bark and sided with woven mats. These dwellings could hold several families. They were advanced in agriculture and cultivated maize (corn), beans, pumpkins, fruit trees, and several varieties of roots. They computed by the decimal system. Typical crafted items were clay pots and pipes and ceremonial clothing of woven turkey feathers. Some basketry and beadwork are still done today.

PAMUNKEY RESERVATION

The tribal organization has endured, although the Indian language was extinct by the end of the 18th century, and most of the culture has been lost. Hunting and fishing are still important.

GOVERNMENT

The Indians practice self-government and are not taxed by the State. They elect a chief, a seven-member council, clerk, and treasurer. These officers serve for 4 years and make the laws for the tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income. There are no industrial establishments on the reservation, although there is an arts and crafts shop that is widely known for its craftwork and artifacts. It includes a small museum. The only important mineral resource is clay, which is used in pottery making.

CLIMATE

The Pamunkey Reservation is 60 feet above sea level in elevation and averages 45 inches of rain annually. Temperatures average a high of 88° and a low of 32°.

TRANSPORTATION

The State maintains a paved road to the reservation, but roads on the Indian land are dirt and maintained by the tribe, which recently acquired a grader for the purpose. The nearest airport is at Richmond, 20 miles away. Truck, bus, and train services are also available in Richmond. The Pamunkey River runs through the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided from wells and electric pumps. Both wood and bottled gas are used for cooking and heating. The Virginia Electric and Power Company supplies electricity. Septic tanks provide sewage disposal facilities. There is a hospital in Richmond supported by public funds which provides health and social services. There is one community building on the reservation.

RECREATION

Recreational activities on the reservation are closely associated with those of the surrounding community.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	35
Labor Force:	
Total:	12
Unemployed:	7
Unemployment rate:	58%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	1

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Washington

Lummi Bay aquaculture project ponds

CHEHALIS RESERVATION

Grays Harbor and Thurston Counties, WASHINGTON
Chehalis Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Oakville, Washington 98568

Federal
Reservation

Population: 185 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 4,215 acres

Tribally Owned: 21 acres
Allotted: 1,628 acres
Non-Indian: 2,566 acres

A claim filed with the Indian Claims Commission for loss of land and fishing rights was settled by compromises in the amount of $754,380, and funds have been distributed on a per capita basis to eligible descendants of the Upper and Lower Chehalis Tribes.

HISTORY

The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation were established by Executive order in 1864, which was amended in October 1886. The reservation was originally inhabited by bands of Chehalis, Chinook, Clatsop, and Cowlitz.

CULTURE

The Chehalis were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest which flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forests. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around this fish. The second most important natural resource was wood, particularly the western red cedar. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants.

CHEHALIS RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The Chehalis Tribe is not organized according to the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, but operates under a tribal constitution which was approved in August of 1939. The constitution provides for a Chehalis Community Council consisting of all qualified voters of the tribal membership who elect a six-member business committee to 2-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies in the eastern part of the State where the ocean currents bring an annual rainfall of 40 inches. Temperatures reach a high of 80° and a low of 25°.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation lies just south of U.S. Highway 12, which runs east-west. Olympia, 35 miles from the reservation, is the nearest location served by regularly scheduled buses, trains, trucks, and airlines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The wells and sewer system were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). The reservation is part of the Grays Harbor County Public Utility District, which supplies electricity. A USPHS hospital is located in Grays Harbor to serve members of the tribe.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	185
Labor Force:	
Total:	54
Unemployed:	31
Unemployment rate:	57%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

COLVILLE RESERVATION

Ferry and Okanogan Counties, WASHINGTON
Confederated Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Nespelem, Washington 99155

Federal
Reservation

Population: 2,994 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,011,495 acres

Tribally Owned:	937,240 acres
Allotted:	74,248 acres
Non-Indian:	7 acres

HISTORY

An Executive order of April 9, 1872, set apart a tract of land for certain bands of Indians in "Washington Territory." On July 2, 1872, another Executive order restored the earlier lands to the public domain and, in lieu thereof, set aside other described lands.

CULTURE

The Confederated Tribes were of seminomadic Plateau Indian culture ranging over the dry uplands of Idaho, eastern Oregon, and eastern Washington. All Plateau tribes were traditionally fishermen and hunters, who wandered over the country in small, loosely organized bands searching for game, wild seeds, berries, and roots of camas. With basketry techniques that ranked among the best in North America, they wove the grasses and scrubby brush of the plateau into almost everything they used, including portable summer shelters, clothing, and watertight cooking pots. Having no clans, Plateau Indians counted descent on both sides of the family. There was little formal organization. The few tribal ceremonies centered around the food supply. After the early 1700's, horses became prevalent, and the Indians became highly skilled horsemen who counted their wealth in terms of these animals.

GOVERNMENT

The governing body of the Confederated Tribes is the Colville Business Council, consisting of 14 members representing the four voting districts on the reservation. The business council represents all segments of the Indian people. The economic development and planning committee, which also acts as the Overall Economic Development Program committee, is assisted by an advisory committee. The Confederated Tribes are organized under a constitution which was approved on April 19, 1938.

COLVILLE RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has an annual income of approximately $3 million and provides eight 4-year scholarships of $2,600 and 10 2-year scholarships of $1,500 to tribal members continuing their education.

CLIMATE

The Colville Reservation is located in northeastern Washington where rainfall averages 15 inches each year and temperatures reach highs of 85° and lows of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 97 runs along the western border of the reservation north-south. State Highway 21 is also a north-south highway, and State Highway 155 crosses the reservation northwest-southeast. The reservation is served by trains and buses. The closest available truck service is 15 miles away at Grand Coulee. Spokane, 97 miles from the reservation, is the nearest location for commercial air service.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Reservation residents draw water from wells. Most areas have local sewer systems. The Washington Water Power and Rural Electrification Administration provides electricity to the reservation. Both Bell Telephone and General Telephone serve the reservation. The U.S. Public Health Service operates a hospital at Colville Agency to serve the health needs of tribal members.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	2,994
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,206
Unemployed:	714
Unemployment rate:	59%

HOH RESERVATION

Jefferson County, WASHINGTON
Hoh Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Forks, Washington 98331

Federal
Reservation
Population: 39 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 443 acres
Tribally Owned: 443 acres

HISTORY

The Hoh Reservation was established by Executive order of September 11, 1893. The Hoh are considered to be a part of the Quileute Tribe, but are recognized as a separate tribal group.

CULTURE

The Hoh were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest which flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forests. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around this fish. The second most important natural wealth was wood, particularly the western red cedar. Although strong and durable, it was easily worked with primitive tools. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants.

GOVERNMENT

As a result of Public Law 89-655, providing for a basic role of the tribe, a constitution was adopted on May 24, 1969, and approved on July 1, 1969. This constitution authorized the election of a tribal business committee.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Funds from cutting timber on the reservation are on deposit for use in tribal development programs.

HOH RESERVATION

CLIMATE

The Hoh Reservation is located in the northwestern section of the State where the rainfall averages 100 inches annually. The temperatures reach highs in the 80's and lows in the 30's.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation is 3 miles from the north-south highway, U.S. 101. The nearest scheduled stop for buses, trains, and trucks is at Forks, 25 miles from Hoh. Eighty-five miles from Hoh is Port Angeles, where there is a commercial airport.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service installed the wells and sewage facilities for the reservation. The Jefferson County Public Utility District supplies electricity to the reservation. A hospital in Port Angeles and a clinic in Forks meet the health needs of the population.

RECREATION

The reservation includes a beautiful ocean frontage which could be developed into a recreation facility.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	39
Labor Force:	
Total:	15
Unemployed:	5
Unemployment rate:	33%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

KALISPEL RESERVATION

Pend Oreille County, WASHINGTON
Kalispel Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Usk, Washington 99180

Federal
Reservation

Population: 129 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 4,629 acres

Tribally Owned: 409 acres
Allotted: 4,220 acres

HISTORY

The Kalispel earned a livelihood based on the area's natural abundance of fish and forest. In 1855, after a treaty was negotiated in which they ceded vast areas of this rich land, the Kalispel Tribe was located on this reservation.

CULTURE

The Kalispel Tribe was of seminomadic Plateau Indian culture ranging over the dry uplands of Idaho, eastern Oregon, and eastern Washington. All Plateau tribes were traditionally fishermen and hunters who wandered over the country in small, loosely organized bands, searching for game, wild seeds, berries, and roots of camas. With basketry techniques that ranked among the best in North America, they wove the grasses and scrubby brush of the plateau into almost everything they used, including portable summer shelters, clothing, and watertight cooking pots. Having no clans, Plateau Indians counted descent on both sides of the family. There was little formal organization. The few tribal ceremonies centered around the food supply. In the early 1700's horses were introduced among the tribes, and the Indians became highly skilled horsemen.

GOVERNMENT

The Kalispel Tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, with a constitution and charter approved in 1938. The Kalispel Business Council consists of seven members elected to 1-year terms by the community council.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

KALISPEL RESERVATION

CLIMATE

The rainfall in this area averages 15 inches per year. Temperatures vary from a high of 95° to a low of 0° in a generally mild climate.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 31 runs through the reservation north-south. Spokane, 50 miles from the reservation, has full transportation facilities including bus, train, truck, and air services.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The wells and septic tanks on the reservation were provided by the U.S. Public Health Service. There is no gas piped to the reservation. The reservation is a part of the Pend Oreille County Public Utility District which supplies the electricity. The nearest hospital is in Spokane.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	129
Labor Force:	
Total:	36
Unemployed:	16
Unemployment rate:	44%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

LOWER ELWHA RESERVATION

Clallam County, WASHINGTON
Clallam Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Port Angeles, Washington 98362

Federal
Reservation
Population: 247 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 372 acres

Tribally Owned: 372 acres

HISTORY

Under the Treaty of Point-no-Point of 1855, the Clallam were entitled to share in a small reservation on Hood Canal with the Skokomish Tribe, who were their traditional enemies. As this was Skokomish territory, very few Clallam settled there. The Lower Elwha Band of Clallam located on a sandspit in Port Angeles, where their unsatisfactory living conditions aroused public protest. When funds became available under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, 372 acres of farmland in Elwha Valley were purchased and assigned to the 14 families which make up the band. On January 19, 1968, the land was designated as an Indian reservation.

CULTURE

The Clallam were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest which flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forest. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around this fish. The second most important natural wealth was wood, particularly the western red cedar. Although strong and durable, it was easily worked with primitive tools. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants.

LOWER ELWHA RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The Lower Elwha Tribal Community Council of the Lower Elwha Band of Clallam operates under the tribal constitution which was adopted on May 6, 1968, and approved on May 29, 1968. The council elects three of its members for 2-year terms to form the tribal business committee.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

The annual rainfall in this area is 35 inches. The temperature reaches a high of 80° and a low of 25°.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation lies adjacent to the east-west State Highway 112. Port Angeles, which lies 10 miles from the reservation, is served by commercial buses, trucks, trains, and airlines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is drawn from wells, which were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service. The sewer system was installed by the same agency. The tribe obtains electricity from the Clallam County Public Utility District. Tribal members obtain medical care through the private hospital in Port Angeles.

Vital Statistics:

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	247
Labor Force:	
Total:	85
Unemployed:	47
Unemployment rate:	55%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

LUMMI RESERVATION

Whatcom County, WASHINGTON
Lummi and Nooksack Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Bellingham, Washington 98225

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,445 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 7,319.65 acres

Tribally Owned: 246.65 acres
Allotted: 7,073 acres

The Lummi Reservation was established by treaty in 1849 and modified by Executive order in 1873. The Lummi Tribe owns in trust all of the 5,000 acres of tidelands abutting the reservation. These tidelands include those abutting the sold-off upland area.

HISTORY

A small portion of the aboriginal Lummi land area was reserved as a political entity from the cession by the Point Elliott Treaty in the Territory of Washington, January 22, 1855. It is admitted that "presents were distributed to induce good feelings and attendance," and that the interpreter used Chinook jargon, "a mixed language not generally understood by the Indians." Also, the tribes were promised a large general reservation, but no action was ever taken by the Government. By Executive order in 1873, certain portions of the treaty boundary were rearranged, slightly enlarging the reservation.

CULTURE

The Lummi were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest that flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forests. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around this fish. The second most important natural resource was wood, particularly the western red cedar. Although strong and durable, it was easily worked with primitive tools. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants. The Lummi Indians were always involved in fishing and the sea. The annual Stommish (meaning warrior) originated with the historical warfare between the Lummi and Haida Indians. In June, after the coastal waters settled down from the winter storms, the Haida Indians would come down from the north to engage the Lummi in battle and to capture slaves. As settlement by non-Indians developed in the mid-1800's, the Lummi were able to arm themselves with rifles. After the marauding Haida beached their canoes, the Lummi opened fire and killed most of the enemy. There were no more raids, and the Lummi still celebrate with the annual Stommish event.

GOVERNMENT

The business council is the governing body of the tribe. This council, consisting of 11 members, is elected by popular vote of the adult members of the tribe. The council has the authority to regulate the conduct of trade and use and disposition of the property. The general council, composed of all members of the tribe, meets annually and has the authority to recommend future action of the Lummi Business Council. There are seven standing committees in addition to the Lummi Planning Commission. The tribe operates under a constitution approved on April 10, 1970, and is not under the Indian Reorganization Act.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe, with the assistance of Federal Agencies, has developed the multimillion-dollar Lummi Aquaculture project. The tribe owns and operates the Lummi Fish Hatchery, the Lummi Shellfish Hatchery, and the 700-acre Lummi Sea Pond, which markets salmon, trout, and oysters. Tribal employment rose from 3 in 1968 to 95 in 1973. The tribe completed 40 new homes, employing 70-percent tribal manpower. New businesses include sand and gravel hauling, construction, tobacco sales, a restaurant, beauty shop, warehouse, Lummi Market Center, Lummi Indian School of Aquaculture, expanded salmon fishery, and a new herring fishery.

CLIMATE

The Lummi Reservation is in the extreme northwestern part of Washington where rainfall measures 34 inches per year. Temperatures vary from an average high of 75° to an average low of 25°.

TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 5, a major north-south traffic artery, is 2 miles from the reservation boundary. State Highway 540 crosses the reservation east-west. All internal reservation roads were turned over to the county in 1940 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Bellingham, 5 miles from the reservation, has a modern deep-water harbor and other transportation service by train, bus, and truck. The nearest commercial airport is at Seattle, 100 miles to the south of the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

In some parts of the reservation, water is drawn from local wells and septic tanks provide for sewage disposal. A new water and sewer system has been constructed to serve a new housing development. Gas is supplied by the Cascade Natural Gas Company, electricity by Puget Sound Power and Light. The U.S. Public Health Service operates a clinic on the reservation.

RECREATION

The major recreational activity on the Lummi Reservation is the annual Stommish. The local all-Indian American Legion post is instrumental in the presentation. This involves a princess contest, war canoe trophy races, dancing, and a salmon steak barbecue. Profits have been used in the construction of an American Legion hall.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,445
Labor Force:	
Total:	~~575~~
Unemployed:	318
Unemployment rate:	55%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

MAKAH RESERVATION

Clallam County, WASHINGTON
Makah Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Neah Bay, Washington 98357

Federal
Reservation
Population: 571 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 27,013 acres

Tribally Owned: 24,526 acres
Allotted: 2,487 acres

HISTORY

The Makah Reservation was created by the Treaty of Neah Bay in 1855. It was amended, and the reservation was enlarged by subsequent Executive orders. It is believed that the main band of Makah lived in Canada, and a few still reside there.

CULTURE

The Makah were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest, which flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forests. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around salmon. The second most important natural resource was wood, particularly the western red cedar. Although strong and durable, it was easily worked with primitive tools. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants. Traditionally, the livelihood and major resources of the Makah Tribe were derived from the sea. The Makah ventured, hunting and fishing, far out to sea in ocean-going canoes. Expert and precise at hunting the whale, the Makah gained a reputation of respect from neighboring tribes and settlers. The Makah were quick to adopt modern techniques and equipment in pursuing a livelihood. At the turn of the century, several sailing schooners of up to 60 tons ranged as far north as the Bering Sea competing in the lucrative fur seal trade. Prohibition by international agreement of fur seal hunting due to waning seal herds rendered the highly specialized Makah fleet almost useless.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act, with a constitution approved May 16, 1936, and a charter ratified on February 27, 1937. The Makah Tribal Council is the only duly elected governing body of the Makah Tribe. The council consists of five persons and has the responsibility for initiating, developing, and continuing economic and community growth. An executive director is appointed to carry out and implement the policies and programs of the council.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Seventy-seven percent of the tribe's annual income of $260,000 is derived from forestry, the remainder from lease income and interest. Two persons are employed full time by the tribe. The Makah Development Corporation and the Makah Housing Authority are tribal organizations formed to program tribal development. During the 1920's the Makah Tribe negotiated a long-term contract with Crown Zellerbach Corporation, beginning the development of another of the tribe's valuable resources, timber. After expiration of the contract, the tribe took advantage of the growing timber export market by selling timber on a competitive, open-bid basis. The tribe's forest yields 20 million board feet of lumber annually. Several businesses, owned by both Indians and non-Indians, operate on the reservation. Manganese, granite, and gravel deposits are on the reservation. However, the forest is the major natural resource in use.

CLIMATE

The Makah Reservation lies at the tip of Washington on the Pacific Ocean, the westernmost Indian reservation in the Nation. The climate is mild, with a bountiful rainfall averaging 105 inches per year, and temperatures reaching highs of 80° and lows of 30°.

MAKAH RESERVATION

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 112 is an east-west route reaching the reservation. Port Angeles, 66 miles from Makah, is the nearest source for transportation by air, bus, and truck.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Makah has a municipal water and sewer system. The Clallam County Public Utilities District supplies electricity. The nearest hospital to the reservation is in Port Angeles.

RECREATION

Makah Day is a 2-day celebration held annually at Neah Bay in August. This event features canoe races, Indian dances, and games. Salmon barbecues are an added attraction.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	571
Labor Force:	
Total:	180
Unemployed:	51
Unemployment rate:	28%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th

MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION

King County, WASHINGTON
Muckleshoot Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Auburn, Washington 98002

Federal
Reservation
Population: 467 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 1,188.57 acres
Tribally Owned: .29 acre
Allotted: 1,188.28 acres

Approximately 22,000 acres within the original boundaries are now owned by non-Indians.

HISTORY

The Muckleshoot Reservation was established by Executive order of 1857 and Presidential order of 1874. Certain tracts of land in Washington Territory were withdrawn from sale and set apart as the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation. This was the locality of Muckleshoot Prairie.

CULTURE

The Muckleshoot were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest which flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forests. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around this fish. The second most important natural resource was wood, particularly the western red cedar. Although strong and durable, it was easily worked with primitive tools. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act, with the constitution and charter both approved and ratified in 1936. The Muckleshoot Tribal Council consists of nine tribal members who are elected to 3-year terms.

MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

The rainfall averages 32 inches per year. Temperatures, generally seasonable and mild, reach a high of 85° and a low of 25°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 169 runs through the reservation north-south. Auburn lies adjacent to the reservation and has commercial train, bus, and truck services. The nearest airport is in Tacoma, 35 miles from Muckleshoot.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is drawn from wells. The U.S. Public Health Service installed both the wells and septic tanks. The reservation is part of the King County Public Utility District which supplies electricity. Tribal members can go to a hospital in Tacoma and a clinic in Auburn for health care.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	467
Labor Force:	
Total:	115
Unemployed:	51
Unemployment rate:	44%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

NISQUALLY RESERVATION

Thurston County, WASHINGTON
Nisqually Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Yelm, Washington 98597

Federal Reservation

Population: 338 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS		Total Area: 816 acres
Tribally Owned:	3 acres	
Allotted:	813 acres	

HISTORY

The original reservation was negotiated by the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854 and established by Executive order in 1857. The Nisqually gave their name to one dialect of the Coastal division of the Salishan language. They were located on the Nisqually River above its mouth and on the middle and upper courses of the Puyallup River.

CULTURE

The Nisqually were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest which flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forests. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around this fish. The second most important natural resource was wood, particularly the western red cedar. Although strong and durable, it was easily worked with primitive tools. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants.

NISQUALLY RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The tribe adopted a constitution in 1946, according to the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. The constitution provides for a Nisqually Community Council formed of all qualified voters in the tribe. They elect a five-member business council which carries out most of the tribe's government affairs. Members of the business council are elected for 2-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

The rainfall averages 34 inches annually in this mild climate. The seasons are moderate, and temperatures reach a high of 85° and a low of 25°.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation is near the east-west State Highway 510. The city of Olympia is only 10 miles from the reservation. Public transportation by bus, truck, train, and plane is available in Olympia.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service installed wells and septic tanks on the reservation. Electricity is supplied by the Thurston County Public Utility District. Medical care is available to residents at a private hospital in Olympia.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	338
Labor Force:	
Total:	114
Unemployed:	30
Unemployment rate:	26%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

OZETTE RESERVATION

Clallam County, WASHINGTON
Tribal Headquarters: c/o Western Washington Agency,
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Everett, Washington 98201

Federal Reservation

Population: 0

LAND STATUS Total Area: 719 acres

There is no population on this reservation. The Makah Tribe is endeavoring to introduce legislation through Congress to allow the Ozette Reservation to become part of the Makah Reservation. The Secretary of the Interior has recommended that the land be added to the Olympic National Park. The reservation is located in northwestern Washington between Highway 112 and the Olympic National Park. The nearest major city and transportation hub is Port Angeles, Washington.

Vital Statistics

No other data applicable

PORT GAMBLE RESERVATION

Kitsap County, WASHINGTON
Clallam Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Little Boston, Washington 98364

Federal
Reservation
Population: 454 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 1,301 acres

Tribally Owned: 1,301 acres

HISTORY

Under the Treaty of Point-no-Point of 1855, the Clallam were entitled to share in a small reservation on Hood Canal with the Skokomish Tribe, who were their traditional enemies. As this was Skokomish territory, very few Clallam settled there. Some of the Clallam located in a shack town on the Port Gamble Peninsula. When funds became available under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, land on the peninsula was bought in 1936, and the Port Gamble Reservation was established.

CULTURE

The Clallam were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest that flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forests. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around this fish. The second most important natural resource was wood, particularly the western red cedar. Although strong and durable, it was easily worked with primitive tools. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants.

GOVERNMENT

The Port Gamble Band of Clallam is organized under a constitution approved in 1939 and a charter ratified in 1941. The Port Gamble Business Committee consists of seven members elected annually and is subject to the Port Gamble Community Council.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

As yet, the Port Gamble Tribe is operating on a small budget. It operates one small business and plans to open others.

CLIMATE

Rainfall in this part of the State averages 40 inches annually. The temperatures vary with the seasons, reaching a high of 90 and a low of 10 .

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 3 runs north-south near the reservation. Port Gamble is only 20 miles from Seattle where all means of commercial transportation are readily available.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) installed wells and septic tanks to meet the basic sanitary needs of the residents. Port Gamble is a part of the Kitsap County Public Utility District, which provides electricity to the county as a whole. For medical care, tribal members go to the USPHS hospital in Seattle.

RECREATION

The reservation area is situated in a very good spot for recreation as it is right on the waters of Puget Sound, which is very popular for fishing, boating, water skiing, and swimming.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	454
Labor Force:	
Total:	147
Unemployed:	74
Unemployment rate:	50%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

PORT MADISON RESERVATION

Kitsap County, WASHINGTON
Suquamish Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Bremerton, Washington 98310

Federal
Reservation
Population: 254 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 2,679.9 acres

Tribally Owned:	41	acres
Allotted:	2,638.49	acres
Government Owned:	.41	acre

HISTORY

The Port Madison Reservation was set aside under the Point Elliott Treaty of 1855 and enlarged by Executive order in 1864. The original inhabitants of the reservation were primarily of the Suquamish Tribe, with a few from other tribes. There has been much intermarriage among the tribes and non-Indians.

CULTURE

The Suquamish were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest which flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forests. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around this fish. The second most important natural resource was wood, particularly the western red cedar. Although strong and durable, it was easily worked with primitive tools. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe's constitution, approved in July 1965, provides for the administrative responsibilities of the tribal government to be handled by the popularly elected five-member Suquamish Tribal Council.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

The rainfall in the northwestern part of Washington averages 40 inches annually. The temperatures in a usually mild climate reach highs of 90° and lows of 10°.

TRANSPORTATION

Although no major highway runs through the reservation, State Highway 3 runs north-south nearby. Seattle, 25 miles from the reservation, is served by all means of public transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

To meet the basic sanitation needs of the reservation, the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) installed both wells and septic tanks. The reservation is a part of the Kitsap County Public Utility District which supplies electricity to the area. The USPHS hospital in Seattle provides health service to tribal members.

RECREATION

This reservation is known for its agate beach and excellent marine view. Traditional totem poles also attract many visitors. The Chief Seattle Park and Memorial are also located here. The tribe has an annual celebration, "Chief Seattle Days," scheduled during Seafair Week in Seattle in August.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	254
Labor Force:	
Total:	87
Unemployed:	20
Unemployment rate:	23%
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	9th

PUYALLUP RESERVATION

Pierce County, WASHINGTON
Puyallup Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Puyallup, Washington 98371

Federal
Reservation
Population: 171 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 33 acres
Tribally Owned: 33 acres

HISTORY
The Puyallup Tribe lived near the mouth of the Puyallup River and neighboring coast. The original Puyallup Reservation was established under the terms of the Treaty of Medicine Creek of 1855. In 1904, Congress removed the restrictions from allotted lands within the reservation with the result that most of the land was sold. The Puyallup spoke the Nisqually dialect of the Coastal division of the Salishan linguistic family.

CULTURE
The Puyallup were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest that flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forests. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around this fish. The second most important natural resource was wood, particularly the western red cedar. Although strong and durable, it was easily worked with primitive tools. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants.

GOVERNMENT
The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act, with the constitution approved on May 13, 1936. The Puyallup Tribal Council consists of five members elected to 3-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies immediately adjacent to the city of Tacoma. Rainfall averages 32 inches per year. The temperature reaches a high of 85° and a low of 25°.

TRANSPORTATION

A major north-south highway, Interstate 5, passes through the reservation. All means of transportation are readily available in Tacoma.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The wells for water and the septic tanks were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service; electricity is supplied by the Pierce County Public Utility District. A private hospital in Tacoma provides medical care to tribal members.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	171
Labor Force:	
Total:	30
Unemployed:	11
Unemployment rate:	37%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

QUILEUTE RESERVATION

Clallam County, WASHINGTON
Quileute Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: La Push, Washington 98350

Federal
Reservation
Population: 250 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 594 acres

Tribally Owned:	584 acres
Allotted:	10 acres

HISTORY

The Quileute Reservation was designated in the Quinault River Treaty of 1855 and established by Executive order of 1889.

CULTURE

The Quileute were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest which flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forests. They also were whalers and seagoers. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around this fish. The second most important natural resource was wood, particularly the western red cedar. Although strong and durable, it was easily worked with primitive tools. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe's constitution, written according to the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, was approved in November 1936. Their charter was ratified the following year. The Quileute Tribal Council consists of five members who are elected to 3-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has an income of $14,000 annually from lease payments.

CLIMATE

Rainfall in this extreme northwestern corner of Washington measures 117 inches per year. Temperatures are moderate, the high being 70° and the low 30°.

TRANSPORTATION

A county road connects the reservation with U.S. Highway 101. Port Angeles is a 70-mile drive from the reservation. Commercial buses, trains, trucks, and airlines serve Port Angeles.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service installed wells and septic tanks on the reservation. Electricity is supplied by the Clallam County Public Utility District. A private hospital in Port Angeles treats all residents of the area. There is also a clinic in Forks. Tribal residents live in frame houses on lots assigned by the tribe.

RECREATION

The village of La Push, on the mouth of the Quileute River, offers a protected harbor for commercial and sports fishing vessels. Salmon fishing in the area draws many people. The Indians own a beautiful coastal area with a spectacular view, which is popular for summer recreation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	250
Labor Force:	
Total:	60
Unemployed:	34
Unemployment rate:	57%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

QUINAULT RESERVATION

Grays Harbor and Jefferson Counties, WASHINGTON
Quinault Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Taholah, Washington 98587

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,021 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 189,061 acres

Tribally Owned:	4,414 acres
Allotted:	123,524 acres
Non-Indian:	61,105 acres
Government Owned:	18 acres

HISTORY

The Quinault Reservation was authorized in the treaty made with the Quinault and Quileute Indians in 1855 and enlarged by Executive order in 1873. The original reservation was established for use of, and occupancy by, the Quinault and Quileute Tribes, who received allotments. Later, members of the Chinook, Chehalis, and Cowlitz Tribes, who resided in the area, were allotted land on the reservation.

CULTURE

The Quinault were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest which flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forests. They also were whalers and seagoers. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around this fish. The second most important natural resource was wood, particularly the western red cedar. Although strong and durable, it was easily worked with primitive tools. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants.

GOVERNMENT

The Quinault Tribe has no constitution or charter, but operates under bylaws adopted by the tribe in August 1922. The Quinault Business Committee consists of five persons elected to 1-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has an annual income of approximately $23,000, derived principally from the tribally owned fish-marketing enterprise.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies along the Pacific in the northwestern portion of Washington. Rainfall averages 110 inches annually, and temperatures reach highs of 80° and lows of 30°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 109 is the major east-west route, and U.S. Highway 101 runs north-south. Moclips, 14 miles from the reservation, is served by commercial trains, buses, and trucks. Hoquiam and Aberdeen, 40 miles from the reservation, have commercial air transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The municipal water and sewer system was constructed by the U.S. Public Health Service. Grays Harbor Public Utilities District supplies electricity. The nearest hospital is in Aberdeen.

RECREATION

Fishing along the Quinault River with guide service is available during trout season. The annual Quinault River Trout Derby is highlighted by canoe races down the Quinault River. Another celebration held by the tribe is the Taholah Days Indian Celebration. Moclips and Taholah Indian fishing villages on the Pacific Ocean feature salmon fishing and clam digging. Beautiful Quinault Lake is located on the edge of Olympic Peninsula Rain Forest.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,021
Labor Force:	
Total:	383
Unemployed:	186
Unemployment rate:	49%

SHOALWATER RESERVATION

Pacific County, WASHINGTON
Quinault, Chinook, and Chehalis Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Tokeland, Washington 98590

Federal
Reservation

Population: 25 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 335 acres
Tribally Owned: 335 acres

HISTORY

The Shoalwater Reservation was established by Executive order in 1866 for miscellaneous "Indian purposes." Members of the Quinault, Chinook, and Chehalis Tribes reside on the reservation.

CULTURE

The Indians of the Shoalwater Reservation were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest that flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forests. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around this fish. The second most important natural resource was wood, particularly the western red cedar. Although strong and durable, it was easily worked with primitive tools. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants.

GOVERNMENT

There is no governmental organization, and all contacts are made directly with reservation residents. However, the residents are considering establishing a formal tribal government and are in process of formulating a constitution and bylaws.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

The annual rainfall in this area is 100 inches. Temperature reaches a high of 85° and a low of 30

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation lies adjacent to the east-west State Highway 105. Aberdeen, 25 miles from the reservation, is served by commercial buses, trucks, trains, and airlines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water and sewer systems were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service. Electricity is provided by Pacific County Public Utility District. Health facilities are available in Aberdeen.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	25
Labor Force:	
Total:	13
Unemployed:	8
Unemployment rate:	62%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

SKOKOMISH RESERVATION

Mason County, WASHINGTON
Skokomish Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Skokomish Tribal Center,
Route 5, Box 432, Shelton, Washington 98584

Federal
Reservation

Population: 316 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 4,987 acres

Tribally Owned:	16 acres
Allotted:	2,905 acres
Non-Indian:	2,066 acres

HISTORY

Originally, the name Skokomish referred to a community of Twana people who lived along the Skokomish River and its north fork. In translation, Skokomish means "people of the river." The Skokomish were one of at least nine separate communities who referred to themselves collectively as the Tuwa'duxq, anglicized as Twana. The Twana were united by occupation of a common territory, similar cultural patterns, and a common language. After the Treaty of Point-no-Point in 1855 and the establishment of a reservation, the term Skokomish became synonymous with Twana.

CULTURE

Twana activities followed a marked seasonal pattern. During the spring, summer, and fall, food gathering and food preservation were the main activities. Family groups and work parties left their permanent villages and ranged throughout the territory. In the winter, when food gathering was at a minimum, the people returned to their villages and concentrated on social and ceremonial activities. The Twana fully utilized the resources of their environment. Food items included fish, sea mammals, mollusks, waterfowl, land game, and vegetable products. Complex tool technologies of bone, wood, cordage, and stone were used in subsistence activities, and food preservation techniques were highly developed by the Twana. In addition to garments made of buckskin and fur, shredded cedar bark was a major product used for making clothing. Basket weaving was a highly developed art, with baskets made from such materials as cedar bark, limbs and roots, cattail, bear grass, alder bark, spruce, and cherry bark. The Twana had a richly developed religious and ceremonial life that resembled in some ways that of their northern neighbors, particularly the Clallam.

GOVERNMENT

The Skokomish Tribal Council is the governing body of the Skokomish Tribe. It was established by and derives its power from Articles III and VI of the constitution and bylaws of the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation as amended and approved, February 23, 1938, by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The tribal council consists of five members serving staggered 3-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The Skokomish Tribe has no source of income except for interest on the land claims settlement, fishing permits sold to Indians and non-Indians, and a 5-percent tax on sales of tribal fishermen to fish buyers. The local economy is heavily dependent upon the lumber industry, with tourism and commercial fishing also providing jobs and income. The Skokomish Economic Development Committee is currently planning tribal and Indian-owned enterprises, with the aim of providing jobs and income to the reservation area.

CLIMATE

There is a well-defined dry season in summer and rainy season in winter. The average annual precipitation is 89 inches, and the temperature ranges from a high of 95° to a low of 18°.

TRANSPORTATION

The Skokomish Reservation is located about 10 miles from Shelton and 35 miles from Olympia, and it is connected to both cities by way of Olympic Highway 101. U.S. Highway 101 runs north-south through the reservation and is joined by east-west State Route 106. County roads of varying quality run throughout the reservation. Shelton has no commercial air- or busline, nor is passenger railway service available. Railway freight service is available. Olympia offers a complete range of passenger and freight services including railway, bus, and air, though air service is limited to flights to the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport.

SKOKOMISH RESERVATION

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Skokomish Tribal Center building and adjacent gymnasium, centrally located on the reservation, represent an important part of the community. There are counseling, recreation, social service, and education programs in progress at the tribal center. Most community needs, however, are not available on the reservation, and residents must travel 10 miles to Shelton.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	316
Labor Force:	
Total:	89
Unemployed:	34
Unemployment rate:	38%
Education:	
(tribal estimates) Average grade level achieved:	10th

SPOKANE RESERVATION

Stevens County, WASHINGTON
Spokane Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Wellpinit, Washington 99040

Federal
Reservation

Population: 581 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 137,002.28 acres

Tribally Owned:	102,441.17 acres
Allotted:	34,522.57 acres
Government Owned:	38.54 acres

HISTORY

The Spokane, a seminomadic Plateau group, were generally peaceful. They did not want war, only to be left alone. Continuous encroachment by white people into the Spokane Nation's lands began to stir the fires of war. The Spokane continually warned the whites not to enter the Indian land. Unwarranted complaints to the United States Army by the encroachers, called pioneers, concerning Spokane activities fanned the flames. In 1858, the Spokane and Coeur D'Alene united with the Palouse and Yakima to defeat United States forces near Rosalie, Washington. The following year, a punitive expedition overwhelmed the tribes, leading to surrender and the slaughter of hundreds of horses. The Indians were forced onto reservations, ceding vast areas of land to the "pioneers."

CULTURE

The Spokane were one of seminomadic Plateau Indian culture ranging over the dry uplands of Idaho, eastern Oregon, and eastern Washington. All Plateau tribes were traditionally fishermen and hunters, who searched for game, wild seeds, berries, and roots of camas. With basketry techniques that ranked among the best in North America, they wove the grasses and scrubby brush of the plateau into almost everything they used, including portable summer shelters, clothing, and watertight cooking pots. Having no clans, Plateau Indians counted descent on both sides of the family. There was little formal organization. The few tribal ceremonies centered around the food supply. After the early 1700's, horses became prevalent, and the Indians became highly skilled horsemen who counted their wealth in terms of these animals.

SPOKANE RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The Spokane Tribe operates under a constitution, which was approved in May 1951. This also established a business council composed of three elected tribal councilmen. On August 10, 1972, an amendment to the constitution established a five-man business council. Council members are popularly elected to 3-year, 2-year, and 1-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income each year is approximately $186,000. Scholarships in the amount of $8,500 are budgeted each year.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 15 inches annually. Temperatures range from over 100° in summer to below 0° in winter.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 25 crosses the reservation north-south, connecting with U.S. Route 2 at Reardan, which lies at the junction of these two highways, 22 miles to the south. Reardan has train, bus, and truck services. Spokane, 40 miles from the reservation, is the nearest city having air services.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Private hospitals in Spokane, Chewelah, and Davenport give the closest available hospital care. A U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) clinic provides daily care; a resident doctor and local nurse are available. The USPHS installed the local water and sewer system. Electricity is available through the Western Washington Power Company and the Rural Electrification Administration.

RECREATION

Old Fort Spokane is located near the reservation. An annual Indian Fair and celebration is held at the Wellpinit Fairgrounds on Labor Day weekend. Lake Roosevelt, Turtle Lake, and Benjamin Lake provide excellent fishing, with excellent boating on Roosevelt. Fishing is limited to Indians only.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	581
Labor Force:	
Total:	171
Unemployed:	119
Unemployment rate:	69%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	3

SQUAXIN ISLAND RESERVATION

Mason County, WASHINGTON
Squaxin Island Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Shelton, Washington 98584

Federal
Reservation

Population: 304 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,496 acres

Government Owned:	2 acres
Allotted:	826 acres
Non-Indian:	668 acres

HISTORY

The Squaxin Island Reservation was established by the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854. The Squaxin speak the Nisqually branch of the Coast division of the Salishan language.

CULTURE

The Indians of Squaxin Island were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest which flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forests. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around this fish. The second most important natural resource was wood, particularly the western red cedar. Although strong and durable, it was easily worked with primitive tools. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe operates under a constitution, which was approved on July 8, 1965. The government body is the Squaxin Island Tribal Council, consisting of five persons elected to 3-year terms by the general council.

SQUAXIN ISLAND RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income.

CLIMATE

The reservation land is in western Washington near Olympia. The climate is moderate, rainfall averaging 35 inches per year. The high temperature is 80°, the low 25°.

TRANSPORTATION

Olympia, 15 miles from the reservation, is the major city of the area. It is served by buses, trains, trucks, and airline companies.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	304
Labor Force:	
Total:	102
Unemployed:	48
Unemployment rate:	47%

SWINOMISH INDIAN TRIBAL COMMUNITY

Skagit County, WASHINGTON
Swinomish Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: La Conner, Washington 98257

Federal
Reservation

Population: 337 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 7,063 acres

Tribally Owned:	273 acres
Allotted:	3,098 acres
Non-Indian:	3,692 acres

The Swinomish Reservation was established by the Point Elliott Treaty of 1855, and the north boundary was defined by an Executive order of 1873. The reservation was set aside for the use of the Suiattle, Skagit, and Kikialos and is known as the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community.

HISTORY

This tribe was originally about seven separate tribes of Salishan origin occupying contiguous areas. They were generally cooperative and closely bound together. They united against aggression from tribes to the north and carried on a high degree of socioeconomic interchange. The Swinomish were first exposed to whites in the 1850's. Interaction with whites introduced radical changes in their economic system, such as the value placed on timber.

CULTURE

The groups forming the Swinomish Tribe exhibited many similarities. They did not believe in a central deity, but felt the presence of a personal spirit. They lived in small units having a simple political organization and an intricate social system. The chief and his advisers attained their position through ability and achievement; however, the position was closely related to their social class. Resources were abundant, and wealth was attained with little effort. Social status for one's children was gained by distributing wealth at a potlatch. Prisoners of war were conscripted to slave service. There were even some intentional slave raids on other tribes. Polygamy was practiced, with marriages frequently made for political reasons. The Salishan people lived in long communal houses. Women gathered food and cooked, while men hunted and fished. Sea products were their primary food resource. The canoe, the most important means of travel on the many waterways, was also a

SWINOMISH INDIAN TRIBAL COMMUNITY

stable unit of value. In the winter, the people were at leisure to develop an elaborate culture, as exhibited in their ceremonial life and mythology.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The Federal charter, constitution, and bylaws were voted upon by the tribe in 1935 and approved by the Secretary of the Interior in 1936. The governing body is the 11-member Swinomish Indian Senate. Members are elected to a 5-year term, two being elected every year except in years divisible by five, when three are elected. The senate is subdivided into committees and has the responsibility of planning development of human and natural resources.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe earns an income of about $15,000 each year from its businesses. These include salmon fish traps, an oyster enterprise, and a marina.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies in the Puget Sound area north of Seattle. Rainfall averages 35 inches per year, and temperatures range from a high of 80° to a low of 25°.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation lies near Interstate 5, a major north-south route. State Highway 536 crosses the reservation east-west. The city of Everett, 35 miles from Swinomish, has ample transportation services including bus, train, truck, and air.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service installed a municipal water and sewer system on the reservation. Tribal members go to Everett to obtain health care.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	337
Labor Force:	
Total:	177
Unemployed:	76
Unemployment rate:	43%

TULALIP RESERVATION

Snohomish County, WASHINGTON
Snohomish Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Marysville, Washington 98270

Federal
Reservation

Population: 630 (BIA 3/72)

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LAND STATUS

Total Area: 8,878 acres

Tribally Owned:	5,171 acres
Allotted:	3,707 acres

CULTURE

The Snohomish were part of the Coastal Indian culture of the Pacific Northwest which flourished in the moist coastal strip, their lives built around a natural abundance of fish and forests. Many Coastal tribes made fine basketry and wood carvings, and Indians of the Juan de Fuca Strait were famed for blankets loom-woven of dog hair. Salmon was the foremost food, and many tribal beliefs and ceremonies centered around this fish. The second most important natural resource was wood, particularly the western red cedar. Although strong and durable, it was easily worked with primitive tools. In the highly materialistic culture of the Pacific Northwest, the skillfully crafted gabled lodges helped proclaim the prestige of the owners. Steamed and bent cedar was fashioned into boxes, buckets, serving dishes, and utensils. Cedar bark supplied clothing, mats, furnishings, and rope. Wealth determined leadership in this property-conscious culture, and the elaborate social structure included a hereditary nobility, a middle class, and a slave class of war captives and their descendants.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The constitution and charter were approved in 1936. The governing body of the tribe is the Tulalip Board of Directors who are elected to 3-year terms.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has an annual income of $27,000. Scholarships of up to $600 are provided to tribal members continuing their education. The tribe operates the Jimmicum Springs Water System.

TULALIP RESERVATION

CLIMATE

The reservation lies on Puget Sound north of Seattle. The rainfall averages 35 inches per year, and the temperatures of the mild climate reach highs of 80° and lows of 25°.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation lies near Interstate 5, a major north-south route along the sound connecting Seattle with Vancouver, Canada. Everett, 10 miles from the reservation, is served commercially by air, truck, train, and bus.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation's water and sewer system is municipal. Tribal members obtain health care in the nearby Everett Hospital.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	630
Labor Force:	
Total:	247
Unemployed:	168
Unemployment rate:	68%

YAKIMA RESERVATION

Yakima and Klickitat Counties, WASHINGTON
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation
Tribal Headquarters: Toppenish, Washington 98948

Federal
Reservation

Population: 7,480 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,367,405 acres

Tribally Owned:	842,978 acres
Allotted:	274,988 acres
Government Owned:	23 acres
Non-Indian:	249,416 acres

HISTORY

The name Yakima, or "runaway," is now commonly applied to a number of related and unrelated peoples. The Yakima Nation, commonly known as the Yakima Tribe of Indians, was created as a political entity by the treaty of June 9, 1855. However, before the treaty could be ratified, the Yakima War broke out. The treaty was subsequently ratified on March 8, 1859, and proclaimed on April 18, 1859, establishing the Yakima Indian Reservation.

CULTURE

The Indians of the Yakima Nation were one of seminomadic Plateau Indian culture ranging over the dry uplands of Idaho, eastern Oregon, and eastern Washington. All Plateau tribes were traditionally fishermen and hunters who wandered over the country in small, loosely organized bands searching for game, berries, roots of camas, and other wild roots. With basketry techniques that ranked among the best in North America, they wove the grasses and scrubby brush of the plateau into almost everything they used, including portable summer shelters, clothing, and watertight cooking pots. Having no clans, Plateau Indians counted descent on both sides of the family. Tribal ceremonies centered mainly around the food supply. Archeological findings show Indians in this area had horses up to 12,000 years ago. After the early 1700's, horses became prevalent, and the Indians became highly skilled horsemen who counted their wealth in terms of this animal.

YAKIMA RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The General Council of the Yakima Nation was the ruling body representing and including the 14 confederated tribes. In 1944, the Yakima Tribal Council was formally established by the general council and authorized to transact business for and on behalf of the tribe. Rules of procedure governing the Yakima General Council and Tribal Council were authorized in 1956.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Indians are a minority people on the Yakima Reservation who make up about 20 percent of the total population which is approximately 25,000 persons. Toppenish and Wapato are incorporated towns within the reservation boundaries. Major industries include Northwest Hardwoods, Inc., in the tribal industrial park and private industries such as the Del Monte Cannery (vegetables), Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, Western Pack (meatpacking), White Swan Lumber Company, and many other fruit and vegetable processing and agricultural service industries. The Yakima Tribe has an annual income of $4 to $5 million, most of which is derived through timber sales. Although the tribe pays a $300 per capita dividend, the bulk of this income is expended in numerous reservation programs such as a $100,000 scholarship fund and a large land purchase and improvement program, the Yakima Land Enterprise.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 8 inches per year at lower elevations, and temperatures are normally mild, with an average high of 100° and low of 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 82 will run along the northeastern border of the reservation. U.S. Highway 97 runs north-south through the eastern part of the reservation, and State Highway 220 runs east-west. Trains, buses, and trucks stop on the reservation. Commercial air service is available in the city of Yakima, 4 miles from the reservation border.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are city water and sewer systems on the reservation. Cascade Natural Gas Company provides gas, and the Pacific Power and Light and Rural Electrification Administration supply electricity to the reservation. Telephone service is through the United Telephone Company of the Northwest. Hospital care is available in Toppenish, and clinics are available in Wapato and Toppenish. There are several banks and numerous commercial, retail, and service establishments on the reservation.

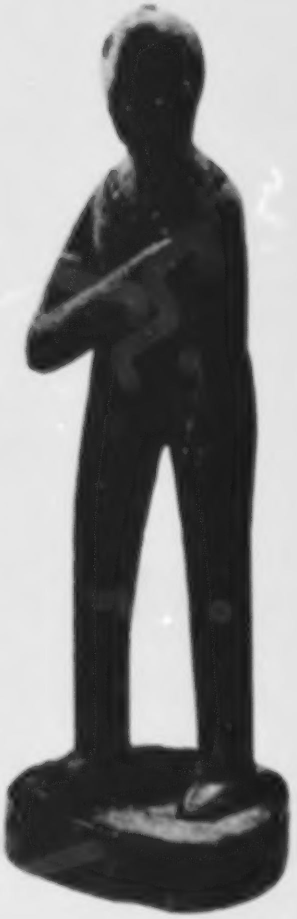
RECREATION

Recreation on the Yakima Reservation is limited primarily to the lower valley area where game includes pheasant, chukar, and duck. Grouse, deer, elk, and bear are abundant in the restricted timberland area. The tribe sponsors an all-Indian rodeo each summer, with Indian cowboys from all western States participating. The State Park Service is developing a historical park at Fort Simcoe, which was built and manned by the Army during the years 1855 to 1859. Wapato and Harrah both have libraries and parks.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	7,480
Labor Force:	
Total:	2,320
Unemployed:	742
Unemployment rate:	32%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	7th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	2

Wisconsin



Wooden human figure, Winnebago Tribe

Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

BAD RIVER RESERVATION

Ashland and Iron Counties, WISCONSIN
Bad River Band of Chippewa Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Odanah, Wisconsin 54861

Federal
Reservation

Population: 525 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 54,912 acres

Tribally Owned:	8,325 acres
Allotted:	33,477 acres
Government Owned:	13,110 acres

The reservation was established in the Treaty of La Pointe in 1854. The original area of 124,234 acres was allotted to 1,610 Indians, and an additional 12,164 acres were placed in trust for the tribe. Most of the land has been lost to Indian ownership.

HISTORY

The Chippewa, or Ojibway, were one of the largest Indian nations north of Mexico and controlled lands extending along both shores of Lakes Huron and Superior and westward into North Dakota. Their migration to this area was influenced by Iroquois pressure from the northeast. Drifting through their native forests, never settling on prized farmlands, the Chippewa interests seldom conflicted with those of the white settlers. They maintained friendly relations with the French and were courageous warriors. In the early 18th century, the Chippewa drove the Fox out of northern Wisconsin and then drove the Sioux across the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers. By this time they were also able to push back the Iroquois whose strength and organization had been undercut by settlers. The Chippewa have been officially at peace with the Government since 1815 and have experienced less dislocation than many other tribes.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were nomadic Timber People, traveling in small bands, engaging primarily in hunting and fishing, sometimes settling to carry on a crude form of agriculture. These foods were supplemented by gathering fruits and wild rice. Their wigwams of saplings and birchbark were easily moved and erected. Birchbark canoes were used for journeys, but other travel was usually by foot. The tribe was patrilineally divided into clans, usually bearing animal names. Although social organization was loose, the powerful Grand Medicine Society controlled the tribe's movements and was a formidable obstacle to Christianizing attempts of missionaries. A mysterious power, or manitou, was believed to live in all animate or inanimate objects. The Chippewa today are largely of mixed blood, including French and English.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe adopted a constitution and bylaws according to the provisions of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. The tribe elects a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer. These, together with three elected councilmen, form the tribal council. They meet monthly unless more meetings are called.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Traces of iron and copper have been found on the reservation, and there is some ceramic-quality red clay in the area. The tribe has an annual income of $6,500. Over 90 percent of this is earned through tribal businesses. The remainder is revenue from the forest industry. Four individual Indians operate commercial enterprises and employ other tribal members.

CLIMATE

The climate in this area is influenced by Lake Superior, with rainfall measuring 28 inches annually. The average summer high is close to 70°; the low is close to 15°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Route 2 and State Highways 169 and 13 serve the reservation running east-west. Two buslines and a truck company serve the reservation regularly. Trucklines stop there as needed. North Central Airlines serves the reservation area. Coal and iron carriers dock in Ashland Harbor.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service provides the reservation with water and waste disposal facilities. A sewerline serves 20 homes. Water is drawn from pressure wells and community pumps. Electricity is provided by the Lake Superior District Power Company and Rural Electrification Administration. Two hospitals are located in Ashland, where medical needs are met.

RECREATION

The reservation has 17 miles of shoreline along Lake Superior. In addition, 100 miles of river flow through Bad River. Hunting and fishing are excellent in the area. The outdoor recreation potential offered by Lake Superior, rivers, game, and scenery is rapidly becoming a valuable asset, attracting many visitors from nearby urban areas.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	525
Labor Force:	
Total:	169
Unemployed:	68
Unemployment rate:	40%

LAC COURTE OREILLES RESERVATION

Sawyer County, WISCONSIN
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chippewa Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Reserve, Wisconsin 54876

Federal
Reservation

Population: 689 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 43,719 acres

Tribally Owned:	3,945 acres
Allotted:	26,584 acres
Government Owned:	13,190 acres

Non-Indians hold the most desirable lakefront property. The Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation was authorized by treaty in 1854. In 1860, the land was retaken by the United States Land Office. In 1873, 69,136 acres were reallotted to the Chippewa.

HISTORY

At one point in history, the Chippewa Tribe, a member of the Algonquian linguistic family, was among the largest north of Mexico, with lands extending along both shores of Lake Superior and westward to the Turtle Mountains in North Dakota. Friendly with the French, the Chippewa utilized French weapons to drive the Sioux westward. They joined in Pontiac's Rebellion, which broke out against the British in May 1763. Later, the Chippewa joined Tecumseh along with the Potawatomi, Winnebago, and other tribes to drive out the white settlers. The defeat and death of Tecumseh, in 1813, ended the organized resistance. The Chippewa obtained territory at Lac Courte Oreilles after displacing the Sioux, who had driven out the Ottawa.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were nomadic forest hunters. Wigwam houses were used, which were portable and easily reconstructed. Travel was by foot, snowshoe, and birchbark canoe. Kinship and lineage were traced through the father's family. The tribe believed there was a mysterious power in all objects, which they called the manitou. The Chippewa buried their dead in mounds. Hiawatha was their warrior-hero god. Their most important society was the Grand Medicine Society, a formidable obstacle to the Christianizing attempts of the missionaries. They carried on some agriculture, supplemented by the gathering of fruits and wild rice. They carried on a widespread trade in copper.

GOVERNMENT

The Lac Courte Oreilles Band is governed by a tribal chairman, vice chairman, two councilmen, and a tribal clerk, who meet monthly. These officials are elected by tribal members.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribal income is about $29,000 per year: 50 percent from farming, 20 percent from forestry, and 30 percent from leases. There are no full-time employees. The major enterprise is a tribally owned cranberry farm. There are a small grocery store and gas station on the reservation.

CLIMATE

The average annual rainfall is 29 inches. Winter temperatures average 12°; summer temperatures average 65°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 63 runs north-south. State Highway 527 also runs north-south. The nearest commercial airline is at Duluth, 70 miles away. Train, bus, and truck services are available in Hayward, adjacent to the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided by wells and from the lakes in the area. Bottled gas and bulk gas are available at Hayward. Electricity is provided by Lake Superior District Power Company. A 30-bed hospital in Hayward provides hospital care under a U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) conrtact, and there is a health clinic in Reserve operated by the USPHS.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	689
Labor Force:	
Total:	198
Unemployed:	98
Unemployment rate:	49%

LAC DU FLAMBEAU RESERVATION

Iron and Vilas Counties, WISCONSIN
Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin 54538

Federal
Reservation

Population: 945 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 73,800 acres

Tribally Owned:	25,152 acres
Allotted:	15,327 acres
Government Owned:	40 acres
Non-Indian:	33,281 acres

HISTORY

The Chippewa, or Ojibway, Tribe was one of the largest Indian nations north of Mexico, controlling lands extending along both shores of Lakes Huron and Superior and westward into North Dakota. The Chippewa were pushed into this area by the Iroquois, who lived farther to the northeast. The Chippewa in turn forced the Fox out of northern Wisconsin and drove the Sioux across the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers. They lived in forest areas instead of settling on rich farmlands. Because of the differing interests in land and land use, the Chippewa had little friction with white settlers. The Chippewa Nation has been officially at peace with the United States since 1815. This reservation was first established by treaty in 1854 to include an area of three townships and was later enlarged.

CULTURE

The Chippewa traveled in small bands through forest lands, hunting and fishing, sometimes settling to practice a form of agriculture. Foods were supplemented by gathering fruits and wild rice, which were plentiful in the area. Birchbark was widely used for crafts and building material in wigwams and canoes. The tribe was patrilineal, divided into clans bearing animal names, and loosely organized. The Grand Medicine Society had a great deal of control over the tribe. A manitou, or mysterious power, was believed to live in all animate or inanimate objects. The tribe is now experiencing a second cultural revival. A committee is studying and preserving the language. Many of the young people are learning the tribal dances and songs. Older women weave mats and rugs from reeds, and bags from a type of burlap; make birchbark baskets, canoes, and moccasins; and make beadwork for commercial sale.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The 12-member tribal council, together with the Bureau of Indian Affairs representative, handles the day-to-day problems of the community. The council, which manages the tribal business, meets twice monthly.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Two-thirds of the annual tribal income of approximately $44,000 is obtained by leasing land to non-Indians. The remaining one-third is derived from forestry and gravel sales. The tribe allocates $50,000 for purchasing land allotments from tribal members, assumes the responsibilities for operating a fish hatchery, and provides financial assistance for its children in school.

CLIMATE

The rainfall averages nearly 43 inches per year. Temperatures range from a high of 80° during the summer months to a low of −30° during the winter.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 70 passes through the southwest corner of the reservation. State Highway 47 passes through the reservation southeast-northwest, connecting with U.S. Highway 51. In addition, there are several county and Bureau of Indian Affairs roads within the reservation. Train service is available on the reservation. A bus stops in Woodruff, 13 miles from Lac du Flambeau. The nearest available truck and air services are located in Rhinelander, 35 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The new housing units have community public works systems. Residents purchase bottled gas, as no gaslines come into the reservation area. Wisconsin Public Service provides electricity to the reservation area. Health care and hospitalization are available in Woodruff through the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) and Department of Indian Health. The USPHS contracts with a county nurse to visit the reservation.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU RESERVATION

RECREATION

Lac du Flambeau is advertised as the "Vacation Capital of the North." It has 126 beautiful spring-fed lakes, sandy shores, and groves of birch and pine trees. During the summer months, the Wa-swa-gon Dance Club entertains twice weekly at the "Indian Bowl" with Chippewa dances. The Indian Bowl is a stadium fronting on Lake Interlacken.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	945
Labor Force:	
Total:	327
Unemployed:	103
Unemployment rate:	31%
Education:	
(tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	8th
Number graduated from college in 1972:	1

MOLE LAKE RESERVATION

Forest County, WISCONSIN
Mole Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Mole Lake, Wisconsin 54520

Federal
Reservation

Population: 135 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,974 acres

Tribally Owned: 1,694 acres
Non-Indian: 280 acres

HISTORY

The Chippewa, driven from the east by the Iroquois, controlled a vast area through Michigan to North Dakota. They successfully forced the Fox out of Wisconsin and the Sioux to the west, thus gaining control of the prized wild rice fields. The Chippewa lived in nomadic bands, largely in forested areas. Their interests thus did not conflict with those of the incoming settlers, and, in general, good relations were maintained. Pledging peace and friendship, the chief of the Mole Lake Band signed a treaty in 1826 at Fond du Lac with Federal officials. The reservation site was selected by the chief because of the abundance of wild rice growing there.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were nomadic Timber People, traveling in small bands, engaging primarily in hunting and fishing, sometimes settling to carry on a rude form of agriculture. These foods were supplemented by gathering fruits and wild rice. Their wigwams of saplings and birchbark were easily moved and erected. Birchbark canoes were used for journeys, but travel was usually by foot. The tribe was patrilineal, divided into clans usually bearing animal names. Although social organization was loose, the powerful Grand Medicine Society controlled the tribe's movements and was a formidable obstacle to Christianizing attempts of missionaries. A mysterious power, or manitou, was believed to live in all animate or inanimate objects. The Chippewa today are largely of mixed blood, including French and English.

MOLE LAKE RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

The band adopted a constitution and bylaws in 1938, according to the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. The Charter of Incorporation was ratified in 1939. The governing body is the tribal council, made up of a chairman, vice chairman, treasurer, secretary, and two members-at-large. Elections are held every 2 years.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe earns slightly over $500 each year in forestry. The tribe has organized a housing committee and a health committee to improve conditions in these areas. Mole Lake is also a member of the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council.

CLIMATE

The reservation lies in northeastern Wisconsin, where temperatures reach a summer high of 90° and a winter low of −30°.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation lies on north-south State Highway 55, 36 miles from Rhinelander, where commercial air and truck services are available. Pelican Lake, 11 miles from the reservation, is served by a commercial trainline. The nearest bus stop is in Crandon, 9 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

As the public works facilities on the reservation are inadequate, residents obtain their water from wells and lakes and utilize outdoor privies and septic tanks. Only bottled gas is available. The local Rural Electrification Administration provides electricity. Hospital and other medical care is available in Rhinelander at St. Mary's Hospital. This care is financed by the U.S. Public Health Service. There is one community building on the reservation. Workers on the reservation have helped to organize a preschool nursery and a Boy Scout troop. They are advisers to the women's organization and offer study hall for high school students.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	135
Labor Force:	
Total:	54
Unemployed:	24
Unemployment rate:	44%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

ONEIDA RESERVATION

Brown, Oneida, and Outagamie Counties, WISCONSIN
Oneida Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Oneida, Wisconsin 54155

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,980 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 2,581 acres

Tribally Owned:	2,108 acres
Allotted:	473 acres

The reservation was established by treaty to include 65,730 acres. By 1930, only 1,000 acres were left to the tribe. A series of land purchases begun in 1934 brought the reservation to its present acreage. The Indian land is in scattered tracts. This is some of the State's best farmland, and, although near the highly industrialized and urbanized Fox River Valley, most of the land is still used for agriculture.

HISTORY

The Wisconsin Oneida are descendants of the New York Oneida, a member tribe of the League of the Iroquois. The Oneida were second to the east, the Mohawk being "Keepers of the Eastern Gate," and the Onondaga, immediately to the west, being "Keepers of the Council Fire." The league reached the culmination of its power around 1700. The influx of Europeans, Iroquois involvement in the resulting struggles for power, and the Revolutionary War contributed to the decline of the league. Most member tribes sided with the British during the war with the Colonies; however, the Oneida remained neutral until forced to join the Tuscarora on the side of the Colonies. Following the establishment of the United States, Governor Clinton of New York took the initiative to settle New York's claims with the Indian tribes. The Oneida sold most of their land and decided to move west. By 1846, most of the New York land had been sold with the assistance of Eleazer Williams, an Episcopal priest. The Indians negotiated between 1821 and 1833 to obtain a western empire; an 1838 treaty established a reservation in Wisconsin, most of which was lost through allotments. Land was purchased for the tribe from the Menominee.

CULTURE

The Oneida lived in longhouses, composite family dwellings owned by the women. The Indians were skilled in building log cabins, tilling the soil, and in military enterprise. Lineage and

ONEIDA RESERVATION

property were inherited through the mother. Their society was fundamentally democratic, placing emphasis on the dignity of the individual and the power of the clan.

GOVERNMENT

The Wisconsin Oneida Tribe is organized under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. The executive committee is formed by four officers, who are elected by the resident tribal members. The executive committee, together with the five elected councilmen, form the tribal council, which directs tribal affairs.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The tribe has only a minimal income, most of which is earned through farming. The remainder is earned in forestry. Because of the location near Green Bay, most of the commercial and industrial activity is located there. There are no substantial mineral resources on the reservation.

CLIMATE

The climate in the Green Bay area is moderated by Lake Michigan. The average rainfall is 29 inches per year. The average summer high temperature is 79°; the average winter low is 2°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highways 29 and 54 cross the reservation east-west going into Green Bay. Trains and buses run through the reservation to Green Bay. The same city is served by air- and trucklines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The U.S. Public Health Service has extended water- and sewerlines to a third of the reservation homes. The remainder are served by local wells or the Green Bay Water Department and utilize septic tanks. The Wisconsin Public Service Commission provides both electricity and gas. Over a third of the homes have telephones, which are serviced by the Wisconsin Telephone Company. There are no hospitals or other health facilities on the reservation. Tribal members obtain medical care in Green Bay. There are recreational facilities, such as parks and ballfields, both in Green Bay and on the reservation.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,980
Labor Force:	
Total:	552
Unemployed:	120
Unemployment rate:	22%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	9th

POTAWATOMI RESERVATION

Forest County, WISCONSIN
Potawatomi Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Potawatomi, Wisconsin 54520

Federal
Reservation
Population: 214 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS Total Area: 11,667 acres

Tribally Owned:	11,267 acres
Allotted:	400 acres

HISTORY

The first Europeans visited the Upper Great Lakes Region in the early 1600's. Others came later in increasing numbers to exploit the fur trade. The Potawatomi were living along the Lake Michigan shore and were a powerful tribe. Their chief, Onanguisee, saved a band of LaSalle's men from starvation in 1680. When the Potawatomi ceded their lands in 1833 and agreed to move to the Iowa Territory, about 400 remained in Wisconsin. For years they led a poverty-stricken existence in small tar-paper shacks, picking wild berries and selling maple sugar, occasionally working as lumberjacks. Their last hereditary chief, who died in 1930, made valiant efforts to help his people and was honored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

CULTURE

The Potawatomi were expert fishermen, canoe builders, hunters, and trailmakers. They fashioned art objects of wood. Their society was organized by clans. Clothing was of deerskin and fur. They raised vegetables and corn, clearing small plots of land by girdling the trees. The tribe today is conservative in its advocacy of only Indian marriage and adoption.

GOVERNMENT

The constitution and bylaws were established in February 1937 under the Indian Reorganization Act. The governing body is the general tribal council composed of all qualified voting members. Powers are delegated to the executive council of six members, including the chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer. The general council meets twice annually.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal income is $10,800 annually, all of which comes from forestry. There are no commercial or industrial establishments on the reservation.

POTAWATOMI RESERVATION

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 31 inches per year. The average high is 82°, and the average low is 0°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 8 runs east-west, 10 miles north of the reservation. State Highways 552 and 632 service the reservation. The nearest commercial airport is at Rhinelander, 45 miles from the reservation. Trucks and buses are available at Rhinelander and Antigo, 35 miles away.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is provided by the Wisconsin Public Service Company. Water is provided by individual and community wells. Sewage is serviced by septic tanks, town systems, or outdoor privies. There are six telephones on the reservation. Local doctors contract with the U.S. Public Health Service to care for health needs.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	214
Labor Force:	
Total:	76
Unemployed:	50
Unemployment rate:	66%

RED CLIFF RESERVATION

Bayfield County, WISCONSIN
Red Cliff Band of Chippewa Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Red Cliff, Wisconsin 54806

Federal
Reservation

Population: 421 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 7,267 acres

Tribally Owned: 5,122 acres
Allotted: 2,145 acres

HISTORY

The Chippewa, members of the Algonquian family, constituted one of the largest Indian tribes north of Mexico. Their lands extended along both shores of Lake Superior and west to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. They were friendly with the French and used French weapons to drive the Sioux further westward. They joined Pontiac's Rebellion which broke out against the British in May 1763. Later, the Chippewa joined Tecumseh. His defeat and death in 1813 ended organized resistance. The Red Cliff Band of Chippewa under Chief Buffalo signed a treaty in 1854, giving them 14,442 acres of land.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were nomadic forest hunters. The wigwam houses used were portable and easily reconstructed. Travel was by foot, snowshoe, and birchbark canoe. The Chippewa carried on a widespread trade in copper. Kinship and lineage were traced through the father's family. The Chippewa believed there was a mysterious power in all objects. They called it the manitou. They buried their dead in mounds. Hiawatha was their warrior-hero god. Their most important society was the Grand Medicine Society, a formidable obstacle to the Christianizing attempts of the missionaries. The Chippewa carried on some agriculture, supplemented by the gathering of fruits and wild rice.

GOVERNMENT

The Red Cliff Tribal Council is made up of a chairman, vice chairman, treasurer, secretary, and three council members, who are elected by the tribe for a period of 1 year.

RED CLIFF RESERVATION

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal income is slightly more than $2,000 per year, 85 percent of which comes from forestry and 15 percent from leases. There are no full-time tribal government employees. The tribe has a park and a forestry committee and is a member of the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council. A garment factory is operated in partnership with Red Cliff women. There is a national recreation park on the reservation.

CLIMATE

Rainfall averages 23-29 inches annually. The temperature during the summer months averages 65° and during the winter, 12°.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highway 13 serves the reservation running north-south. There is an airport in Ashland, 26 miles away, and train, bus, and truck services are also available in that city.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided through the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) system for public housing and adjacent homes. There are also community wells. Bottled gas is available. Electricity is provided by the Lake Superior District Power Company, and the USPHS has built a sewer system for the housing units. Elsewhere, individual septic tanks are in use. There is a hospital in Ashland that contracts with USPHS for the care of the Indian people. Red Cliff has a health clinic and health programs. There is a community center building in Red Cliff, and the semiannual Medicine Dances are major community events.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	421
Labor Force:	
Total:	93
Unemployed:	36
Unemployment rate:	39%
Education: (tribal estimates)	
Average grade level achieved:	10th

ST. CROIX RESERVATION

Burnett, Barron, and Polk Counties, WISCONSIN
St. Croix Band of Chippewa Indians
Tribal Headquarters: Danbury, Wisconsin 54830

Federal
Reservation

Population: 444 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 2,230 acres

Tribally Owned:	1,715 acres
Allotted:	515 acres

The St. Croix Band owns all reservation land. The land was purchased in 1938 for the Indians under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

HISTORY

In the early historic period, the Chippewa Tribe, a member of the Algonquian family, was among the largest north of Mexico with lands extending along both shores of Lake Superior and west to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. Friendly with the French, the Chippewa utilized French weapons to drive the Sioux further westward. They joined in Pontiac's Rebellion, which broke out against the British in May 1763. Later, the Chippewa joined Tecumseh along with the Potawatomi, Winnebago, and other tribes to drive out the white settlers. The defeat and death of Tecumseh in 1813 ended organized resistance. The Chippewa Tribe retained its cultural identity, and several bands remained in Wisconsin. The St. Croix Band was landless until 1938.

CULTURE

The Chippewa were nomadic forest hunters. The wigwam houses used were portable and easily reconstructed. Travel was by foot, snowshoes, and birchbark canoe. Kinship and lineage were traced through the father's family. The tribe believed there was a mysterious power in all objects, which they called the manitou. The Chippewa buried their dead in mounds. Hiawatha was their warrior-hero god. Their most important society was the Grand Medicine Society, a formidable obstacle to the Christianizing attempts of the missionaries. The Chippewa carried on some agriculture, supplemented by the gathering of fruits and wild rice. They carried on a widespread trade in copper.

ST. CROIX RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

Tribal government is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. There is a tribal council with a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer elected for terms of 2 years.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal income is extremely limited and derived entirely from forestry. There are no full-time tribal employees. The St. Croix Band is a member of the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council. There are health, housing, and recreational committees within the tribal council working to develop the reservation.

CLIMATE

Average annual rainfall is 27 inches. The average winter temperature is 11°, and the average summer temperature is 68°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highways 70 and 48 service the reservation east-west. State Highway 35 also serves the reservation. The nearest commercial airline is located in Duluth, 55 miles from the reservation. Train service is also available in Duluth, as are trucklines. Bus service is available in Danbury, adjacent to the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water and sewer services are provided through a community system. Electricity is provided by the Barrow Company or the local Rural Electrification Administration Cooperative. Hospital and medical services are available in Superior through a contract with the U.S. Public Health Service.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	444
Labor Force:	
Total:	142
Unemployed:	57
Unemployment rate:	40%

STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE RESERVATION

Shawano County, WISCONSIN
Stockbridge (Mahican) and Munsee Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Bowler, Wisconsin 54416

Federal
Reservation

Population: 557 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 15,327 acres

Tribally Owned:	2,250 acres
Government Owned:	13,077 acres

The reservation is all tribally owned. The Stockbridge Tribe was divided on the issue of whether land should be tribally or individually owned until 1912 when the long legal and legislative tangle was concluded. The original reservation of 23,040 acres was taken from the Menominee Reservation. Under a treaty in 1856, the Stockbridge obtained the present site in exchange for the cession of their lands on Lake Winnebago.

HISTORY

Originally from Massachusetts, the Mahican moved west into New York where they joined the Stockbridge, Brotherton, and other tribes. They fought against the colonists in the Revolutionary War, were defeated, and were gradually Christianized. In accordance with a Government policy to move the eastern tribes west, the Stockbridge were moved to Wisconsin in 1822 to live with related tribes, principally the Menominee with whom they became closely affiliated. In 1856, the Stockbridge were granted land on the present reservation site adjacent to the Menominee. In the 1870's, valuable pinelands on the reservation were sold by Congress without notice to the tribe. Lumbermen removed the timber, leaving the tribe with no means of subsistence beyond the sale of produce from meager gardens. In the 1930's, the Bureau of Indian Affairs acquired 14,423 acres of the original Stockbridge Reservation and returned the land to the Indians.

CULTURE

The Stockbridge were an eastern Algonquian tribe, who were moved around by the Federal Government until finally settled on Wisconsin land. They adopted the hunting and fishing economy of Wisconsin and retained their traditions and political organization. Most of the craftwork has been lost and discontinued except for the making of trinkets for tourists.

STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

A general council which meets twice annually elects the tribal council consisting of a president, vice president, treasurer, and secretary, and four additional councilmen. The tribal constitution was written in 1933 and adopted in 1938 by favorable vote of the tribe in order to function as an independent, self-governing body.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

Tribal income is $1,500 yearly, 95 percent of which comes from forestry, and 5 percent from other sources including arts and crafts. The tribe has reforested its lands and finds some employment in nearby communities.

CLIMATE

Annual rainfall is 30 inches. Temperatures average 69° during the summer months and 14° during the winter.

TRANSPORTATION

State Highways 29 and 55 service the reservation east-west and north-south. U.S. Highway 45 runs north-south about 10 miles from the reservation. County roads serve the reservation directly. Trains of the Chicago and North Western Railroad cross the reservation. The nearest airline is 40 miles away at Wausau Airport. Commercial buses and trucks serve the town of Shawano, 25 miles away.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	557
Labor Force:	
Total:	144
Unemployed:	71
Unemployment rate:	49%

WINNEBAGO RESERVATION

Parts of 10 counties in WISCONSIN
Winnebago Tribe
Tribal Headquarters: Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin 53965

Federal
Reservation

Population: 1,587 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 4,389.30 acres

Tribally Owned:	333.40 acres
Allotted:	4,055.90 acres

The reservation land is held by the Government in trust for the tribe. The land is scattered among Shawano, Marathon, Clark, Wood, Adams, Juneau, Monroe, Jackson, La Crosse, and Crawford Counties.

HISTORY

The Winnebago were encountered in the Lake Winnebago and Green Bay areas of Wisconsin by the first Europeans to reach Wisconsin. The French explorer, Nicolet, landed near Red Banks in 1634, finding an encampment of 5,000 Winnebago warriors. During the 17th and 18th centuries, the Winnebago Tribe was reduced by smallpox and by battles both with other tribes and with settlers. They were involved in Black Hawk's War in the mid-1700's, an effort of the Sac and their allies to retain their lands in Wisconsin. The Winnebago Chief Spoon Decorah, a friend of whites, delivered Black Hawk to the Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. The major portion of the tribe were removed by the Government from Iowa to Missouri, to South Dakota, and finally to Wisconsin and resisted efforts to remove them further until, in 1875, they were allowed to remain. The most concentrated period of land transfer occurred between 1825 and 1837.

CULTURE

The Winnebago are Timber People with houses, dress, and crafts similar to the Sac and Fox and to the Menominee. Their language is a Siouan dialect related to the Otoe, Iowa, and Missouria groups. The tribe was traditionally divided into four Upper, or Air Clans, and eight Lower, or Earth Clans. Individuals were required to marry a member of the opposite level.

The Thunderbird and Bear Clans were the most prominent, respectively, among the two groups. The two most important religious ceremonies are the Summer Medicine Dance and the Winter Feast. Winnebago artistic work, particularly the bright designs made by sewing porcupine quills, bright feathers, and beads onto buckskin, was noted for its beauty.

GOVERNMENT

In 1963, the Winnebago were officially recognized as a tribe. They adopted a constitution and bylaws. The tribe elects a chairman, vice chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer, and five additional councilmen. There is a great deal of participation in working toward the betterment of the scattered Winnebago communities. The tribe belongs to the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

There is no tribal income from the 333.40 acres held in trust and tribally owned. Mineral resources are insignificant. In general, the areas where the Indian people reside are the poorer areas of the State. More than half of the Winnebago Tribe are living below Federal poverty levels.

CLIMATE

The climate varies over the 10-county area in which the Winnebago Tribe is scattered. Average rainfall runs from 25 to 30 inches per year. Winter temperatures are from 11° to 14° overall average, and summer temperatures average in the high 60's.

TRANSPORTATION

All counties in which the Winnebago people live are served by both State and county roads. Several major U.S. highways cross the area. Rail, air, and bus services are readily available.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

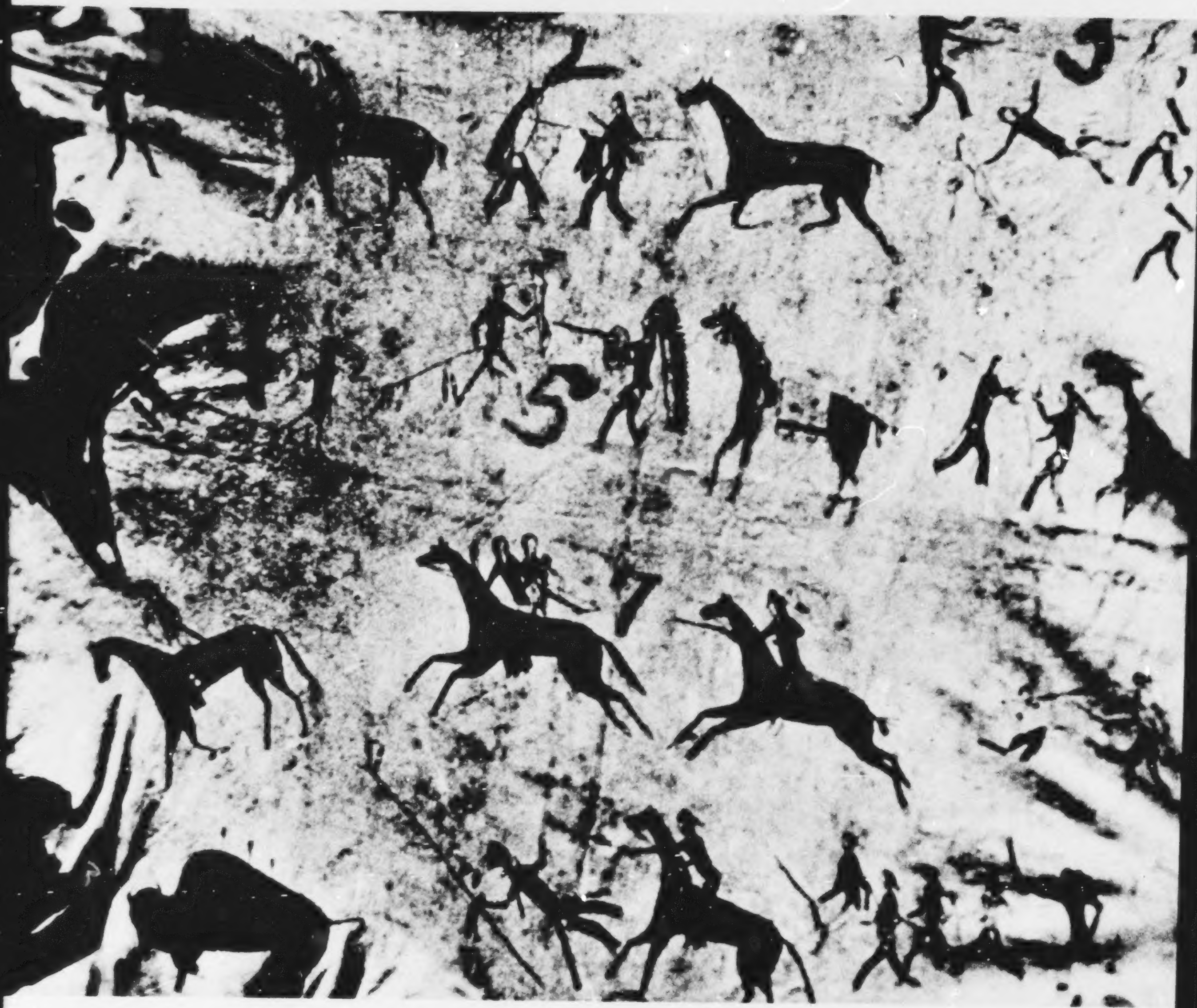
A small number of housing units have been constructed at Wisconsin Dells and at Black River Falls. There is a community building in the Wisconsin Dells community, and Black River Falls Mission is used for recreation, education, and social functions.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	1,587
Labor Force:	
Total:	543
Unemployed:	242
Unemployment rate:	45%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Wyoming



Animal skin with pictorial history of combats of the Shoshone

U.S. Signal Corps

WIND RIVER RESERVATION

Fremont and Hot Springs Counties, WYOMING
Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes
Tribal Headquarters: Riverton, Wyoming 82501

Federal
Reservation

Population: 4,435 (BIA 3/72)

LAND STATUS

Total Area: 1,886,556 acres

Tribally Owned:	1,776,136 acres
Allotted:	109,344 acres
Government Owned:	1,076 acres

This reservation, originally having a total area of 44 million acres, was granted to the Shoshone Tribe in 1863. Land cessions reduced the area to the present acreage. The Arapaho Tribe was placed here temporarily in 1878. However, "temporary" gradually became permanent, and the two tribes now share the reservation. The hostility between the two tribes has diminished, but they continue to live and govern separately.

HISTORY

The Shoshone Tribe originally lived in the Great Basin area between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada. They entered the plains east of the Rockies about 1500, and thereafter developed similarly to other Plains Indian tribes. From their first encounter with whites, sometime in the early 19th century, the Shoshone found trade profitable and remained friendly. The Fort Bridger Treaty of 1863 provided that 44,676,000 acres of land in four States be reserved for the Shoshone; however, several years later this was reduced by 41 million acres. The Shoshone were relatively content until their enemies, the Arapaho, were settled on the reservation with them. The Arapaho, a Plains tribe, had competed with the Shoshone and been at war with them frequently. They were hostile to the United States and remained so until subdued and placed on the Wind River Reservation.

CULTURE

Both the Shoshone and Arapaho were originally sedentary farmers, but were of different linguistic stocks. When they moved into the area of the Great Plains they took on the characteristics of the Plains Indians, becoming seminomadic buffalo hunters. The Shoshone, who were at war with the other Plains tribes, welcomed the white man as an ally, while the Northern Arapaho continued to battle both other tribes and the whites.

WIND RIVER RESERVATION

GOVERNMENT

Neither of the tribes is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. They each maintain a separate business council of six members of the tribe. The business of the reservation as a whole is carried on by the joint business council. For matters of special importance, each tribe may convene its general council, which consists of all enrolled members of that tribe.

TRIBAL ECONOMY

The joint tribal income averages $3 million annually. Profits from the Arapaho Ranch Enterprise form the largest portion of the income. Revenues from grazing rights and forestry supplement this. The Arapaho Ranch Enterprise is tribally operated as a beef-breeding operation. There are additional tribal associations such as the Cooperative Cattleman's and Sheep Growers Association. Coal veins are currently being mined. There are also deposits of phosphate, gypsum, and bentonite on the reservation, but these are not presently being exploited.

CLIMATE

The reservation is located in central Wyoming where the rainfall averages 13 inches per year. The average high temperature is 80°; the average low is 10°.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Routes 287 and 26 run northwest-southeast through the reservation. State Route 789 runs north-south in the eastern portion of the reservation. Riverton is served by commercial air- and trainlines. Bus- and trucklines stop in all the major reservation towns.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is drawn from wells. Most areas have access to electricity from either the Pacific Power and Light Company or the Riverton Valley Electric Association. There are two large service-type buildings providing office and meeting space, one of which has a gymnasium with a full-size basketball court. The tribes have offices in a third building.

Vital Statistics

Population:	
Indians residing on or adjacent to reservation:	4,435
Labor Force:	
Total:	1,096
Unemployed:	516
Unemployment rate:	47%

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